-abor-1916

Migration

Attitude of South

"Our Labor Is Leaving---What Are We Going to Do?" Yes, What?

advertiser 9-24-16

By Littell McClung

"A few more Hopewells springing up in Virginia and there will be nobobdy left to work the farms."

"A few more Birminghams in the South and many cotton fields will lie idle."

These are only a couple of straws that show which way the winds of agriculture and industry are blowing. You will observe many more straws breezing cityward most anywhere you go.

But let us get down to cases. A farmer came from Pennsylvania to the apple growing section of Virginia With five thousand dollars in cash he bought a farm that fenced in some excellent bottom corn land and some mighty good apple land in the hills at the foot of the mountain. On the place he built a small, comfortable home for his family—a hard-working wife and two daughters in their teens Unfortunately, the daughters were not sons.

After he had built the home, re-fenced the farm to suit his needs, planted a garden and put in some corn and tomatoes for home use and for sale besides, he had several thousand dollars left from the sum he had brought down from Pennsylvania. He bought a three-gallon-a-day Jersey, some Leghorn layers and two heavy work horses. Then he dynamited out the stumps over twenty acres of orchard and planted his apple trees and his peach trees, the latter being set out between the apple-tree rows so that the peaches would be bringing in some cash while the apples were "coming on."

Liked The Country

Now he needed labor and he hired labor, white and black, for $1 and $1.25 a day. The seasons were favorable and everything went well. The Pennsylvanian and his family liked the climate. There was snow and ice in winter and plenty of snap in the air, but the mercury never once fell to the zero mark. In summer the cool air from the mountains always tempered the mid-day sun. The scenic picture from the hills was a veritable little Switzerland—a long panorama of mountain, hill and valley. The newcomers expressed wonderment at and found delight in the sunsets that bathed in glory the far ranges on clear evenings. Friends they made, and pleasant ones—solid, honest, well educated people.

Now the Pennsylvania farmer was not over-strong physically but that did not matter as he was able to hire fairly good workers right along at not more than $1.25 a day. In time the peach trees showed blossom and bud Each crate of choice peaches from the new orchard brought $1.50 cash and at this price began to yield a nice revenue to offset the heavy expense in getting the orchard started successfully. A good orchard is like a poor automobile—it's the up-keep that costs.

Then Hopewell Came

Everything on the farm was moving to satisfaction, when, of a sudden Hopewell, nearly two hundred miles away, sprang into existence down on the James river. It was the new munitions city and its call for skilled and unskilled workers was loud and long. This call was answered in country and town. Roanoke, not twenty miles distant from the Pennsylvanian's farm, was drained of its industrial workers who had vivid visions of riches in Hopewell. None of these visions, however, came true.

Wages rose in Roanoke and some of the farm laborers went there. Soon the coal-carrying railroad with headquarters in Roanoke, called for more men. The Pennsylvania farmer was left high and dry. He offered to pay $1.50 a day to white men or black men who would help him made his corn and gather and market his peach crop, but had he offered twice this sum he could have got no workers for they were not to be had—all had gone to Hopewell, to Roanoke or to the railroad. The farmer tried doing his own work but it was hard on him and in a few months his family realized that he could not stand up under the strain. His daughters helped all they could but he could not bring his conscience to the point of taking them out of school to spend all their time on the farm.

Don't Know What To Do

At this writing the farmer and his family are still on that farm. But what are they to do? Now a silk mill is being built in Roanoke and it will call upon the country for more labor —male and female. The increasing business of the railroad makes repeated demands for labor now on the farms and in the small towns.

Meanwhile the farmers and orchard growers all over that land of friendly mountains and lovely valleys stand uncertain and fearful. "Our labor is leaving, what are we to do?" There is no hope of getting back the workers who have already gone. There is not much hope of holding others who are thinging of going. Ten years ago farm workers were not plentiful. Today, with an increase in the number of orchards, there is an astonishing decrease in the number of farm "hands." In the small town of that fair section it is equally as bad; maybe worse. It is difficult to get a cord of wood chopped garden plowed or fence roles dog. The only way to get the cow milked regularly is to milk her yourself; and you must feed her your self and take herto pasture every morning yourself and bring her back ever evening yourself. Yourself is the only one you can depend on.

Down in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia--- one of the richest sections of the entire East-- the same condition prevails. There is no possibility of its improving and every indication of its becoming worse. The home owners and owners are at a loss as to what to do. In wages they cannot compete with the railroads, or the factories that spring up here and there. Their labor is going fast and they know that it will not return to the farms and villages.

Now For Cotton Belt

Now let us drop down into Alabama --right into the heart of the Cotton Belt for another survey. Here labor has always been plentiful, willing and cheap. But now the boll weevil dread cotton destroyer-- is covering Alabama and Georgia, just as it has covered Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi and just as in time it will spread over the entire Cotton Belt. The old system of then "advancing" to tenants their meat for the season breaks down wherever the boll weevil lights. Advances in foodstuffs must cease because the outcome of a cotton crop under "weevil conditions" is uncertain. The landlord who "advences" food and feeds may find hardly enough cotton on the tenanted land to repay him for the money spent.

Must Raise What They Eat

Under conditions caused by the boll weevil tenants must raise what they eat and something for the mules also. they must have a garden and some chickens, keep a cow and raise a hog or two per family. They must produce some corn and have a little pasture as well. Many of the tenants are willing to do these things, and many would become self-sustaining with the land owner's help were it not for the lure of the railroads and the growing city of Birmingham. Many thousands of farm workers have gone from Alabama Georgia and Mississippi to Birmingham and others have gone to other growing industrial centers in the South. Rather than remain on the land without "advances" the men-and women too--go to town and "get jobs".

Since the recent unusual floods in the South tenants are leaving the plantations in large numbers and are flocking into the towns in search of work. All over Alabama landlords show fear in their eyes and anxiety in their voice. "Our labor is leaving —what is to be done?" Without the negro workers on the land the making of cotton is hardly thought possible by many plantation. owners

What Can Be Done?

Well, what is to be done? There is no let-up in he labor movement cityward, nor will there be. Nobody doubts that the larger they grow the more workers they will attract from the farms and small towns. The greater the number of wage earners in the cities the fewer the food producers on the farms, and the higher the prices of food. This is an axiom as evident as any in geometry. In some sections of the East the problem is acute; in some sections of the South it is fast becoming acute.

Yet there must be an answer. Neither argument nor the high cost of living is going to keep our cities from growing And surely somebody must keep busy raising something to feed them. A few may Fletcherize but the majority will consume as much as ever—and the majority will continue to increase in numbers.

Must Do Their Own Work.

The one solution visible in the eastern states is that of the land owners working the farms themselves —just as the folks do out in Illinois and Iowa. There is no way out of it. And they are going to have to make their own gardens and milk their own cows and curry their own horses—both on the farm and in the small town. This sort of a program is going to seem mighty hard to many eastern people who have been accustomed to hiring labor to do farm work and housework, Some will give up, sell their land and move into town where their daughters can become stenographers, telephone operators or clerks in stores, and where their sons can become trolley car conductors or bank clerks. Others are going to face the situation, roll up their sleeves—literally and figuratively—and go to work with their own two hands.

In the Central West the farmer can sit on his riding plow or cultivator and with two goods horses in front of him put a good-sized piece of land into shape in a day he has no gullies or rocks to contend with. The tractor will break up his soil as fast as the engine drives it along. But the eastern farmer cannot sit on a gasoline tractor or a riding plow. His farming is up hill and down, across creeks and gullits and against many rocks. His farming comes harder, far harder than farming on the black plains of Central west. But he must buckle down to it and make the best of what seems now to be a bad situation. After all, the departure of the labor may not have been so deplorable Now the farmer will have to build up more pasture land, and put on it more and better livestock and let the cattle and the hogs do a good part of the farming for him. There is no better farmer anywhere than a good steer. He works nights and Sundays, rain or shine—putting on weight that is worth from eight to ten cents a pound and keeping the land fertilized in the way that nature designed it should be kept fertilized.

In the small towns through the eastern states many of the good house wives will cease worrying their brains tired over "the servant problem" in doing the housework themselves. More daughters than before will be brought up to cook and sew and house-clean. More and more homes will become independent of servants and new and unexpected joys will be found in making the home self-regulating and self-sustaining.

But What of Cotton Belt?

But what of the Cotton Belt—that vast territory stretching from the northern boundary of North Carolina to the far Southern line of Texas? The negro and his wife and children all know how to "make" cotton. They produce the entire cotton crop of the south. It is said, and rather generally believed, that the white man cannot endure for long the heat of the "cotton sun" in the cotton field. That steady relenttless sunshine that beats down from dawn till nightfall and that leaves warm reminders throughout the night, will sap the energy of most any white man. But the negro does not mind it. Recently come from a land of blistering heat, the cotton field under a semi-tropical sun has no terrors for him.

Plantation Must Be a farm

So what is to become of the plantation deserted by its negro tenants who have been magnetized to jobs in the cities? There is only one answer—the plantation must become a farm, a diversified farm. It must be fenced and cattle and hogs put on it. All-the-year-around pasture must be provided. Making the plantation a diversified farm will reduce labor requirements one-half, maybe more. All the plowing will be done by one man on a tractor instead of a dozen tenants behind as many mules. With crop rotation and livestock the fertility of the land, greatly reduced through constant cotton planting, will be restored by the natural method. The cotton acreage will be reduced but more cotton will be raised on an acre because the soil is being built up by livestock being on it. Getting more cotton to the acre will increase the cotton profits that much.

Diversification over the entire Cotton Belt is the only logical outcome of the depletion of farm labor. And another big economic factor of diversification is that it will tend to keep more "cotton money" in the South for the development of Southern industry. Heretofore most of the South's cotton money has gone to the Central West for food and feeds—products that the South could raise in greater abundance and cheaper than the Central West.

And so the perplexing labor problem in the Cotton Belt will be solved in time to the lasting welfare of all the people in this extensive territory. It pains greatly right now but somebody must suffer pain of some sort for all economic progress that comes about.

VIRGINIA PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

THE REPORTED NEGRO EXODUS

It is possible, of course, that the exodus from the South during the Summer and Fall of some thousands of negroes may have had some political significance. There is no reliable evidence at hand on which to base a positive judgment on that phase of the matter. On the surface it appears improbable

that any great number of newcomers, blacks especially, could be foisted on the electorate of a Northern or Western community without successful challenge.

At any rate we learn from Southern exchanges, particularly in the cotton belt, that the exodus continues and is assuming larger proportions; and serious apprehension is expressed in some quarters of a scarcity of agricultural laborers to handle next year's crops in the sections most affected.

Up to this time there has been a very limited demand for unskilled black labor north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. In fact, employment for the blacks in the North and West has been restricted to domestic service and occupations of a semi-menial character. The trades as a rule are closed to the negro, he is not to be found in the mills and factories, and many means of livelihood are, or have been, denied him to which he is freely admitted at the South. The coal mines of West Virginia and Ohio have about denuded the counties of Midde Virginia of negro males, but that is exceptional. If any new and lucrative field of employment has opened to the Southern negroes outside of their usual habit the fact is not one of public knowledge, and unless conditions in the North and West have materially changed within the recent past, we have the concurrent testimony of the most intelligent and progressive leaders of the race that to the masses the South holds out the greatest opportunity of reward for their industry and thrift. Booker Washington's insistent and incessant counsel was "Work out your salvation at home." He compared the status of the average negro at the North and South always to the advantage of the latter, and we doubt vesy much if eithen his observation or judgment is at fault. The negro at the North is an alien, personally an object of aversion and racially of jealousy to the industrial classes and of contemptuous indifference to all others. At the South he is the object of kindly feeling bred by long association, his good qualities are appreciated, his besetting weaknesses are humored, his troubles find sympathy, his endeavors at betterment are helped, and he is not made to feel that he is an abstract proposition to be studied at arm's length and only tolerated at a distance.

Thus far our interest is only for the negro himself, who may be lured by delusive promises to a worse lot than is now his. The economic problem that would be presented by a wholesale hegira will be considered when it arises. We are skeptical that the overflow will reach such dimensions. And we have very good reasons for disbelief.

Age HERALD
Birmingham, Ala.
NOV 9 1916

Negro's Place Is In the South

THE Youngstown Telegram, an excellent newspaper, by the way, is surprised to learn that the migration of negro laborers from the south to northern states has resulted in protests from southern white men and negro leaders in the south, which the Telegram considers "unexpected sources."

As a matter of fact, all the better informed negroes realize that they stand the best chance in the south, where the climate is mild, where they understand conditions and, better still, are understood by the white people. While the prospect of getting better wages may prove a temporary lure, negroes here are now better paid than ever before and those who have any skill at all command comparatively high wages.

The Telegram continues:

> As a means of settling the labor problem the importation of negroes has not been successful. They have been selected at haphazard, without any attempt to distinguish between the industrious and the shiftless. Good wages has been an incentive to preriodic idleness. The negroes who have come here are young unmarried men or older men who have left their families behind and in either case the lack of family ties has a bad effect on the southern negro just as it has on the northern negro or on the white man. In any case it means restlessness or dissipation. The approach of a northern winter also has chilled the enthusiasm of the southern laborer.

Although the department of justice finds that thousands of negroes have left the south in charge of "labor agents," the labor situation has not been seriously affected. After an experience with the northern climate in winter, the sharp competition and different living conditions in that part of the country, most of them will be glad to come back to the south. Some are already returning.

AUG 15 1916

THE NORTH SEEKING NEGRO LABOR.

The effort being made by Eastern industrial and railroad interests to draw negro laborers from the South is spreading all over that section. Reports from the central South indicate that thousands of negroes are being attracted by the larger wages offered them to go East and West, and the South is being drained of very many of its laborers, to the serious disadvantage of many industrial interests, as well as of agriculture.—Manufacturers' Record.

Without being aware of any extraordinary pull for the Southern negroes, we would remark that draining out negro labor has been a matter of consideration, sometimes serious, even alarming, ever since the bottom of the carpet bagger government fell out. Notoriously, the Kansas exodus of 1878 from the river country was a case in point; one chargeable directly to the "Mississippi political methods" of that troubled period. While disturbance of the labor equilibrium may be admitted as "a serious disadvantage," it will not we are sure, prove permanently so. Naturally it will take time to adjust and produce compensation for it. That has been shown in the migration produced by the boll weevil, from one group of counties to another—from south of the A. & V. railroad to "up in the Delta."

But adjustment, and compensation will, we have faith, come. The Northern drift, if it continues, and carries enough of "thousands" with it, will lower negro congestion in certain sections of the South. Such a change, restrained and graduated against violent progression, promises ultimate benefit. In the South the effect of losing thousands of negroes from lands in Southern Mississippi is already, slowly it may be, but none the less surely, producing a wholesome farm diversification and economic stimulation. Then, too, a more equitable distribution of the sons of Ham will teach the Caucasians of the Northern states that wherever there is a negro infusion, there will be a race problem—a white man's burthen—which they are destined to share. This fact is recognized in the following from an editorial on the negro-labor shift by the New York Globe:

JUL 31 1916

AFTER NEGRO LABOR

Attention is called anew to the effect of the war upon American immigration and labor problems by the arrest in Savannah of two men who were engaged in recruiting laborers for a great Northern railroad system. American labor has been affected in at least three ways by the great conflict. In the first place new immigration has been very greatly reduced and in respect to some countries has been entirely cut off. Then, many former immigrants have been recalled to fight for their countries in Europe. Again, the huge demand for American products, which has sent the value of American exports to new high records, has caused an unusual demand for labor in American factories, mills and mines, and on railroads.

The unemployment problem, which became acute, especially in the North, in the earlier stages of the war, until business adjusted itself to the new conditions, has largely disappeared and the labor supply there has not kept pace with the demand. In the South there was a very large class of laborers which some Northern employers thought could be obtained easily and retained at low wages. So, the effort of recruiting agents to draw laborers by thousands from the South was only to be expected.

The question arises as to whether the South should discourage or look disinterestedly upon this recruiting campaign, which already has sent thousands of negroes beyond the borders of the South and unless interrupted is sure to draw many more. This section is unwilling for its negro labor supply to be so depleted that when the time comes to harvest the cotton crop, pickers will be scarce; and no other section wishes the price of cotton picking to reach a ruinous point.

While it is not possible to prevent negro laborers from going where they please, it is well for the Southern states to consider not only the direct result of their going to other sections in large numbers, but the question of whether—within a year or two, if immigration is heavy after the war and immigrants take away from negro laborers in the North the jobs that are open to them now—there will not be a great movement of negroes from North to South at a time when there will not be work for them in the South. It is wise to put demand and supply of labor together, but the South neither wishes her supply depleted when the cotton picking season is so close at hand, nor to be flooded by idle negroes at a time when the demand for labor in this section may be seasonably low. It may be said that most of the negroes recruited for Northern jobs are not cotton pickers, but it is a fact that when there is little work in the country districts negroes flock to the towns, and when laborers are scarce in the country at cotton picking time it is not difficult, normally, to recruit them from the towns and cities. So a scarcity of negro labor, in either town or country, at cotton picking time is likely to be felt by the cotton farmer.

spaper Cutting Bureau in the World

KNOXVILLE TENN

AUG

This has attracted attention to the fact that the south, especially on cotton plantations, the negro labor is something that could not well be dispensed with. It is true that the colored population is disposed to drift into the cities and the towns, but in cotton picking time those who need their services know where to find them, and to secure their services in the cotton fields.

It may well be considered what is to follow a close of the war. Chances are that it will be followed by a flood of immigration to the United States. The bulk of the immigrants will be workingmen, and they will seek employment at the north, just as they have done in the past. In that event, colored people who have gone to that section of the country might find themselves without employment.

Conditions, however, are such as to show the people of the south that the colored element is an important factor in the development of the resources of this section. They are chiefly in the labor field, and if gone their places would be filled with some difficulty.

Labor—1916.

Migration

Attitude of South

Labor and the South

Chicago Defender 12-2-16

THE SOUTH is facing an economic problem, due to the migration northward of so many members of the Race. Some of our contemporaries and some of our so-called leaders of our Race, have begged the men to stay south, while others, along with the white press, gave politics as the reason for the exodus. Since the election we find few cases, if any, where the white man of the north has attempted to illegally vote any of the newcomers. On the other hand, by correspondence with the heads of the big firms, we find that these men are brought here to work because of the shortage of labor caused by the European war.

So serious has the exodus become that many southern (white) papers have in their editorials told the "solid south" where the cause lies and the only remedies for it. Their method of having the police stop those bound northward proved futile, so they resort to reason, which although it seems rare and strange, many papers of big southern cities have come to life and told the real reason of the exodus.

The truth hurts the south, as we know, and the Macon Telegraph had to apologize to its readers and the police for taking this step. The Empire-Sun of Columbus, Ga., in its issue of Tuesday, Nov. 21, says:

SOUTH FACES GREAT ECONOMIC PROBLEM

We of the south are facing an economic problem when we consider the present exodus of the Negro. Some of our contemporaries are inclined to treat this movement as a temporary migration induced largely by political conditions and with the logic of only a shallow thinker boldly state that the cold weather of the north and east will solve the problem of the south by driving the Negro back to us. This exodus is serious and will become more so unless we determine the real cause and apply genuine remedies.

With the certainty that a number will differ with us, we state that the Negro is an economic necessity to the south. Our plantations are large, our climate is peculiar and we ourselves are not accustomed to doing the work that we ask the Negro to do. Serious labor conditions have confronted us before, and it is exceedingly rare to find the native land owing white farmer, who has been accustomed to employ Negro labor, taking the Negro's place when the Negro leaves his neighborhood. The same conditions exist in the industries where we of the south have been depending upon the Negroes as artisans in our industries or mines. Prior to this time when he has left us our native white man has not taken the place made vacant.

News items quoting authorities in this and neighboring states, as well as officials of our government, during the last few weeks have shown that about 18,000 Negroes have left the south this autumn, and of this number 60,000 left Alabama. They have gone to the mines in Pennsylvania, to the steel plants and foundries in Ohio, to the railways in New Jersey, to the subways in New York city, and will continue to go into the east to take the places of the enormous numbers of foreign workmen who for the last two decades have been supplying the labor for the huge growth of the industries in the metropolitan sections. Merchants and other travelers who go east regularly have noticed this fall that where the section men on the Pennsylvania railroad, who for the last forty years have been drawn from the Irish, the Italians, the Austrians and the Pole and the Scandinavian, are now drawn from the Negroes of the south. Those of us who for years have been watching the construction of the subways in New York city, where the common labor has been supplied by all classes of white men, find these huge tunnels now being dug by Negroes of the south. Those of us who have had to visit or deal with the steel and iron works of Ohio now find scores using Negro labor. A gentleman of our acquaintance operating a foundry told us a few weeks ago that he now has 300 in his plant and wants more.

Why does the Negro leave the south to take up this work in the east? First, in our judgment, while we understand the Negro and as a rule treat him moderately well in places, as a matter of fact, we do not deal absolutely justly with this race on which we are, to so great an extent, dependent. Whenever we trade with him, we pit our intelligence and superior knowledge of the markets and the laws of business against his ignorance and excuse our shrewdness by accusing him of cupidity. We buy his products for just as little as is possible, which means, as a rule, for less than we could buy similar wares from our equals. We sell him what he needs at the highest market price and charge him, very often, a great deal more than legal interest, and satisfy our conscience by saying that he wastes more than we profit through our charges. In our cities our police treat him as a thing apart, a little different, from the human.

The wages which we pay them are invariably less as a class than that which we pay to white men doing the same class of labor. Now, all of this is said plainly and to ourselves in the bosom of our own family to emphasize the fact that we do not treat the Negro as fairly in trading as we might or as justly in the courts as he should be.

The Negro as a race is learning more and more that the type that sticks to the farm and to the ordinary industries is becoming more valuable, and they are learning that for performance of exactly the same task they can earn a higher wage in the east. The recent exodus has sometimes been attributed to the activities of the Republican party prior to this presidential election, but we think that all such claims are mere folderol. The Negro has been going to the east to earn a higher wage and to find more lenient treatment at the hands of the police. The Negro will stay in the east; the cold is not going to force him back to the south. Colonel Peary, the famous arctic explorer, stated that the one man that stuck to him best and most efficiently in his trip to the farthest north and who had the greatest endurance was a Negro. There are thousands of Negroes in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio, to say nothing of other eastern states, and if the wage offered is attractive when compared to what we offer we are going to lose this class of labor.

The south has refused to accept immigration as a means of supplying our demands for labor. The farmers stand up and howl about preserving the pure blood of the south and invent all sorts of reasons for prohibiting the immigration of the same classes of people who have been making the north and east rich for years; the same class that has built the eighth wonder of the world—the middle west. Now, if we are going to continue to prohibit immigration, we must consider our own economic status sufficiently seriously to preserve the only reliable supply of labor which we have ever known. That is the Negro. We should ponder over the situation seriously and not put off until tomorrow its consideration, because this movement is growing every day. We should exercise our influence with our landlords and our merchants and see that a fairer division of profit is made with the Negro and should watch the prices charged him as well as the interest charged him. We should see that the industries offer and pay to him a full and fair wage for his labor, which will compare properly with the wages offered in industries in the east. We should see to it that the police in our towns, cities and counties cease making distinction betweens the Negro and the white man when the Negro is not absolutely known to be a criminal. When we do these things we will keep our labor and we need to keep it.

In all of this we have been pitilessly plain with ourselves and we acknowledge that there are a great many worthy exceptions to the general tendency which we have defined, but we state that the above conditions are in the main true, and we state them so that our thinking men may set to work to apply the remedy. We do not write to arouse prejudice. We do not write in regard to the worthless or proven vagrant, for there are vagrants and habitual criminals among the Negroes just the same as there are among any other race.

The present migration of the Negro is due to difference in wages offered in the east and in the south, as well as to the desire to secure different treatment at the hands of the police. We should consider these conditions sriously and if we can remedy things to any extent at home, should set about it without delay.

In connection with the foregoing, the following table, showing the common labor, etc., that emigrated from the United States during the last fiscal year, is of interest: Italians, 169,300; Bulgarians and Serbs, 2,170; Germans 3,622; British 18,500; French, 8,096; Roumanians, 1,400; Russians 1,000; Japanese, 1,600.

Of equal, if not more, interest is the following table compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, showing the number of Negroes that have left each state, there being a total of 118,000, and 95 per cent of them being men: From Alabama, 60,000; Tennessee, 22,000; Florida, 12,000; Georgia, 10,000; Virginia 3,000; North Carolina, 2,000; Kentucky, 3,000; South Carolina, 2,000; Arkansas 2,000; Mississippi, 2,000.

— the World
STATE

From

Address:

Date

THE NEGRO EXODUS

By Savoyard.

The American people are so busy producing things of all sorts that there is great demand for labor in every quarter of the Union, at wages higher than were ever paid in any country at any time. The war in Europe has put an end to the tides of immigration with which we were inundated for so many years, and our supply of labor was further depleted through the return to Europe of thousands of "reserves," who went home to cut throats for flag and country.

Hence there was small surprise when it was announced that there is an exodus of negroes from Southern fields to Northern shops. If the thing works without a deal of friction, it will prove a great advantage to both sections. But the South objects, and it is doubtful if the white laborer of the North will welcome heartily the new factor brought into the industrial world north of Mason and Dixon's line. The negro is at home in the South. He understands the South and the South understands him. He is the most docile and the easiest satisfied laborer in the world, and gradually he is becoming stable. It is simply wonderful the advance the negro has made in the battle of life at the South the past 50 years, and his success gives the lie to reports that he is downtrodden and abused by the Southern whites. As soon as the negro learned that the Southern whites intended to boss the politics of their communities, he turned to work, and today he is the most contented laborer in the world, and is getting along admirably, as is evidenced by the vast accumulations he has gathered.

There are two classes of this race—the pupils of Fred Douglass, who was a professional negro, and the followers of Booker Washington, an upbuilder of his race. Your professional negro is always and everywhere a nuisance and a peril. Fortunately his tribe is small and growing less. There is no room at the South for this fellow at all, and he is to be found nowhere but at the North. The other class is admirable. He strives to become a good citizen, and gradually he brings the Southern man to the consciousness that Booker Washington was a great statesman and a public benefactor. Douglass urged the negro to go into politics; Washington besought him to go to work.

Horace Greeley did as much as any other individual, not excepting Abraham Lincoln, to emancipate the negro. Anybody could see Greeley in his office, and not long after the war a body of professional negroes burst into his room where he was writing one of those great editorials for The Tribune, and the spokesman made an address in which he urged the great editor to aid them to "elevate" their race. Without ceasing to write, and without looking up from the paper on which he was writing, Greeley waved them off with his left hand and roared:

"Go away, go away, go to hell, go to New Jersey and raise potatoes! That's the way to elevate your damned race!"

It was sound advice, and just as good for a white man as for a negro.

* * *

Your Northern man can never be made to understand the good fellowship and affection that exists between the Southern white and the negro. When your Southern man tips a waiter, he would much prefer that it is a negro. Your Northern man will walk ten squares to be shaved by a white barber rather than step across the threshold to be shaved by a negro. At the South a white laborer and a negro will work at the same bench, at the same anvil. You can't find such a thing as that in the North. For years after the war all the use the Northern man had for the negro was his vote; yet you could not find a negro officeholder in the North with a search warrant. No Northern State ever sent a negro to congress, though the North has shed enough tears over the woes of the negro at the South to float Nelson's fleet.

It would benefit the South immensely if that section could swap a million or so of its colored population for a like number of whites from the North. The great obstacle to that enterprise is the reception the negro laborer is likely to get at the North. Will the Northern laborer welcome the negro? It is very doubtful, and thus at the North the negro would be forced to remain an unskilled laborer. The labor unions, unless the miners be the exception, will not have a very hearty welcome for the negro.

* * *

As for prejudice against the negro, there is none at the South and a great deal at the North. A state very much like war exists in Harlem, a part of New York city, where the negroes are very numerous and insist on occupying houses in the same neighborhoods with whites. There was actual war in the town of Akron, Ohio, in the Western Reserve, mind you, some time ago, about that very

thing. In Chicago, on the other hand, the negro is entirely welcome, but whether he is there allowed to be a member of a labor union is doubtful.

However, the negro's place is the farm, and doubtless he does best on the Southern farm. The climate of the gulf coast suits him much better than the climate of the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and we may be sure that the great majority of the race in the United States will be found at the South for a great many years to come.

* * *

It was a calamity that overcame both races when the ballot indiscriminately was conferred on the negro by the fifteenth amendment. He was too weak to bear the burden and he collapsed under it. Fortunately the negro is not malicious, and he learned, after a few horrible experiences, that the Southern whites were his best friends. A government of carpetbaggers and negroes would have been awful in any land; and the Southern white man being what he was, and is, it was an impossibility at the South after the war.

The greatest blunderers who ever ruled any country were the set led by Stevens and Sumner, Wade and Chandler, Morton and Butler, Logan and Conkling, the ten years after Appomattox. That is past, thank God, and we have a more perfect Union than it ever was before our big war between the States.

Let us hope that good may come to both sections from the exodus of negroes to the North. It is worth trying, anyhow.

Washington, November 19.

NEWS TRIBUNE

Detroit, Mich.

Negro Labor.

The demand for labor in manufacture and public work is so great in the north that some of the papers in that section report a not inconsiderable influx of Negro laborers from the moro northerly southern states. They are attracted by the offer of higher wages than they get at home.

The movement, however, will amount to nothing and if it is true that it is of some size, it will only be a question of time when many of those who have gone north will turn their footsteps back home.

The Negro wants industrial opportunity. He likes some of the creature comforts which come with money and so he generally is anxious for work, unless he happens to belong to the thriftless and good-for-nothing class, which constantly is growing fewer in numbers. In the north he is boycotted. In the south his labor is welcome.

So he would rather stay here, among the people who know and understand him and as a rule are willing to help him. As a matter of fact politics bothers him but little. He really would never have taken very much interest in it if it had not been for designing men of both races who wanted the benefit of his vote to feather their own nest and now that he finds registration difficult he concerns himself but little with our elections and wouldn't do so at all if he wasn't stirred up occasionally by agitators among his own people. As long as he was a factor in politics he had a more or less miserable time. Since he has been out of politics he discovers himself happier and more prosperous and entirely free from interference in the peaceful pursuit of his livelihood and happiness.

As between being industrially frozen out in the north and giving up his connection with politics in the south he infinitely prefers the latter; and hence any Negro labor invasion of the north must necessarily be small and fugitive.—New Orleans States.

"We know the man, all of us, who, in the city council, the state legislature and national congress, objects to the introduction of the new text-book in the school, because it isn't the book he learnt outer."

"Fortunately this man does not represent a large unit in our civilization. He is nevertheless aggressive.

"In this connection we must remember that this prejudice directed always toward rational aid to the negro by a certain element of white men in our section exists everywhere the negro is employed in the north, and in New England more markedly than almost any other section.

"I recall recently, while investigating certain labor conditions in Hartford, Conn., that in visiting the police court there I was deeply impressed with the attitude of the people toward a group of negroes being tried on some petty charge.

"I was impressed with what appeared to be an intolerance that was more strongly akin to hatred than anything else.

"Again, while in attendance upon the state conference of the Mothers' Congress of Pennsylvania, one of the most strongly debated questions was a resolution introduced asking the segregation of the negro in the public schools—the absolute separation of white and colored in the school. The arguments in favor of the resolution proved a feeling (termed prejudice when expressed in the south) that was as deep and aggressive as any I had ever heard from any source in any section.

AUG 14 1916

Negro Labor

From the New Orleans States.)

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Birmingham, Ala.

DEC 2 1916

EXODUS OF NEGRO MAY BE BENEFICIAL

Shifting of Negro Would Induce White Immigrants to the South

Dr. George Eaves, the well-known social worker, cannot bring himself to feel alarmed over the continuous emigration of the negroes from the Birmingham district to northern climes. On the contrary, Dr. Eaves voices the opinion that swift and certain benefits will accrue from the exodus of the negroes.

"The south will be benefited," said Dr Eaves, "by the exodus of the negroes to the north. It is one of the greatest economical questions of the day, and the shifting of the negro laborer to the north may well serve to stamp out indolence, and to give birth to a progressive spirit, whose tentacles will reach out to entice foreign immigrants to the south. That is what the south needs—hundreds of sturdy Scandinavians, Russians, Germans, Finns, Poles and Danes to come here and develop our lands, by staking out small farms, and in our cities by developing skilled labor for our industries. Certainly the negro could do neither, and it is better for him and for the south that he go north.

"Of course the sudden exodus of the negroes will hurt, by causing a lack of sufficient labor to make profitable the workings of large plantations, and the local housewives will suffer through lack of domestic help. But these hardships will be speedily overcome by the very nature of things, that they will have to be overcome, and everyone in the south will be benefited through a greater association with labor. Let the negroes go, and encourage the white immigrants to come and locate with us and a new era dawns for the south."

JUDGE WINSTON'S REMEDY.

During the present week the Southern Commercial Congress has held its annual convention in Norfolk. The theme of the Congress has been "International Reconstruction after the War." This theme of course contemplated the development of the South along broad lines, international in scope. Much has been said during the week of the great natural resources of the South and the possibilities for their development. Everything has been touched upon it seems, or discussed formally except the Negro hegira, the exodus of Negro laborers from the South that has been going on for the past year. Judge Francis D. Winston, came forward with a resolution designed to put the approval of the Congress upon the exodus as well as upon segregation, especially rural segregation, a utopian dream of Judge Winston and some other North Carolina politicians. The resolution:

> "Resolved, That the complete industrial, intellectual and social development of the Southern States can be secured only when the Negro race is segregated and becomes a part of the citizenship of our sister states, and that we will encourage all movements tending to an equitable distribution of our Negro population among the other states of the Union, and that we favor an immediate repeal of all statutes which in any way retard such a movement."

Be it said to the credit of the resolutions committee of the Congress that the resolution was not considered. That it was ever presented, however, is hard to comprehend. How Judge Winston, or any other sane man could believe by any stretch of imagination that the practical banishment of the Negro laborer from the South, or an "equitable distribution" of the South's present supply of labor among other States could benefit the South or help along its "complete industrial, intellectual and social development" is hard to understand in view of the part that the Negro has played in the economic affairs of the South for the past three hundred years.

The South's cotton crop alone for this year is valued at one and one-quarter billion dollars. This vast amount of wealth was produced almost entirely by the class of labor that Mr. Winston would deprive the South of by segregation laws and other unfair measures. It is noteworthy that the sober judgment of the Congress was against his plan. Judge Winston is an ex-Republican, and an ex-judge, of course, and it appears that in common with others of the regenerated, he is trying to out-Herod Herod on the race question.

If the South is to take its place in international reconstruction it must conserve its labor supply. Indifference to the present state of restlessness and unsettled condition of Negro labor in the South will in no wise insure to the benefit of this section nor aid it in taking a commanding place in the work of international reconstruction after the war.

AMERICAN

Chicago, Ill.

Say Cold Will Drive Negroes Back to Dixie

International News Service.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—It has been generally believed in Atlanta that a large number of negroes had felt the mysterious call of the North in the weeks preceding the national election. Residents who recall a similar exodus about ten years ago feel confident all the blacks will find their way back before many weeks, for they say it was zero weather that made them return before.

Labor - 1916

Migration

Attitude of South

From NEWS

Address GREENVILLE, S. C.

Date

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

In Boston, the hub of the ante-bellum anti-slavery agitation, the negro has right to expect that he shall have equal privileges and equal rights with the white man. Is there not a monument in Boston Common to the negro regiment which fought for the Union? Is it not the home of such eminent champions of equal rights for the black man as Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Albert Bushnell Hart? Was it not Boston that clamored so long and so loudly for the appointment of the negro, Wm. H. Lewis, as U. S. District Attorney? Are not the idols of the Back Bay Brahmins, Julia Ward Howe and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who, said a Harvard professor, had thought so much about the negro question and so exalted the negro that they had reached the conclusion not only that the negro was as good as they were but better.

Alas and alackaday! We learn from the holy roll of the Brahmins, the Boston Transcript, of yesterday's issue, that Moorfield Storey, the very quintennesence of the cult, speaking before the Boston City Club, urged "fair play and better chances for negroes in industry and business." He said he wished to appeal "to the American sense of justice in behalf of 10,000,000 fellow citizens who were now denied the opportunies for which their abilities qualified them and for no reason except prejudice against their color. They are Americans as we are and they are Americans of much longer ancestry than some of us." He continued:

These people have been slowly working their way up, and as they come nearer to the white man, jealously asserts itself and the effort is made to keep them down. It is a terrible thing that when men educated in our ambitions and principles seek to put these into practice, people would say to them, 'We don't want you.' Colored men are cut off from the mechanical trades, from positions as stenographers, and from other occupations, so that wherever they came up they find a wall against them. In every corner of this land these people are subjected to the gravest injustice.

Then Mr. Storey presented to each member a copy of a recently signed petition of ctitzens, declaring that, as purchasers in the retail stores of Boston, they are willing to be served by colored employes.

The cold truth of it is that the real attitude of Boston toward the negro is just the same as that of Charleston or Richmond or Atlanta or Montgomery or any other Southern community. Boston and the North hypocritically demand "justice for the negro," but refuse to give it to him themselves. In Boston, the black man in quest of a job finds the door of the trade union, the office and the store, barred against him. He tries to compete with the low wage white fan and is forced out. As in the South, he finds menial service about the only opening. You will rarely, if ever, see a negro in a Boston hotel cafe or theatre—there is no better admission of Massachusetts prejudice against the negro than the fact that the legislature of that State passed an act requiring hotels, cafes and theatres to give him equal accomodations. The law, passed to satisfy smug hypocrites, is, of course, a dead-letter. In the Masschusetts Institute of Technology and in Harvard you may find a few negro students, but they are as isolated socially as if they were in Siberia. They are admitted to no social organizations, although often those very organizations are controlled by the sons and grandsons of the rabid abolitionists and most vociferous demandants of equal rights for the negro. In classrooms, they are not asked to recite. An administrative officer of Harvard once said that he disliked the negro students (about a dozen in number) because they seemed to feel that they were entitled to special privileges and marked consideration. Harvard professors may write bitterly about the South's treatment of the negro, but in their homes you will never see a negro, either as a guest or servant. When the young son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, the richest prince of India of the noblest and longest ancestry, came to Harvard as a student, he secured an elegant suite in the costliest dormitory and fitted it as became his station. He was alone in his luxury. His fellow students did not go near him, they did not seek to know him. The son of the potentate who snubbed the King of England at the Delhi Durbar could not gain social recognition because his countenance was dark.

The best place for the negro is in the South where he is understood and where his place is well forever defined. A million billion Moorfield Storeys and Wm. Lloyd Garrisons and Bushnell Harts could not in ten thousand years bring to pass the utopian dream of negro equality.

From HERALD

Address: Washington, D. C.

Date

From any logical point of view that looks beyond immediate emergencies the Southern whites should encourage negro emigration to the North, not for the cynical motive that impelled the late Hon. Jeff Davis, while governor of Arkansas, to pardon negro convicts on condition that they go to Massachusetts to live, but to relieve the South of the entire burden and all the brunt of the race problem, and make room for and to create greater inducement for white immigration that the South very much needs. Some thousands of negroes going North every year and a corresponding number of whites coming South would effect a distribution of the races that would be in many ways beneficial and that at the very least would take away from the race problem all sectional aspect, which is and has always been the chief cause of sectional ill feeling. And it would in the end give th South a homogeneous citizenship.—Nashville Banner.

EVENING TELEGRAM

Philadelphia, Pa.



A Glance Ahead.—*From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

We are getting some additional information about the emigration of negroes northward because of the demand for more labor due to the deficiency caused by the check of immigration from Europe. It is not to be wondered at that with this additional information the question presents many new angles. There was a disposition on the part of the United States Department of Justice some time ago to believe that the movement of the negroes was of a political character; and that thousands of them were being paid to go North to help the Republicans in close and doubtful states like Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and others. Present reports indicate, as we thought, that there was very little of this done, for the movement continued after the election, although it has recently held up somewhat in consequence of the cold weather. The negro does not like cold; and it was an exceptionally bleak winter in the seventies that checked and killed the Kansas exodus movement of nearly forty years ago, which was deemed at that time so threatening.

Despite the attitude of certain extreme papers of the North that there was a broad conspiracy existing here to prevent the negroes from leaving, the records show that many Southern papers and people welcomed the movement, believing that it would have a beneficial effect on the South by removing the negro majorities in many districts and in at least two states, South Carolina and Mississippi. This problem of negro majorities is rapidly working itself out. Louisiana, a state in which the negro was more numerous a few decades ago, is white today by several hundred thousand, and will have half a million more whites by the next census. South Carolina and Mississippi expect to report white majorities in the next ten years as they are drifting rapidly in that direction, and negro emigration will help this condition along.

During the first months of this negro movement northward, a number of South Carolina papers, led by the Columbia States, instead of expressing apprehension over these departures, showed satisfaction that the state was getting rid of its excess of negroes. At the convention of the Southern Commercial Congress in a session at Norfolk, Judge Francis D. Winston, of North Carolina, expressed this sane view of the situation in a resolution, which declares that "The complete industrial, intellectual and social development of the Southern states can be secured only when the negro becomes a part of the citizenship of our sister states, and that we will encourage all movements tending to an equitable distribution of our negro population among the other states of the Union."

It is not likel that there will be any serious objection to a declaration of this kind in favor of the more equitable distribution of the negroes throughout the country as the question involved can then be better handled. No encouragement to the negroes to leave the South will be held out, but there will be no effort to keep the negroes from going, beyond explaining the situation to them. That the present movement has caused many to do a little thinking—those among whom the negroes are moved

as well as among the negroes themselves—is daily becoming more evident. The Minneapolis Tribune, ultra-Republican, and which has treated the matter as an attempt of the negroes to emancipate themselves from oppressive conditions and low wages, now finds that "many of the negroes who have come North deliberately abandoned their families, these wholesale desertions bringing a new problem to the South." It finds also that "this exodus may give the North occasion to worry. With current demands for labor, the incoming negro finds no difficulty in getting employment in unskilled tasks. It is the possibility of a return to the conditions that prevailed in 1914 and early 1915 that give a serious aspect to the movement."

In fine, the Tribune believes that while the war continues and there is no relief in European immigration, Southern negroes moving North may find work in industries requiring unskilled labor; but it sees that when conditions return to the normal, the situation will assume a "serious aspect," and it will be difficult to know what to do with these negro immigrants.

We are, moreover, beginning to hear from those negroes who moved North in the summer and as was to be expected, there are many complaints of the severity of the weather, appeals to come back home again and suggestions that the other negroes be warned not to come North until they have made a more thorough investigation of the conditions they will encounter there. The indications are that the problem will present itself more clearly after the winter, when it will probably be shown that something has been done toward a more equitable distribution of the negroes throughout the states. There has been some drift towards the North, generally towards the towns, for some years past. It may be a little larger in future years, or at least as long as the shortage of labor continues, but the indications now are that there will be no wild movement like the former exodus that caused so much demoralization to Southern agriculture and so much suffering among the negroes themselves.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

DEC 15 1916

"Labor Agents" and Negro Migration.

Hattiesburg News:

There is a more or less angry protest now and then, here and there, against so-called "labor agents" "enticing" negroes away from the South. The agents are not enticing them. It is better wages. And if the factories and mills in the South cannot furnish them with employment at living wage, why should anybody object to their leaving? Certainly we do not want them loafing around doing nothing. Labor at "starvation wages;" labor that does not make a living; cheap labor, so cheap that the hand of charity must help feed it, does not help a community. The more there is of it, the worse it is. The News is sorry to see so many able bodied negroes leaving this community. We fancy they will be needed hereafter, and that their places will be hard to fill. But if they cannot find work here at living wages, it is better that they should go where it is offered them; and instead of being prejudiced against those who are offering employment at good wages, we should thank them for taking them off our hands. It would be very selfish not to want any man, white or black, to go and do the best he can for himself and his family.

Journal TRIBUNE

NASHVILLE TENN.

SEP 23 19

A NEW ASPECT OF LABOR TROUBLES.

The exodus of negro labor from the south to the northern section of the country is attracting more and more attention. It is another and a new aspect of labor troubles in this country. We are living in troublous times, and while they are more serious in some other parts of the world, we are having our share of them. And most of ours may be traced to the murderous war on the other side of the Atlantic.

It may be an exaggeration, but it is reported that within the last six months, as many as a half a million blacks from the south have gone north to take jobs there that have been offered. It is asserted that as many as two millions of negro laborers could be employed within the next year, in the states of New York and Pennsylvania alone.

In the past the south has depended very largely for its labor supply upon the colored labor, while the north has looked to the enormous horde of foreigners that had been coming to our shores. The war has practically ended that, and at the north there is a labor famine.

As has been before said here, the south needs the negro and it is important to have the negro understand that he needs the south. The way to keep the negro in the south and enjoy the benefit of his labor is to assure him impartial treatment. He does not ask for social equality, but he does ask, and he has a right to ask for equality before the law. If he does wrong, let him be given the penalty for his wrong-doing, but let it be no other penalty than that prescribed by the law, and than is given the transgressor who has a white face. In any event, the colored race must not be made the special victim of the greedy white feegrabber. The Baltimore Sun takes an impartial view of the situation in an editorial from which this is an extract:

But it would be a mistake to use the southern negro simply as a mercenary in the labor battle of the north. It would create a prejudice against him and would introduce a race issue in struggles that are sufficiently bitter already. If there is any real labor scarcity in the north, it is purely temporary. With the readjustment of existing controversies and the renewal of normal immigration the shortage will disappear. Labor is in a strong position just at present, but it may easily injure itself by trying to drive capital to the wall. If capital cannot import labor from the south it may in quest of it, as the American Tobacco company announces it will do in the case of its New York plant if its employes insist on recognition of their union.

Too much prosperity seems to have rendered both employers and employes unreasonable this year. It is time that both sides recovered their senses and adjusted their differences without recourse to desperate measures. The threat of a general strike in New York on the one hand and the hostile mobilization of the negro labor from the south on the other indicates a temper that may be fraught with disaster.

Tennessean

Nashville, Tenn

1916

Negro Labor in the North.

An effort is being made by northern railroads and industrial interests to draw negro labor from the south. The Manufacturers' Record says that reports from the central south indicate that thousands of negroes are being attracted by the offer of larger wages.

The Vicksburg Herald declares that this draining out of negro labor has been a matter of consideration every since the bottom of the carpetbagger government fell. It then concludes:

"But adjustment and compensation will we have faith, come. The northern drift if it continues, and carries enough of thousands with it, will lower negro congestion in certain sections of the south. Such a change, restrained and graduated against violent progression, promises ultimate benefit. In the south the effect of losing thousands of negroes from lands in southern Mississippi is already, slowly it may be, but none the less surely, producing a wholesome farm diversification and economic stimulation. Then, too, a more equitable distribution of the sons of Ham will teach the Caucasians of the northern states that wherever there is a negro infusion there will be a race problem—a white man's burden—which they are destined to share."

Another probability is not overlooked by the New York Globe, which says:

"But the war has profoundly changed conditions in the labor market. Labor, particularly skilled labor, is greatly in demand. The return of so many foreigners to Europe has thrown open employment that has attracted thousands of negroes. But the northern states will have a serious problem on their hands in case of industrial depression. The white laborer does not object to the negro having a job so long as he himself has a better one. But let him be thrown out of employment and observe large numbers of negroes, accustomed to small wages, willing to work cheaply, and there is material for trouble."

The comments are all to the point, and prove the perspicacity of the commentators as eloquent as any—and containing no surprise for southerners—is this stick of news from Detroit, under a late date:

"More than thirty negroes, recently brought here from Alabama by a manufacturing company, have left the neighboring town of Wyandotte within the last twenty-four hours as a result of several clashes with the white population. A free-for-all fight occurred in a Wyandotte street car Sunday night, starting, it was said, when a negro refused to give his seat to a white woman. There was another racial disturbance last night, during which one negro was killed. It was asserted today that a committee of white men had given the negroes until noon today to leave town."

We should like to see a more equal distribution of negroes, although they are not such a problem here as when they realized first that they were free. They have learned better than to think that freedom means insolence, and this is largely driving from southern hearts the dislike caused by their course during the carpetbagger era. They are also learning that southern people are their real friends, and that even the bestowal of the title of "Mr." does not compensate for the loss of the right to work unmolested and the charity readily extended where it is deserved.

It may be that the north, on the influx of negroes into new communities, is undergoing one of the troubles that came to the south just after the war, as the negroes have thought liberty and insolence were synonymous, so they may think that alleged equality there calls for insufferable and aggressive impudence. If this theory be correct, perhaps our lachrymose glands are not as much affected as they should be, since our vexations excited little sympathy beyond Mason and Dixon's line.

Tennessean

Nashville, Tenn

OCT 2 - 1916

Negroes to the North.

If the movement of negroes from the south to the north continues, the south may be in danger of losing its traditional race problem and instead, face a labor problem, the seriousness of which makes the trade a poor one for the southern states.

It is estimated that a half-million negroes have emigrated northward in the past twelve months. They have been fairly well distributed over the east and middle west states, or that portion known better to us as the "north." The railroad companies are the primary cause in this movement to solve the troublesome problem the foreign element has given them in construction and track work. Unfortunately for all parties concerned, no attempt was made to study the negroes and as a result, the greater portion who move north of the Ohio river are young, shiftless and possessed of a dangerous potentiality for trouble.

For they are in the main, unmarried. That phase of the problem is self-explanatory and results are certain to come. It has been learned by investigators that the best laborers are the middle aged men. They are the ones who were accompanied by their families.

This fact has been well known in the south for generations. In seeking to solve a vexing situation, it is doubtful if the action in rushing the colored southerners north has remedied or will remedy conditions. However, the real menace to labor in the south will come when a concerted effort to bring the older negroes will be made next year, as some of the eastern papers now claim will be done.

The emigration of southern negroes is known elsewhere and should not be disguised. Both sections of the country concerned must study the problem. The south, to retain her negroes who are most valuable, and the north, to render a service in checking the movement of idle young negroes to a section where they do not understand conditions and where, if race riots should come, they would be the most serious yet recorded.

Nashville has felt the change, as has other cities of the south. Cities of the north have also felt the effects of the movement. The Cleveland Plain Dealer claims that 20,000 negroes have come to Ohio in the past year and of these, 2,500 are in Cleveland. The Plain Dealer gives five consequences of this wholesale influx that that state faces. Among them is given a "partial" solution of the labor problem, the menace to organized labor, apprehension of negro leaders as to the final outcome and the danger of race riots.

After all, the north may have a first hand trial at solving the negro problem, and at the same time the south can rest a while from this latter day "white man's burden."

Labor - 1916

Migration

Attitude of South

Facts About the Negro in the North

Some candid statements by Rev. Hugh Wayne Smith, a prominent white clergyman of Philadelphia, regarding the condtiion of the negro in that city and the attitude of its white residents towards negroes, is especialy interesting to people of the south, because it bears out the theory of many southerners that professions of interest in and concern for the negroes as expressed by many northern whites is a sham so far as concerns practical application.

3-20-16

Birmingham Ledger

The Rev. Smtih says:

"The status of the colored citizens of this city is of importance to every other dweller within the city. Their industrial, social, educational and religious activities deserve careful consideration at the hands of the rest of the citizens. It is no light fact that 10 per cent of the negro voters of Pennsylvania are illiterate, nor that of all those more than 10 years of age 9 per cent are in the same situation. Before the war the colored man was found in all lines of labor, but now his range of occupation is tightly limited. Two-thirds of the males in Philadelphia are in domestic service and 90 per cent of the females. Only one in 84 is in any kind of professional pursuit, while many men well trained for the professions are compelled by circumstances to work as unskiled laborers in order to eke out a living. It surely must be wrong to train a man for the finer services and then deny to him the opportunity to render those services. It is a woeful waste of valuable time in preparation and can be justified in no manner whatever. But the solid fact is there."

So long as such sentiments and conditions as respects the negroes residing in northern cities prevail among the whites of those cities there is little likelihood that the Rev. Smith will receive much practical co-opertaion from his fellow whites in his efforts to enlist their sympathies for the improvement of conditions among their local negroes.

But just such sentiments and attitudes as respects negroes in northern cities do exist very largely among northern whites, as any intelligent southern white man has observed in the north. Nor will the white people of sorthern cities solve the negro problem along lines of their expressed theories under such conditions.

Commenting on the statements of the Rev. Smtih, the Columbia (S. C.) State aptly says:

"If the disposition of the northern white man toward the negroes was what it was represented to be by northern politicians 50 years ago the 'southern problem' would easily be solved. Were the negroes not discriminated against in Philadelphia, for example, the negro population of the city would be 200,000 or 300,000. The demand for domestic service, however, sets the limit on its growth. If northern people treated the negroes as the New York Independent and the Boston Transcript and others say that they ought to be treated, the negroes now massed in the southern states would distribute themselves throughout the 48 states in a few years—indeed, the distribution would have taken place long ago.

"The southern planter doesn't want the negro to go.

"The northern workingman and the northern employer do not want him to come.

"So he stays."

Quite true, and to the point. We believe it was Thomas Neison Page who expressed the view that a large part of the time, labor and money devoted to certain lines of education for the negro are wasted, because many of the postiions for which he is trained to take are closed to him through race prejudice, race distinction, race antagonism or whatever you may prefer to call it.

This is a practical aspect of the case. But no more so than the view held by an experienced educator of the south who held that whenever education is provided for the negro who attends school and takes the courses provided with the idea that as soon as he gets educated he won't have to work, but can live on his wits, the money and labor required for such education is worse than wasted.

The real object and purpose of education is, or should be to equip the beneficiary for better and more productive work. As soon as he gets in his head that he is being educated so he won't have to work, he should be excluded from any participation in education at the cost of the public or even of deluded fanatics on the subject of negro uplift and advancement.

ting Bureau in the World

PAT

AUG

NEGRO AND THE NORTH.

The demand for labor in manufacture and public work is so great in the North, that some of the papers in that section report a not inconsiderable influx of negro laborers from the more northerly Southern States. They are attracted by the offer of higher wages than they get at home.

The movement, however, will amount to nothing and if it is true that it is of some size, it will only be a question of time when many of those who have gone North will turn their footsteps back home.

It is not often that a Northern paper is honest on the subject; but nothing could be truer or clearer than this extract from an ediorial in he Syracuse Post-Standard as to why the negro finds life in the North uncomfortable and unpleasant:

The negro, it says, is the object of industrial prejudice in the North more serious than the political prejudice under which he labors in the South. He cannot make his way far above unskilled employment without feeling the hostility of public and fellow-workers. There is greater opportunity for him in the South. There prejudice runs to the race, not to the individual; in the North it runs to the individual, not the race. We hesitate to admit it, but we know in our hearts that it is true.

The negro wants industrial opportunity. He likes some of the creature comforts which come with money and so he generally is anxious for work, unless he happens to belong to the thriftless and good-for-nothing class, which constantly is growing fewer in numbers. In the North he is boycotted. In the South his labor is welcome.

So he would rather stay here, among the people who know and understand him and as a rule are willing to help him. As a matter of fact politics bothers him but little. He really would never have taken very much interest in it if it had not been for designing men of both races who wanted the benefit of his vote to feather their own nests; and now that he finds registration difficult he concerns himself but little with our elections and wouldn't do so at all if he wasn't stirred up occasionally by agitators among his own people. As long as he was a factor in politics he had a more or less miserable time. Since he has been out of politics he discovers himself happier and more prosperous and entirely free from interference in the peaceful pursuit of his livelihood and happiness.

As between being industrially frozen out in the North and giving up his connection with politics in the South he infinitely perfers the latter; and hence any negro labor invasion of the North must necessarily be small and fugitive.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Advertiser 3-25-16

The Advertiser has continued to doubt the truth of the frequent assertion that the negro laborers of the South are being carried to the North not for industrial work, but to vote the Republican ticket in the coming election.

Our chief basis for this doubt is the fact that the Republican leaders, with corrupt money, can buy votes cheaper in the doubtful States than they can haul Alabama and Florida negroes up there to cast those votes. We would say that seventy-five dollars is a conservative estimate of the cost of moving an Alabama negro from a plantation to an industrial town in Delaware or Ohio. This would include the pro rata cost of the expenses and salary of the labor agent from the North and the sub-agents he employs in the South. It would include the expense of getting the negro to the railroad station, and of feeding him from the time he started until he actually went to work. It would include, of course, his railroad transportation.

Let us say, then, that each Southern farm laborer costs his new employers seventy-five dollars to be delivered sound and in good condition in a Northern town. Now, we may be wrong, but with the information at hand we believe that seventy-five dollars, in such States as Ohio, Indiana and Delaware can be more judiciously expended in getting votes, from the standpoint of the Republican politician. We have not the slightest doubt that the Republican politicians would cheerfully put out money to get votes, but we do not believe that they would recklessly throw it away. Those exponents of the old time policy of "addition, division and silence," can put their money to better use than to paying seventy-five dollars for every vote cast.

Unless, however, the local authoritie are watchful, the negroes fresh from the South will be voted. But voting is not the chief end of their translation from the South to the North. Their labor is keenly needed in the North. The present is a great era—an unparalleled era of industrial development. European immigration, which supplied so much cheap labor in the past, has been paralyzed by the European war. The cheap labor of the South would be a great boon to the men who are engaged in big industrial enterprises in the North. While the Republican vote of the negro is needed in the North, his labor is needed a whole lot more.

Still, it would be wise for the Democrats, in the communities where these negroes are going, to keep an eye open at the polls. If they do, they are likely to see some of these negroes brought up to vote, with cuckleburs of the Alabama plantations still on their clothes.

THE LANDLORD AND THE NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser 8/5/16

A United States army engineer made an investigation of flood conditions in Dallas county for the chief engineer of the War Department, and in his report took occasion to comment upon the farming system in that county. There are certain inaccuracies in the statement of the investigator—due to a lack of adequate information—which are pointed out in a telegram to Congressman Dent, signed by Messrs. J. B. Ellis and L. M Hooper of Selma. Their telegram is as follows:

Hon. Hugh S. Dent, Washington, D. C.

Press dispatches July 29th, giving extracts from Captain Studevant's report, carry this statement in reference to Dallas county flood sufferers:

"All destitute persons are negroes in the Black Belt, that they raise crops on the halves plan, and that after the landlord gets through with them they have little left, the landlord last year taking all the cotton and leaving the negroes only the corn."

As a matter of fact not three per cent of the land in Dallas county is worked on the halves plan, ninety-seven per cent being worked direct or under the rental system. The average landlord last year collected less than fifty per cent of his rent and lost heavily on advances. This year the landlord in flooded districts will get neither rent, nor advances. The information the government engineer received in this particular matter is not a statement of the true condition.

J. B. Ellis,
L. M. Hooper.

In Dallas county the rental system is evidently in high favor, though the per centage of renters in that county obviously is not an index to the general farming system in the Black Belt. In Montgomery county it is estimated that a majority of the negro farmers are renters, though the cropper and the wage earner are here, too. In other counties renters are in a minority. Over the Black Belt as a whole no one system prevails to the exclusion of the other. But this is a fact worth thinking about: Landlords say that the negro croppers (those who work on halves) are the only negroes in their service who made any money last year. They didn't have the heavy outlay of expense, and they fared better than the renters. The negro made more progress in diversification under the direction of the white man than the negro who was allowed more initiative in shaping his methods and policies. That is because diversification is new.

Doubtless there are many instances of oppression chargeable to landlords; but the landlord is not responsible for the two hard seasons which the negro farmer has just experienced. In 1914 we had the biggest cotton crop in the history of the South. Food stuff was correspondingly short. The war came and the bottom fell out of the cotton market. For the first time within the memory of the present generation, cotton was brought to Montgomery in that memorable fall and couldn't find a buyer in the whole city. The negro had cotton on hand and couldn't sell it to pay his debts. The white landlord had cotton on his hands and couldn't sell it to meet his heavy obligations. He not only had to arrange to save himself from bankruptcy, but he had to make arrangements to keep his labor intact; he must arrange to "feed" his labor through another dark and uncertain season. He "too" the negro's cotton, as he would have done had cotton been selling at 15 cents a pound; but he took with it the heaviest losses he ever before experienced. Cotton wasn't worth much to him, but he had to take it for what it was worth.

There was great distress among Alabama negro farmers during the winter of 1914-15. Then came the diversification campaign, the movement designed to keep money at home that otherwise would go away to buy food for man and feedstuff for beast, to reduce the losses from the ravages of the boll weevil and to keep down over-production of cotton, as the bulk of the 1914 cotton crop was still on hand. It was a new condition the cotton-growing negro was forced, by an inexorable law, to face, even as it was new to the white man. Another crop was made—more things to eat than had ever been grown before were raised in Alabama, and a smaller cotton crop than usual was grown.

But the fall of 1915 found the negro still in debt to his white landlord, even as the landlord was still in debt to his banker.

In the beginning of the 1915 planting season the landlord compelled the negroes on his place to economize. He advanced them as little as practicable, for he didn't have it to advance if he had desired to do it, and the negro's credit was already badly depreciated. It was to be a year of retrenchment and careful management on the part of landlord and tenant alike. But the two came through with flying colors. The negro had meat and corn that he had raised, where formerly he had bought it. This year the boll weevil was active over a wide area in Alabama. In the river bottoms the white man's corn was destroyed by floods along with the negro's corn. The white man's cotton and hogs and the negro's cotton and hogs were swept away so late in the season that a new crop could not be planted. There are some 26,000 homeless people in Alabama as a result of the flood; most of these people are negroes whose food crops have been destroyed. At the same time their cotton was destroyed by the weevil, in many instances.

But for the war and the boll weevil, we should not have had diversification as it is in Alabama. But for the war, the weevil and floods we should not have had the widespread distress that visited Alabama for two seasons, a distress which was naturally greater among the negroes than the whites because the negroes' resources were more scanty.

Under diversification the negro in Alabama in a few years will be richer, healthier and happier than he ever was before. Likewise will the white man, the landlord, be richer and happier.

The landlord has his faults. His chief fault has been manifested in the past. That fault has been his rather backward leadership, his indifference to the newer methods of farming, but economic laws, enforced by herself on the defensive not only on other fields, but in front of Verdun, where she has been forced to fall back a little way. And, it is Germany, not France, which is now suffering from the terrible losses enforced by the aggressive attacks of an enemy.

Great Prosperity Ahead For South, Says Warfield

(Interview in New York Commercial, by S. Warfield, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and President of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore.)

You ask me to give my views concerning the opportunities held out by the Southern country.

Facing no serious after-the-war problems, the South enters the new year with firm confidence in its prosperity. It no longer requires great faith or much imagination to forecast the development of this section of our country. The realities are so impressive in presenting conditions in the South, the influx of the capital of hard-headed business men is so continuous and the profits being realized are so definite that the story of the South may be readily set down in exact figures.

The South is laboring under a greater handicap during the European war than any other section of the country, with four of its great wealth-producing natural products, viz., lumber, naval stores, phosphate rock, and also cotton—in less proportion—largely shut out of the export trade by the war, the whole section is nevertheless vibrating with industry and growing richer every day. In fact the rate of prosperity in the South today is measurably greater than it has been at any time in the history of the new South. Therefore, this section does not face any widespread disturbance, should the war end over night. On the contrary, such an event would be a signal for a new burst of activity, particularly in relation to the four products named.

Out of the conditions existing in the South today there is room for fashioning an economic policy of far-reaching importance to the whole country. It may be summarized in a few words. It is the need for a more balanced development of our country and the necessity for a revival of the pioneer spirit among our people which a few decades ago created the development in the West, adding thereby enormous resources to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country at large.

The South offers today the greatest undeveloped national asset of this country. It has been well said that the development of the South means the enrichment of the nation. I am confident that we will not reach a properly balanced national development until the South is contributing a greater share of its products to the business of the country than it is doing today. We cannot attain this development without a revival of the pioneer spirit, because the undertaking is a big one. There are over 100,000,000 acres of unoccupied or crudely tilled farm lands in the South awaiting the intelligent and hardy pioneer. This means enarly seven hundred thousand farms of 160 acres each.

Here is a constructive program worthy of national attention. With a greater number of growing days, due to climatic conditions, than any other part of the country, and with the advantage of proximity to the markets which feed the most densely populated portions of the United States, the South holds out a most inviting opportunity. I would like to reach the men who are making large wages in industrial centers working in munition factories and otherwise employed by industries part of whose business will rapidly melt away when the European war is over, with this message: "Save your money and go South."

They can safely invest both their savings and their future in the development of the South and be certain that in the next ten years they will have more wealth, more health and more happiness than they ever before realized would be within their grasp. I believe that money can be invested almost anywhere in the South with reasonable business sense, and there will accrue a large profit to the investor in another decade. This is the advice I give to my close friends. It is the advice that I have followed myself.

The South with its matchless climate, its great areas of arable lands, and its countless opportunities for men and women of intelligence and industry is the surest and safest place for the home-seeker that can be found anywhere in the world. I wish to emphasize the relation of the settlement of the South to the question of a well-balanced national prosperity.

This country needs a permanent redistribution of the countless numbers of workers who are making our great city problems. These problems, acute as they are in these times of abnormal industrial prosperity, will some day become a national terror when the backward swing of the pendulum ushers in a period of depression. To those who would escape such a condition and who are part of the industrial forces of these cities, I would say prepare now and go South.

I would advise them not to attempt to combat the readjustment which is bound to come, but in these days of prosperity to safely anchor themselves for the future.

I do not feel that this advice coming from me as a Southern man, can be regarded as wholly sectional. On the contrary, I feel that it touches one of the most serious problems of our national life and it should enlist the active support and sympathy of every truly patriotic American citizen.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 5

Labor-1916
Migration

Attitude of South

DISTRESSING CONDITION OF THE NEGRO RACE

Driven From Farm Because Land Owners Are Not Feeding Them; Are Suffering.

Atlanta Independent

FOOD TAKEN FOR RENT

12-23-'16

Distressing conditions are reported among the Negroes of this section. Hundreds of Negroes have come to town from the country and it is said that there are less Negroes in the country today that at any time in recent years.

The Negroes charge that the plantation owners are not willing to feed them this year; that their potatoes, peanuts, hogs and even their chickens have been taken from them to pay rent. The boll weevil and the floods kept the Negro farmer from breaking even, and many did not make the price of their rental off the land, but it is said that the landowners in many instances claimed all the garden truck and for this reason the Negroes were forced to come to the city.

Here in the city the country Negroes have found conditions almost as bad, and as a result the rumor of work in the North has caused hundreds of them to leave the South.

The Negroes, in many instances are in distressing circumstances. They need aid and it is suggested that in making Christmas remembrances that the people think of some Negro family to the extent of a piece of meat.

Rev. Newsome's Views.

Rev. H. N. Newsome, pastor of St. John's church, is out with the following card in reference to the present situation:

"We as colored people are inexpressibly grateful to Mesdames Alex B. Garland, Frances Nimmo Greene, and Estelle Mitchell for their demonstrated philanthropy, and great christian character in taking voluntarily to themselves the task of looking up and helping several families of poor needy hungry colored people out in this county.

"The old often repeated truth, 'That a friend in need is a friend indeed,' was never more forceful than in the actions of those God appointed and God sent ladies. These ladies saw many of our people alarmingly destitute, but not one twentieth of their conditions have they discovered. If the whole truth of the poor Negroes' condition were known, our good white people could easily see why our people are so unsettled and thousands going North in the hope of getting lucrative jobs. Jobs in our much beloved southland are scarce and wages low; food and clothing are unprecedentedly high, which makes it very hard for us to exist. I was on my way to Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days ago, and on the train which I was travelling were a great crowd of colored people en route North; near Louisville, Ky., a white man walked through our car and engaged in a friendly conversation with them, and asked some questions about leaving the South. I said to him that I am out on my mission as a minister of the Gospel, and have about two days in Cincinnati. This man finally asked several men in that party why they were going North, and they answered by saying that we do not want to leave home but we have no money and no work to do and our families are hungry and naked. The white man finally said: 'You will freeze to death up there,' and one witty colored fellow in the party replied by saying, "Well captain, I have heard that it will take a man seven days to perish to death, but it will take him only one day to freeze to death, and we prefer the less suffering.'

"I am impressed as a minister pastoring nearly fourteen hundred members, that the kind of work that these ladies are doing will not only relieve and help the poor colored people but will go a long way in settling their minds, and home places here. Let the farmer do missionary work among the poor colored people, help them while they are poverty strickened, give them all the work they can and pay better wages; protect us when we are trying to make good citizens. Give us better schools; give us back our franchise. Add to our thousands of friends like the ladies mentioned above and thousands of great philanthropic men, who will give us our rights in court rooms and protect us when a drunken angry mob gets in after the helpless and many times, innocent Negroes, and with such help and protection extant, and operative; you could not drive the Negro from this southland with the German army.

"We are here and want to stay, but be given a little better chance to exist and be happy. Many of our best people are selling out, giving away what they have and are going. I hope that we who have good jobs and property will think several times before acting, and you who go, make good, stick to your job, and thereby make it better for the race there and here. Finally, I am sure that the exodus will be checked if our white friends will come to our rescue at this critical time as suggested above. Let colored people help in this relief work."—Montgomery Journal.

News Leader
Richmond, Va.

THE CURRENT NEGRO EXODUS.

The shrinkage of the labor supply at the North, due to the decrease of something like half a million in immigration, has through the activities of labor again started another heavy migration of Southern negroes to that section. Thousands of negroes, especially of the states further South, have listened to the siren song of a "land flowing with milk and honey" for them, as warbled by these agents, and have already left their homes for that land, and thousands more are preparing to leave.

Some of these migrants have been engaged to work in the fields of Connecticut, but the most of them are booked for "jobs" on railroad and similar construction. So great has been the drain in certain sections of Georgia and Florida that efforts have been made, we are told, to stop it by legal process, but without avail. Recently the Pennsylvania railroad alone received, with more to come, a consignment of Southern negro laborers which it took a ten-car train to haul, and labor agents from New York continue busy in Southern cities and on Southern farms, engaging labor supplies for other railroads and the like.

Another phase of the matter is that by some of the Northern perfervid champions of the man and brother, the exodus has not only been made the occasion for reading homilies to the Southern whites on their "ill-treatment" of and "discrimination against" the negro, politically and otherwise, but for prophesying that the migrants will run into the millions. Even the New York *Times*, which as a rule is quite level-headed on the race question in the South, and usually evidences a pretty clear understanding of the true relations between the Southern whites and the negroes, cannot resist the temptation to give us a dig in the connection, accompanied by a bit of advice as to what should be our policy if we would keep the negro down here.

But the *Times* "balks dead" at the millions proposition. "That," it says, "would put the shoe on the other foot, and might start a race question at the North." Just so. There's the rub—at the North, and a rub it is than which nothing proves more conclusively, and in a sense amusingly, the insincerity of Northern negrophilism. With all its theoretical interest in the negroes' welfare, the *Times* would have that interest vicariously exemplified, practically, by the South. And the *Times* is not singular in that respect. It is singular only in this: It blurts out honest confession that its precepts regarding the negro and what it would have the North practice towards him are two widely different things.

The truth is that the North doesn't want the negro there even as a laborer, except in emergencies. Then it is with no desire to elevate him, professions of sympathy with his "down-trodden condition," none the less, but for the purpos of using him. When the emergency is overpassed, he is virtually cast out, a stranger in a strange land, where he is left to shift for himself in trying to earn a living or make his way back home to natural and real sympathetic and helpful environments. Meanwhile, in many instances he will have missed the chances of securing permanent employment.

Such has been the history of all previous migrations of Southern negroes to the North; and such will be the history of the present one. The *Times'* confession—and hedge—in the words we have quoted from it, would be all-sufficient in themselves to justify the latter contention, even if it was not supported absolutely by experience. Will the Southern negroes and their leaders profit by the lesson to be read therein?

Keep Labor On Farms By All Means

Labor Leaving Will Have Same Sad Effect Here as in East—Now Is Time to Act

Advertise
9-10

"How can we keep the labor on the farms?" 9-10-16

This is a question that you hear asked now in many localities and it is one that you are going to hear asked more and more often unless a sensible move is made to prevent farm labor from leaving the land and going to the towns and cities.

"Labor—labor wanted."

That is the cry today all over the eastern part of the United States and it is going to be a wail here in the Central South if we don't do something to hold the farm labor.

In the eastern states the large cities and the smaller industrial centers, that are now on a "boom," have taken farm labor from every section. There is not now enough labor to take care of the orchards, the corn and the hay. As a result many people have sold or rented their farms and moved to town—a most deplorable thing to do.

Let Us Stop It.

For the land's sake—and for our own sakes—don't let us get into the pickle that eastern farming sections are in today because of the labor leaving and going to town to get "jobs."

Today right here in the Central South much labor is leaving the farms and going into the cities and towns in search of work. Some are lured by temporary high prices for labor in industrial centers and on the railroads. Others have been hurt by the storms to such an extent that they are forced to go to towns to seek work whether it is there for them or not.

Are we going to sit idly by and see the labor lured off the land or forced off it for lack of something to eat? It is a sad day both for the labor and the land owner when the labor leaves the farms. It means that the people of the towns and cities have just that many more folks to feed and heaven knows most of our towns and cities have too many people to feed as it is now.

We must do somethin gto hold the labor and we must do it quick. If necessary, we must give the labor the use of the land free for a season and furnish seed and supplies. The seed can be used in making a fall garden, sowing a little patch of wheat and one of oats. Land owners owe it to themselves and to their tenants to keep the labor on the farm and to see that it gets through into next season all right.

Need Foodstuffs.

Right today many of the farm laborers would be glad to remain on the land if they were helped through this fall and this winter. Many of them are not anxious to leave familiar scenes and go into the towns where living is a precarious business. They need help and they need it now. They need seeds for a fall and winter garden and for a grain crop. Many of them need some chickens and maybe a hog or two. What they really need they should have. If they are unable to pay for these things should be given them and the slate wiped clean until

next spring.

In some cases such charity would be taken undue advantage of. But on the whole it is the best thing to do—and the only thing to do now.

It is a pitiful thing to see anybody leave a farm and go to town, whether land owner, tenant or employe. Once in town they don't come back on the land. Labor gone from the farm is gone forever. That's what's the matter with the Eastern states today, and it is considerable matter in the Southern states. In the East people have left the farms by thousands and gone into towns, and some sections of the East will be a half a century recovering from this disastrous movement. You can see the effects of it on every hand here in the South. People are living in every little town who once owned big farms. They are living in town and producing nothing in the way of foodstuffs and somebody out on the farms has to feed them. Many of the little towns are filling up with farm labor—once productive and now a burden to itself and the community because of lack of opportunity for production.

Act Now.

In the past our towns have been partly in fault. They have tried to exceed in population and have sent out invitations to come and dwell in them. The trouble with most towns now is that they have too many people in them who are not producing anything to eat. If every town and city in this country had half the population it has and the extra half were back on the farms producing something and owning their own homes the country would be far better off.

But this question has come straight home to us now. As the boll weevil continues to spread it will come home with more and more force. We must get the farm labor into the right sort of production—growing a garden and some grain,, having some livestock and taking care of the livestock for home use, and increasing the number of chickens.

Big plantations without labor are burdensome enough to bear down the owners. Many a big land owner is going to have to sell out at a sacrifice simply because of lack of labor. Some will sell out and move to town and a former plantation owner coming into town is a sad and deplorable spectacle. Without his acres under cultivation and his plows going he in in a bad way.

Good people, let's prevent these things and keep our labor by helping the labor through if they need help. Now is the time to act. It is not sentiment but good sound business, for the good alike of the land owner and the farm laborer.

STATE

COLUMBIA S C

The Negroes' Rights.

That negroes going to the North at this time, without securing employment in advance and without knowing about its character, make fools of themselves is certain. Negroes are welcome to the North only when white labor is not to be had. Many Northern newspapers admit that every fresh arrival of negro emigrants sharpens the feeling between the races and the poor negroes would better understand that when the war ends and white emigration from Europe sets in again, the white employers of the North will not fight their battles. This The State says without any general motive to prevent the distribution of the Southern negroes throughout the country. The State believes that would be of ultimate benefit to the Southern States. The State declares these things because they are true and because the negroes are entitled to know them. Sudden and spasmodic movements of poulation always are accompanied with suffering and loss.

Southern white men meantime would as well accept the fact that agitation among the negroes to get away has reached considerable proportions and that the movement is growing in volume. How long it will continue one can not predict, although in The State's opinion it will not amount to a great exodus. Nevertheless it may cause serious inconvenience and loss in many communities. Everybody knows how the negro likes to travel. The negroes at this time have more money than usual. To tie one's belongings in a towel and get to Pittsburgh or Cincinnati in a day coach requires the expenditure of about a dozen dollars. Negroes do not include Pullman fare in their traveling expenses. In this day in the United States it is curious that any man remains in any land where he is discontented. That the negroes have been so slow to leave must be taken as proof of their strong attachment to the land of cotton.

If the Southern white people would have the negroes remain they must treat the negroes justly. If this they refuse to do, their only hope of keeping the negro labor is in the unwillingness of the North to treat them justly, and we fear that this hope is more substantial than the North likes to admit. Justice ought to be cultivated everywhere for its own sake. Surely common sense will dictate to the South that it ought to forestall the disruption of our industrial establishment by causing negroes to understand that they are safe where they are.

BANNER

Nashville, Tenn

Negro In the North.

A story of striking interest and importance was printed in these columns the other morning, contained in an item sent out by the Associated Press. It appears that through the activities of a labor agent a number of negroes were induced to go to an industrial town near Detroit, Mich., to accept employment with a large manufacturing concern. It appears that the negroes arrived at their destination all right and found the jobs awaiting them, but it appears that certain elements in Michigan have decided that the negro cannot work in that state in gainful employment requiring any kind of skill, other than that of menials or in places that white men do not want. These Alabama negroes had hardly taken up their implements of work before they were warned to "get out." In fact, a typical vigilance committee waited on them and notified them to leave by a certain time or else take the consequences—the "consequences" being about the same in Michigan as in Alabama or Mississippi when a negro offends against his "orders." Everybody who has taken the pains to make an honest investigation knows that while there is a great deal of "sobbing" among our Northern friends over the woes of the black man in the South, the black man has nothing like the freedom of action that he has in the South. Here he is at least allowed to make an honest living by such labor or activity as he is capable of performing efficiently and satisfactorily.

ADVERTISER

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

AUG 24 1916

WHERE THE NEGRO IS NOT WANTED.

The Associated Press dispatches of yesterday stated that more than thirty negroes recently lured to Detroit by a manufacturing company, have left a small town near Detroit as a result of several clashes with the white population, in which one negro was killed. It is asserted that a committee of white men had given the negroes a few hours in which to leave.

There is no doubt that hundreds of Alabama negroes, mostly from the Black Belt, have left this State during the past six months for industrial centers, mostly in the North. An unconfirmed report comes from Selma that 900 negroes left that point recently.

The Advertiser has already called attention to the fact that Southern negroes are very much in demand for labor in Connecticut tobacco fields. Many of them have gone to the coal mines, not only around Birmingham but in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

This is not best either for the negro or the white man. The white farmer is face to face with a labor problem and he must grapple with it firmly and intelligently. It is a mistake not to endeavor to induce our negroes to stay in Alabama. If they go, where shall we get labor to take their places?

If the negro goes North, what will become of him? High wages for the present tempt him. But the negro does not fit in up North. That has been abundantly demonstrated. After the war, when there is a labor readjustment the alien white laborers and other white laborers now engaged in work which may not need them after the war, will demand the places in the North now held by the negro and it is a two to one wager that he will get the work.

A correspondent in a letter to The New York World calls attention to a significant situation which the negro laborer must surely face at some time when he goes away from home where he is understood and some provision is made for adjusting the relations between the races. Says the correspondent:

> A friend, Southerner, and unattached, tells me he has had to give up his colored chauffeur, a first class man, barring color, because of the difficulty he has found in securing accommodations for him at the various places of resort near the city to which he drives for dinner or to spend the week-end. He spent several week-ends at Larchmont, and always the chauffeur had to return to New York and go back on Sunday evening or Monday morning. At many places frequented by automobilists even food was denied the colored man. I am sufficiently Southern myself to draw the line at social equality, but is it quite fair to a decent and capable colored man to discriminate against him in this fashion?

The white man who has the ear of the negro that is planning to leave this familiar and congenial clime will do well to impress upon the negro these blunt and painful facts. The negro will do better in the South and be happier here than he can be anywhere else.

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn

Negroes Not Wanted.

The people of Cleveland and the north are getting excited about the presence of an increasing number of negro laborers. The Cleveland Plain Dealer discusses the situation in a leading article.

It is feared that friction may arise, and it is stated that just so soon as the white supply of labor increases the negroes will be replaced. This sop is thrown out to the white labor leaders, who are all becoming restless. The first breath of cold weather and the first slack of work will effect those negroes who have been lured away from the south by promises of higher wages and better working conditions.

Labor—1916
Migration

Attitude of South

TAKING AWAY OUR LABOR.

Advertiser

Labor agents are combing some parts of the South for negroes to induce them to go North to take the places of white laborers who have gone either to American munitions factories or back to fight for their fatherland.

8-20-'16

A Savannah business man, writing a letter of protest to a New York newspaper, says that these agents have already succeeded in inducing thousands of Southern negroes to depart for the North in quest of higher wages.

What this gentlemen, Mr. Sigo Myers, has to say is of importance to Southern farmers and business men. He goes on to say:

"The natural effect of this is the unsettling of labor conditions generally in the portion of the country from which these laborers are drawn. The higher rate of wages offered temporarily for these negroes causes discontent among the remaining, who are generally ignorant of conditions elsewhere and do not realize that these higher wages are but a passing phase of labor shortage North and cannot continue, and that in a large measure they are offset by the greatly increased cost of living for the negro, as compared with his expenses South. Several strikes have resulted and there are signs of discontent.

"The importation of these many thousands of negro laborers not only seriously interferes with the natural course of business in the sections from which they are drawn, but it is preparing problems for the Northern communities into which they are sent. These men are not accustomed to the Northern climate. They are constitutionally careless in their habits, and illness and death will be out of proportion among them to their numbers, and will subject cities and towns in the North to extraordinary expenses. Then, too, when discharged, as many of them must be later on, they will be far from their old homes, without money to return, and they will become more or less a burden on communities in which they have been placed. If any importer of labor of this class were placed by the government under bond to return such labor to its old homes when discharged this phase would be remedied. But as it is, there will eventually be much suffering among the labor when turned loose among strangers in the hour when the competition for labor will have disappeared and be succeeded by an intense rivalry for jobs.

The Labor Leaving.

More than once we have called attention to the labor leaving our Central South territory.

Advertiser

C. C. Clay, of Demopolis, was the first man that we know of to sound the warning. But like a good many other things that Clay has said, the people as a whole have paid very little attention to them at first. Folks just went on and let the labor situation slip up on them and then they got their eyes open.

8-20-'16

A good deal of this labor, we understand, is going to our own State, Virginia. In some sections of Virginia there is an "industrial boom" and labor is wanted. This industrial boom in Virginia has in a measure been a curse to the State. Hopewell is one of the worst things that has happened to Virginia since she shone so gloriously as the Belgium of the Civil War. After the Europena war Hopewell will blow up like a bubble that is blown and so will a great many other industrial operations based on excessive war demands.

Other labor is going to the Northern States. At the present time the city of Chicago has under way gigantic municipal improvements, and as many of the Italian laborers have gone home to the war, our Southern labor is being called on.

This is unfortunate for us and for the labor as well. Our able-bodied negroes are making a sad mistake in leaving Alabama for the Northern States. The wages they will receive will be short-lived and they are not what they are cracked up to be anyway. They will be left in a few months without money and without friends in a land that is strange to them and in which they are strangers.

Here they are among friends, both white and colored. The old "race antagonism," that was caused neither by the negroes themselves nor by the Southern people, is dead in the Cotton Belt. Any man, white or black, has more friends in the South than he can have in the North, anyway. To break the good-will that has existed between many employers and those who have worked for them so long is a sad thing both for employers and the workers. These negro men going North have good white friends here. While employers may not now pay the high, short-time wages that are being paid in the North, those who leave will make neither friends nor find friendships in the North.

This is not guesswork, but the candid opinion of a Southern man who has lived in the North several years.

The leaders of the race are to be commended for their efforts in trying to keep the labor here. They know that leaving is a mistake and a sad one. Some will come back, of course, but others, unable to get back, will remain and finally succumb to the vices of the Northern industrial centers and many will be lured to theft and robbery by the riff-raff of the Northern cities. Others will succumb to pneumonia that yearly takes heavy toll in most Northern centers.

And by the way, every labor agent should be taken by the seat of the trousers and hoisted out of the community in which he is working. He should be made to go and not be permitted to stand upon the order of his going. He is unconscious of it, of course, but the labor agent is pretty near a first cousin to the carpet bagger. The South had its full dose of the carpet bagger. It doesn't want a dose of the Northern labor agent.

Raus mit him!

CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

Discussing the exodus of negro laborers from Georgia to northern cities, T. A. Cunningham, of Atlanta, says, in a card published today, there is no doubt that the large majority of white people of Georgia believe and desire that the negro should have justice before the law.

It would, perhaps, be impossible to find one white man in ten thousand but would declare that as his sentiment; and yet indifference or something else, has made it possible for the mob, in many cases, to do its will and, practically always, to go unpunished.

The trouble is the sentiment that would demand legal justice for the negro has been a negative, rather than a positive one; it exists, but it has been inactive.

It is the positive basis which Georgia must come to, and happily we are getting nearer to it. A healthier sentiment and a more active one has been growing in response to the agitation arising from past mob activity and the results of it.

The exodus of negroes from Georgia, alarming in degree though it one time appeared, is an incident which must serve a good purpose. It has translated a social problem into an economic one, or rather has added the economic problem to it; for mob activity is none the less immoral because the mob also displays wretched business judgment.

The question of white supremacy is settled for all time. The bugaboo of negro domination, anywhere or any time, is a forgotten myth. Georgia's duty is to take things just as they are, and work out her problems in accordance with apparent conditions. And the first thing to be done is to enthrone the law and provide for its equal and just administration regardless of the individual, regardless of race, color or any other factor.

This is the basis and the only basis upon which we can reach any satisfactory solution of this problem.

[illegible]
New Orleans, La

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

Some time ago we referred to a movement of negro labor into the North, attracted by fancy wages, as unfortunate from the standpoint of the negro, who would soon have the scales pulled from his eyes as regards the attitude of the North toward him.

Two or three days ago the Associated Press printed a dispatch showing that thirty negroes, recently induced to go to Detroit by a manufacturing company's offer, had fled from a small town near that city in consequence of clashes with whites in which one of the negroes was killed.

The Michigan incident vindicates our judgment. Many a negro, now listening to the tempting inducements of labor agents from the North, will return home sooner or later—if he doesn't meet the fate of the negro in the little Michigan town—sadder and wiser by far than when he went away.

Just now there is a scarcity of labor in many fields in the North. The munition-making plants have drawn hundreds of thousands out of other employments, immigration is completely checked, and the void must be filled in some way. But if the Southern negro is wise he will not permit himself to be used as a cat'spaw. He may find labor in the North at this time, with wages higher than he can get in the South; but the moment the war is over, he will find that he is no longer wanted and he will be kicked out of his job without much ceremony.

Even while he is in North he will discover his condition much harder than at home. Here he has his amusements, his churches, his hotels and his social gatherings; but he will have none of them there, despite the fact that he has been led to believe that in the North he is the white man's equal.

Southern leaders of the race ought to impress on the colored man the soundness of Booker Washington's advice. It was that the negro's best chance for happiness and contentment was in the South.

er Cutting Bureau in the World

TIMES DISPATCH
[illegible]
AUG 8 1916

Negroes Lured North by High Wages

APART from any selfish interest in the maintenance of the South's labor supply, thoughtful Southern men with an adequate conception of their responsibility for the welfare of the colored people will regret and view with purely unselfish anxiety the reported exodus of negro laborers to distant points in the Northern States.

Lured by the prospect of higher wages than they can earn at home, they accept employment in the North, with no realization of what lies before them. Their wages will be higher, but so will be the cost of living; their labor will be more remunerative, but only as long as they are able to fill their positions acceptably and, of course, only as long as there is need for the extra labor they were engaged to supply. Unaccustomed, in most cases, to the kind of work assigned to them, they will find much of it extremely difficult, if not beyond their untrained capacity. And, even if they are able to master their tasks, the uncertainty of conditions will make equally uncertain continued employment. When employment ceases, wages will cease; nor will return railroad expenses be paid, however eagerly the cost of the journey to the place of employment may have been defrayed.

Further, they will be working among people who will be aliens to them and to whom they will always be aliens. After all, and in spite of temporary high wages, they will not be at home, where equality was never preached, but where kindliness, good feeling and mutual understanding have always existed.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The "red shirt" papers of the North and West—the journals which have ever shown a tendency to blackguard the South and never miss an opportunity to reflect discredit on this section—are taking great pride in dwelling at length on the exodus of negro laborers to Northern sections.

The most recent canard of this description was promulgated by a Chicago paper which has for years lost no opportunity to revile the South and which uses the labor movement as an excuse for another crop of fabrications.

There is no untruth in the simple statement that negroes in large numbers are going from the South to the North and West. The lure of higher wages and promises of liberties and freedom in undreamed-of proportions have been sufficient to induce thousands to leave their homes for strange fields. This much is conceded, in the South. But here is what a Chicago newspaper gives out as the reason for the movement:

"There will be no crops for the negro laborers to reap until next spring, owing to the fact that they have been destroyed by the boll weevil, and the negroes were actually facing starvation."

Evidently the writer of this Chicago paper's untruthful statement is no student of the geography of the South, or of anything else in any way whatever connected with things Southern. The boll weevil, of course, is here, and has greatly damaged crops. But there are other crops. And besides, in the North, the negroes will have no opportunity of harvesting any crops, if that be their chief delight, as the Chicago paper would imply, until spring.

What has taken Southern negroes to the North is the promise of "big money" for their work, of greater latitude and of political and social equality. In addition, the lure of free transportation was too much for the average member of the race, and the result has been that thousands have flocked away from their native stamping grounds, where they are understood and well treated, to risk something unknown and, generally, untried.

As for work, the South can provide ample work for its negroes and the movement of laborers has had a serious effect on a number of localities.

However, the glittering promises of the 'cruiters, who spread their words of honey with lavish tongues and who painted pictures of the delights of the negro in the North, picturing that section as a "Promised Land," proved too much. Many have gone, and others, probably, will follow them, their eyes turned to the land where the Jim Crow principle is not practiced and where a "dip of the brush" is not considered an absolute bar to social distinction.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

Mississippi Press

The Migrating Negroes.

Jackson Clarion-Ledger:

Negro laborers are being lured from the South by labor agents under false pretenses. They are being told that big wages await them in the North, which is probably true, but they are not being told what else is in store for them. They are not being told that the Northerner cares nothing for the negro except what he can get out of him, and that when business slacks, as it must do, Mr. Negro will be set adrift and told to hustle for himself. They are not telling him that he will be herded together, like pigs in a pen, in temporary quarters constructed for the accommodation of surplus labor made necessary by abnormal demands. They are not telling them that the transferring from a semi-tropical region to a semi-Arctic one just at this season of the year is the worst thing that could be done for a hot-blooded Ethiopian, and that as soon as winter hits them in earnest they will wish they were "back in Dixie," many a time before their wish comes true. There have been similar times to the present, when the negroes of the South listened to the tales of "easy money" sung into their ears by men who got so much per head for each one they induced to leave the South; the exodus to Kansas some forty years ago being an instance of that kind, when they were glad to get back, but thousands of them never did return to their old homes simply because when they were no longer needed they were turned loose and left to get back the best way they could, many of them dying of exposure and disease before they could again reach the South.

Bureau in the World

TIMES
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXODUS OF THE NEGRO.

The Times is in receipt of a communication from a citizen of Washington, D. C., together with a newspaper clipping relative to the exodus of negroes from the Southern States presumably to meet a wide-spread shortage of laborers in the North. The clipping referred to bears a Birmingham date line, and is as follows:

"Shortage of unskilled labor in the Birmingham district is threatened because of the exodus in the last two months of between 4,000 and 5,000 negroes, drawn from this section by alleged prospects on the Pennsylvania railroad, in West Virginia mines and the coal fields of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, it became known here to-day. It is understood agents from the North have been in this territory looking for unskilled labor to meet what was considered an acute situation in the Northern fields."

The writer sees in this vast movement of negroes to Northern communities a "possible scheme to vote these negroes in the mentioned States—to swing them into the Hughes column." He says:

"I would be sincerely grieved and mortified if Kentucky should prove thus ungrateful to a President and Congress which have worked so faithfully to legislate laws of unquestioned benefit to the whole country."

While there may be no grounds for serious apprehension on the score to which the writer alludes, still the wholesale migration of negroes to Northern States may be significant. At any rate it is known that vigorous protests against the exodus of colored men are being made in Florida and Alabama, and that the Mayor of Savannah recently called a conference of influential citizens to discuss ways and means of checking the migration. There may be no "nigger" in Hughes' woodpile, but a little scrutiny of the same might not do any harm.

NOV 14 1916

EXODUS OF NEGROES IS ON LARGER SCALE

406 District National Bank Building,
News and Observer Bureau,

By H. E. C. BRYANT.
(Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Nov. 13. — Exodus of Southern negro laborers to Northern States is assuming larger and larger proportions.

About 120,000 colored people, laborers and their families, have gone North.

The migratory movement promises to become even larger next year if the European war continues and Italian and other white labor from Europe is kept on the other side of the Atlantic.

Opinions are divided as to the effect on the South. Some believe it will be beneficial.

Demand for men in munitions plants, in mines, and in railroad repair and construction is largely at the bottom of the migration. Large numbers of alien white laborers have gone back to Europe because of the war. Charges of migration for political reasons are no

Bureau in the World

STATE
COLUMBIA S. C.
SEP 28 1916

Of Promise, Not Performance.

Again we quote observations of the New York Evening Post:

The real lesson in this situation for the South is that it must revise its whole attitude towards the negro if it would keep him. It has not yet learned how to treat free labor; this was the burden of an official report to the Italian government which put an end to the efforts to land Italian immigrants at Charleston and other cities with the Italian government's sanction. It must learn that well-educated, intelligent, and contented labor is the best, whether white or black; that a mass of unhappy, ignorant workmen retards economic development, whether in America or Europe or Asia; that if the negro is the basis of the South's prosperity, that prosperity will be enormously advanced by giving to the negro the rights and privileges of all other citizens. For thereby the economic desires of the masses will be stimulated, with the result of greater and greater steadiness of effort and habitation, and the starting up of innumerable new enterprises to cater to the economic demands thus created.

For The State to subscribe to every line and syllable of the foregoing is no new thing. The restrictions of suffrage in South Carolina are based on alternative educational and property qualifications and The State always has insisted upon their enforcement without discrimination. The State is uncompromisingly opposed to anything that promotes or permits the social intermingling of the races but it has repeatedly said that the "Jim Crow car" of the negro should be as good a car as the white man rides in and that the negro is entitled to the same protection in it that the white man receives in his car. Presumably The Evening Post is setting up no claim that social separation should be abandoned.

For the rest, that Southern prosperity can not be had on a basis of cheap and ignorant labor The State agrees with its contemporary and this truth it has for a long time emphasized. The State believes that, not primarily for the sake of the negroes, but for the sake of the whites, "the South must revise its attitude towards the negroes" but let us tell The Evening Post again that "to keep the negro" is not, or should not be the incentive. The presence of the negroes in great masses in the South is and will continue a tremendous obstacle to progress and if The Evening Post would serve the negroes and the South, too, it will devote itself to the task of seeing that the negroes who go North shall be given a fair chance in the industries.

Had the North been so fair and generous to the negroes as it has pretended to be for a century half the whole black population of the Southern States would have found its way across the Mason and Dixon line years ago. But to the negroes the North is and remains the "land of promise," not performance and poor "Cuffy" has had to get out of the Broadway and Fifth Avenue dining rooms to make way for the white European serving men.

Labor-1916.
Migration

Attitude of South

BANNER
Nashville, Tenn.
NOV 14 1916

This Negro Exodus

By SAVOYARD.

The American people are so busy producing things of all sorts that there is great demand for labor in every quarter of the Union, at wages the highest ever paid in any country at any time. The war in Europe has put an end to the tides of immigration with which we were inundated for so many years, and our supply of labor was further depleted through the return to Europe of thousands of "reserves," who went home to cut throats for flag and country.

Hence there was small surprise when it was announced that there is an exodus of negro laborers from Southern fields to Northern shops. If the thing works without a deal of friction, it will prove a great advantage to both sections. But the South objects, and it is doubtful if the white laborer of the North will extend a hearty welcome to the new factor brought into the industrial world north of Mason and Dixon line. The negro is at home in the South. He understands the South, and the South understands him. He is the most docile and easiest satisfied laborer in the world, and gradually he is becoming stable. It is simply wonderful the advance the negro has made in the battle of life at the South the past fifty years, and his success gives the lie to reports that he is downtrodden and abused by the Southern whites. As soon as the negro learned that the Southern whites intended to boss the politics of their communities, he turned to work, and to-day he is the most contented laborer in the world, and is getting along admirably, as is evidenced by the vast accumulations he has gathered.

* * *

There are two classes of this race—the pupils of Fred Douglas, who was a professional negro, and the followers of Booker Washington, an upbuilder of his race. Your professional negro is always and everywhere a nuisance and a peril. Fortunately his tribe is small and growing less. There is no room at the South for this fellow at all, and he is to be found nowhere but at the North. The other class is admirable. He strives to become a good citizen, and gradually he brings the Southern man to the consciousness that Booker Washington was a great statesman and a public benefactor. Douglass urged the negro to go into politics: Washington besought him to go to work.

Horace Greeley did as much as any other individual, not excepting Abraham Lincoln, to emancipate the negro. Anybody could see Greeley in his office, and not long after the war a body of professional negroes burst into his room where he was writing one of those great editorials for the Tribune, and the spokesman made an address in which he urged the great editor to aid them to "elevate" their race. Without ceasing to write, and without looking up from the paper on which he was writing, Greeley waved them off with his left hand and roared:

"Go way, go way, go to hell, go to New Jersey and raise potatoes. That's the way to elevate your damned race!"

It was sound advice and just as good for a white man as for a negro.

* * *

Your Northern man can never be made to understand the good-fellowship and affection that exists between the Southern white and the negro. When your Southern man tips a waiter he would much prefer that it be a negro. Your Northern man will walk ten squares to be shaved by a white barber rather than step across the threshold to be shaved by a negro. At the South a white laborer and a negro will work at the same bench, at the same anvil. You can't find such a thing as that at the North. For years after the war all the use the Northern man had for the negro was his vote; yet you could not find a negro office-holder at the North with a search warrant. No Northern state ever sent a negro to congress, though the North has shed enough tears over the woes of the negro at the South to float Nelson's fleet.

It would benefit the South immensely if that section could swap a million or so of its colored population for a like number of whites from the North. The great obstacle to that enterprise is the reception the negro laborer is likely to get at the North. Will the Northern laborer welcome the negro? It is very doubtful, and thus at the North the negro would be forced to remain an unskilled laborer. The labor unions, unless the mines be the exception, will not have a very hearty welcome for the negro.

* * *

As for prejudice against the negro, there is none at the South and a great deal at the North. A state very much like war exists in Harlem, a part of New York City, where the negroes are very numerous and insist on occupying houses in the same neighborhoods with whites. There was actual war in the town of Akron, O., in the western reserve, mark you, some time ago, about that very thing. In Chicago, on the other hand, the negro is entirely welcome, but whether he is allowed to be a member of a labor union is doubtful.

However, the negro's place is the farm, and doubtless he does best on the Southern farm. The climate of the gulf coast suits him much better than the climate of the prairie regions of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and we may be sure that the great majority of the race in the United States will be found at the South for a great many years to come.

* * *

It was a calamity that overtook both races when the ballot indiscriminately was conferred on the negro by the fifteenth amendment. He was too weak to bear the burden and he collapsed under it. Fortunately the negro is not malicious, and he learned, after a few horrible experiences, that the Southern whites were his best friends. A government of carpetbaggers and negroes would have been awful in any land, and the Southern white man being what he was, and is, it was an impossibility at the South after the war.

The greatest blunderers who ever ruled any country were the set led by Stevens and Sumner, Wade and Chandler, Morton and Butler, Logan and Conkling, the ten years after Appomattox. That is past, thank God, and we have a more perfect Union than it ever was before our big war between the states.

Let us hope that good may come to both sections from the exodus of negroes to the North. It is worth trying anyhow.

Washington, November 11.

PENALTIES OF MIGRATION.

Notwithstanding there is some excuse, perhaps, for negro migration, growing out of the fears which have been engendered by the actions of mobs, and the false stories of threats which emigration agents have fed them, the southern negro who is lured by their persuasion usually fares worse in the end, if he does not lose his life into the bargain.

It is a pitiful story that comes from Newark, N. J., where the church had to take hold of the situation growing out of the increased negro population, due to emigration from the south. In a recent church meeting on the subject, reported in The Newark Evening News, Rev. O. M. Bonfield, pastor of a negro congregation, is quoted as saying that—

> Many of the newcomers are driven north by persecution in southern states as well as by the lure of high wages in the munitions factories. He charged that many are victimized by cabmen and then abandoned, and that saloons, heretofore closed to colored patronage, are now open to them.
>
> These people in many instances need proper clothing to enable them to withstand the rigors of this climate; they need decent housing facilities and we must have the aid of the white people in relieving their distress.

The northern idea of persecution in the south is, of course, a very exaggerated one; but we have to admit that in the work of the mob, at least, it has some foundation. It is a matter of common knowledge, however, that the honest and industrious negro gets along better and gets more out of life here in the south than he can anywhere else in the country.

Looking at the other side of it, the condition of the negro who emigrates to the north as the result of fair promises and big wages that do not always materialize, it is apparent from what the negro churchmen themselves say that there is no comparison in the surroundings there and here. The emigrants, and it is stated there are some 12,000 of them in and around Newark alone working chiefly in the munitions factories are in actual need of housing and clothing which, with all the promise of big wages they have not been able to procure.

Nor is that the whole story. Many of them are dying, according to testimony given in this same meeting, because of the unhealthy surroundings in which they are compelled to live. We quote again from The Newark Evening News:

> Declaring that a large number of the colored workers in plants on the meadows are dying as a result of disease contracted in the unhealthy surroundings in which they live, Rev. Albert N. Stubbelbine, of Bethany church, said he had complained to members of the board of health and had been told they were endeavoring to remedy conditions.

If distress and death are the lot of these negro emigrants today, when the munitions plants are running overtime and using all the labor they can get, what can they hope for when the European war suddenly ends, and even those plants which do not shut down entirely lay off the majority of their help? These imported negroes will be the first to be discharged.

Without money, without employment, without the means of returning south where they can always make a living in one way or another, their prospective condition is pitiful to contemplate.

If they are paying today the penalties of migration in discomfort, distress and even with their lives, there is the penalty of hunger, perhaps starvation, yet ahead of them, unless they are wise enough to take precaution against it.

The wise ones among them will save enough money to get back home and buy a ticket just as soon as they are able to pay for it.

On To Chicago.

We are told that much of the negro labor now leaving Alabama is bound for Chicago.

This is natural and we daresay that it is true. At this time there are vast municipal and corporate undertakings under way in Chicago totaling into the millions.

A boulevard is projected that will run through the lake for a good distance, making a water-front development unequaled in magnificence in the entire world. Along with this boulevard will go lagoons and artificial beaches for the pleasure of the people. The Pennsylvania and its allied lines running into Chicago now have under way a station whose cost is estimated by engineers at fifty millions of dollars. The Illinois Central will also soon begin building a great terminal station in Chicago, whose cost will run into the millions. These and other things now being undertaken in Chicago call for labor. Besides, there are the great steel works south of the city—the United States Steel Company, the American Locomotive Works, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Pressed Steel Car Company, the

Pullman Company and other vast concerns that employ thousands of men. There is work aplenty in the metropolitan district of Chicago at the present time and on the whole good wages are paid.

Naturally this is alluring. But our sincere sympathy goes out to the farm or town worker, raised in and used to Alabama, who plunges into the labor field of Chicago at this time. He enters a world that is as strange to him as Mars would be. He enters a climate that nature never intended he should endure. To see some of the laborers now going to the Chicago district makes you almost feel that they are going on a suicidal mission.

What will they think and how will they feel when one of those below-zero lake winds hits them—a wind that seems to tear right through your flesh and chill the marrow of your bones? Where will they get the clothing to withstand those winds that they have never felt before? To withstand those winds takes heavy underwear, heavy suits, long, heavy overcoats; heavy, thick shoes; and heavy, woolen mittens. Where will they get this apparel? Outdoor work in below zero weather, when it is possible, entails both suffering and danger. Such work is only for the man who is used to it. What will our Alabama negroes do in such a climate? We figure that within three months all who can get back will come back. But those who cannot get back will have to suffer and they will suffer, too.

Letting them go is our fault. We have failed in our system that permits such an exodus of labor. The system has been wrong and so had to fail. Any system is wrong that supplies work only several months in the year. That is what the all-cotton system has done. That is why the all-cotton system is doomed and the man who persists in it is likewise financially doomed.

For more than a year we have been saying this and not a few have scoffed at us pleasantly. But anybody who dares to state a situation as logic presents it must stand some scoffing. But we are not inclined to scoff in turn. Our sympathy to the man who has a thousand acres of land and does not know what to do with it. He needs sympathy and sympathy is about all he will get unless he is able to fence in his place, put some stock on it and have faith in livestock for a couple of seasons until he begins to discover the profits in it. —L.M.

WHERE THE NEGRO IS NOT WANTED.

Advertiser 8-24-16

The Associated Press dispatches of yesterday stated that more than thirty negroes recently lured to Detroit by a manufacturing company, have left a small town near Detroit as a result of several clashes with the white population, in which one negro was killed. It is asserted that a committee of white men had given the negroes a few hours in which to leave.

There is no doubt that hundreds of Alabama negroes, mostly from the Black Belt, have left this State during the past six months for industrial centers, mostly in the North. An unconfirmed report comes from Selma that 900 negroes left that point recently.

The Advertiser has already called attention to the fact that Southern negroes are very much in demand for labor in Connecticut tobacco fields. Many of them have gone to the coal mines, not only around Birmingham but in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

This is not best either for the negro or the white man. The white farmer is face to face with a labor problem and he must grapple with it firmly and intelligently. It is a mistake not to endeavor to induce our negroes to stay in Alabama. If they go, where shall we get labor to take their places?

If the negro goes North, what will become of him? High wages for the present tempt him. But the negro does not fit in up North. That has been abundantly demonstrated. After the war, when there is a labor readjustment the alien white laborers and other white laborers now engaged in work which may not need them after the war, will demand the places in the North now held by the negro and it is a two to one wager that he will get the work.

A correspondent in a letter to The New York World calls attention to a significant situation which the negro laborer must surely face at some time when he goes away from home where he is understood and some provision is made for adjusting the relations between the races. Says the correspondent:

> A friend, Southerner, and unattached, tells me he has had to give up his colored chauffeur, a first class man, barring color, because of the difficulty he has found in securing accommodations for him at the various places of resort near the city to which he drives for dinner or to spend the week-end. He spent several week-ends at Larchmont, and always the chauffeur had to return to New York and go back on Sunday evening or Monday morning. At many places frequented by automobilists even food was denied the colored man. I am sufficiently Southern myself to draw the line at social equality, but is it quite fair to a decent and capable colored man to discriminate against him in this fashion?

The white man who has the ear of the negro that is planning to leave this familiar and congenial clime will do well to impress upon the negro these blunt and painful facts. The negro will do better in the South and be happier here than he can be anywhere else.

HUNGER AND PRIVATION.

The Advertiser would emphasize the plea of the committee of ladies, for aid for destitute negroes living in the country as made in Saturday's Advertiser. The need of many negroes in the country is keen and pressing; the Christmas spirit, at this time and under conditions as they exist, can find no worthier objects upon which to express itself than upon the cold and hungry negroes, who are undergoing privations which negroes never knew before in Middle Alabama.

Advertiser 12-17-16

As early as last August The Advertiser, in its editorial columns, drew attention to the inevitable results of the failure of the cotton crop. The landlords, without returns from their farms and plantations, were themselves without resources. Any number of them in recent weeks have had, for the first time, to mortgage their lands to get food and clothing for their own families and to prepare for a new crop year. The advances made to the negroes for the crop year just closed were gone for good; in general such advances were complete losses. Perhaps some of the landlords were generous enough and able enough to feed and supply the negroes living on their places until next fall.

But in most instances, with the farmer and the planter no better off in a financial way than the negro tenant, all the mules, the hogs, the corn and whatever resources there may have been were collected to meet pressing obligations. In most instances this year's adversity has completely stripped the negro. He and his family know hunger which cannot be satisfied; they have come face to face with the bitterest privation.

There is no sensationalism, no exaggeration in this presentation of the case. In the cabins on the farms and plantations, the negroes are going hungry and cold. There is no hope among them of having anything for Christmas; they have now not even the expectation of being fed and clothed warmly.

So far, the only practical effort to relieve the privation and destitution among the unfortunate negroes is represented in the efforts of a committee of ladies composed of Mrs. A. B. Garland, Miss Nimmo Green and Miss Estelle Mitchell. These ladies have already done much for some of the unfortunates—but the need is so general, the privation so pressing that it offers a field for the aroused charity of the city. What has been done is only a beginning; the suffering cannot be relieved in any general way unless there is an awakening in the city to the repellant fact that on the farms about the city human beings are experiencing the gnawing pangs of hunger and men, women and children are facing freezing weather in a few rags.

Do you feel the impulse to help the hungry and the suffering? The time and the opportunity are here.

AS TO NEGRO MIGRATION.

Columbia State. Advertiser

The surest way to prevent the migration of Southern negroes is to treat them fairly, pay them what their labor is worth and see that they enjoy the rights to which they are entitled.

This being the practice of employers, the loss of negro labor by the South will be of negligible importance. A few may leave but they will come back. The negroes undoubtedly prefer the South to the North as a dwelling place. 12-16-16

The time has come when the negroes will live in the land where they have the fairest chances. If the pretensions of the Northern people that the negroes are treated better by them than in the South are true, the negroes will not stay in the South.

Southern employers need not be alarmed. The negroes will not be allowed to settle in the North in large numbers. On account of a temporary scarcity of labor, due to the European war, some Northern employers are employing Southern negroes, but, annoying as it is, no considerable or permanent movement of the negroes is indicated by it.

At the same time, if the white South really wants the negroes the thing to do is to cause the negroes to want to stay in the South. If the North persists in its industrial boycott of negroes it may be possible to keep them in the South and force them to be bondmen, but if the North would have the negroes, the only way to keep them in the South is to accord to them the rights of freemen under the law.

If there be any truth in the conventional charge of some of the Northern people that the negroes are oppressed in the South, the explanation of it is that the industrial North closes itself against the reception of negroes.

EVENING TELEGRAM

Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Love of Travel

Editorial from the Mobile Register.

A great many reasons are advanced for the exodus of negroes in response to the promises made them of employment in the Northern States, but one reason is sufficient; the negro is nomadic by nature; he always wants to go somewhere; he is seldom settled for good in any place; he camps rather than domesticates. It is said that he is the victim of adverse conditions, ill-treated, half-paid and oppressed. Not so, as a general thing. He is what he is, for the most part. Education probably will cure much of this restlessness, but, in the present status, it must be expected that the negro will travel whenever he is offered the chance. As we have said it is his nature.

Labor—1916
Migration

ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

ess:

NOV

THE NEGRO IN YANKEELAND.

There comes from New Britain, Connecticut, a story that has in it the elements of pathos and irony. Southern negroes, lured thither in quest of jobs, found jobs a-plenty, but no homes. They are not wanted by the landlords except at prohibitory rents, and the houses they are able to get are not only insufficient in number, but not fit to live in.

The situation is so bad that the pastor of a negro church in New Britain publishes the following appeal to the public:

"To the public: We, the undersigned, wish to call your attention to the fact that while we have been praying that God would in some way send men of my race from the Southlands where there is a large number of them and God has answered our prayers and has put it into the hearts of some of the large establishments to solicit the help of the negro race. Will you kindly oblige me by seeing that some good rents are secured for my people? Remember what God said in the Holy Writ: 'Ask and it shall be given you.' We are not asking for the best rents, but we are asking for a square deal. We are aware of the fact that because we are of the black race that there is quite a large mountain in the way. Every other race upon the face of the earth seems to be more favored than the black race"

An Eastern newspaper account of the situation says that "the negroes have found it almost impossible to get rents at any figure in the hardware town and they have been obliged to put up with unusual hardships."

Railroad companies and manufacturing plants induced the negroes to go in droves to the East and other points outside the South. The negro went readily, but he found no houses to shelter him, for there are no negro quarters in those towns, and landlords don't want negro quarters to be set up.

The same newspaper story goes on to say:

"Several negro families are now living in cramped quarters in certain sections of New Britain, and white landlords refuse to rent these houses unless they are so undesirable that even the poorest white folks will not occupy them.

"The average negro has almost nothing when he arrives. He depends entirely upon his job promised him before he left the Southland, and many mem of the colored race find themselves s.

"If the negroes the capitalist- -" d pas- the

TENNESSEAN

shville, Tenn.

The North and the Negro.

A day or two ago an item was printed under a Pittsburgh date line of how some iron operators in that district, being short of labor, undertook to solve the problem by coming down south and getting a bunch of negro laborers. There were eighty of them to begin with. At the end of two weeks there were eighteen. The other sixty-two had returned to their southern homes or had found other employment in the city of Pittsburgh. The operators are out with the statement that negro laborers cannot be successfully used in the iron industry.

That is basing a conclusion on very meagre data. No such hasty conclusion would be reached in the south. Down here, where we know the negro, no conclusion would be based on one trial. Corraling a new bunch of laborers every week is no new thing with us.

But the promptness with which three-fourths of the negroes abandoned their jobs in the Pittsburgh iron works was probably not wholly their fault. They found themselves in a new situation, one that they could not readily understand. It is not to be expected that their employers knew how to handle them, how to treat them. The men who superintended the laborers had as much to learn as the laborers themselves. But they did not approach the matter from that standpoint. Rather naturally, they sought other employment with which they were in a degree familiar.

Not much more than a week ago a bunch of Alabama negroes were taken to an industrial town near Detroit. That venture failed for an entirely different reason. The white people of the town would not permit the negroes to work -- to live in the community. A mob went to work and cleaned things out—did violence to perfectly innocent negroes, negroes whose only offense was to try to earn a living.

That is another thing that could not have occurred in the south. A southern community might have restricted the negroes to a certain residence district—for which it would have been condemned by a large portion of the northern press—but it would not have told them that they could not live in the town, and it would not have denied them the right to earn a living at whatever work they could do.

All of which tends to show that the north's theoretical attitude toward the negro does not run parallel with its practical attitude. The north has a very fine set of ideas for the negro and of the negro. But it fails to offer any real place for him. It does not understand either his bad points or his good points; does not know how to make allowance for the one in order to realize on the other.

Northern men simply do not know the negro. They are not to be blamed for it. They have not had the opportunity of knowing him. But they are to be blamed for undertaking to instruct southern men how to get on with the negro. The southern white man and the southern black man know each other, have no quarrel with each other and get along well together.

There are only two types of men in the south who are negro haters. One springs from a vicious and "low-life" element in the native stock. The other is the northern man who comes south as a negro lover and, when he begins to get some experience, goes to the other extreme. And he is more vicious than the native negro hater.

Such incidents as the one near Pittsburgh and the one near Detroit, though the negro suffers by them, may help somewhat in a general realization of some important facts.

The place for the negro is in the south, where he is known and appreciated, and not in the north, where he is sentimentally slobbered over and systematically starved.

Attitude of South

COMMERCIAL WORLD

Appeal

ss: Memphis, Tenn.

OCT

The Negro Exodus.

The enormous demand for labor and the changing conditions brought about by the boll weevil in certain parts of the south have caused an exodus of negroes which may be serious. Great colnies of negroes have gone north to work factories, in the packing houses and n the railroads.

Some of our friends think that these negroes are being taken north for the purpose of voting them in November. Such is not the case. The restriction of immigration because of the European war and the tremendous manufacturing and industrial activity in the north have resulted in a scarcity of unskilled labor. The negro is a good track hand. He is also a good man around packing houses, and in certain elementary trades he is useful.

The south needs every able-bodied negro that is now south of the line, and every negro who remains south of the line will in the end do better than he will do in the north.

The climate of the south is best suited to the negro. The average white man of the south is best suited to the negro.

The race development of the negro can be better brought about here than in the north.

The negro has been a tremendous factor in the development of agriculture and all the commerce of the south.

But in the meantime if we are to keep him here and we are to have the best use of his business capacity there is a certain duty that the white man himself must discharge in his relation to the negro.

The business of lynching negroes is bad, and we believe it is declining, but the worst thing is that often the wrong negro is lynched. The negro should be protected in all of his legal rights. Further, in some communities some white people make money at the expense of the negro's lack of intelligence. Unfair dealing with the negro is not a custom in the south. It is not the rule, but here and there the taking of enormous profits from the labor of the negro is known to exist.

It should be so arranged that the negro in the city does not have to raise his children in the alleys and in the streets. Liquor in cities has been a great curse to negroes. Millions of dollars have been made by no-account white people selling no-account liquor to negroes and thus making a whole lot of negroes no account. Happily this business is being extinguished.

This year in the Memphis territory many negroes are prosperous. Some of the share-croppers have more money than they have ever had. Now they should not be encouraged to buy automobiles, antique furniture, gold teeth, organs and upright pianos. Of course a certain degree of prosperity can afford these things, but when a negro spends his last dollar for an automobile and starts the coming year with no assets except the car, that negro next fall is going to be in a bad way.

The negroes who are in the south should be encouraged to remain there, and those white people who are in the boll weevil territory should make every sacrifice to keep their negro labor until there can be adjustment to the new and quickly prosperous conditions that will later exist.

Labor-1916

Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

HERALD

NOV 28 1916

THE NEGRO MIGRATION.

WHEN Austria found the Serbian reply inadmissible, the American Negro, who had never heard of Count Berchtold, and did not care whether Bosnia belonged to Austria or Siam, got his "chance," says a writer in The New Republic. It was not the sort of chance that came to the makers of munitions—a chance to make millions. It was merely a widening of a very narrow foothold on life, a slightly better opportunity to make his way in the industrial world of America.

Since the Civil War the Negro has had to choose between ordinary political and civil rights and a chance to live. In the South he has been deprived of these, and in the North he has lacked industrial opportunity. According to Alfred Holt Stone, "there is but one area of any size wherein" the Negro "race may obey the command to eat its bread in the sweat of its face side by side with the white man. That area is composed of the southern United States." In the South the Negro is industrially indispensable, because immigrant labor cannot be had. In the North, the immigrant and native white workman, with better industrial training and greater numbers, have shut out the Negro from the more remunerative employments. Held down to menial and badly paid jobs, the Northern Negroes could not rapidly increase their numbers, and could not exercise pressure by withholding their labor. Though industrially useful, they were not irreplaceable, and were therefore exploited and held in small esteem.

This industrial position of the Northern Negro was, indeed, not unlike that of the Southern poor whites before the war. So long as they were rendered superfluous by slavery, the "poor whites" decayed economically and intellectually, and not until slavery disappeared and industry came to the South did the "white trash" become ambitious, active citizens. Their rise was due to a demand for their labor, in turn the gift of an industrial evolution.

Today the shutting down of immigration, due to the war, has created just such a demand for the Negroes. Colored men who formerly loafed on street corners are now regularly employed. Negro girls who found it difficult to get good jobs at domestic service have leaped into popularity. The market for labor has taken up all the slack. There is a demand for all—for skilled workers, unskilled, semi-unemployables, Negroes. The employment agencies cannot meet the demand. Construction camps, which formerly relied on Italian or Polish laborers, now seek to secure an alternative supply of Negroes. Formerly the big contractor in the North could pick a few "hunkies" from a long line of eager applicants for work. He could get Poles, Italians, Greeks, in any number. Today he is willing to take black men, and finds it hard to get them.

FINANCIAL AMERICA

New York City

NOV 25 1916

THE NEGRO MIGRATION

The fictional character of the report, circulated before election, that trainloads of fraudulent black voters were being brought from the South, is best shown by the testimony of representatives of Southern railroads and industries which employ large numbers of negroes. A representative of DAILY FINANCIAL AMERICA, now in the South, has found much evidence of the exodus of negro labor but has found no one in influential circles who places any credence in the report indicated above. Men in a position to speak with authority state that the northward movement of many blacks is due entirely to the demand for labor. It is charged that solicitation of black labor, often in contravention of State laws, has been going on, but talk of political purpose is considered absurd.

What is important to note, however, is that negro migration is sufficiently extensive to be having a somewhat serious economic effect on the South and is bound, sooner or later, if continued, to have social and political results.

Southern white men are convinced that Northerners do not understand the negro and are incapable of handling him properly, either as a laborer or as a member of human society. To a large extent, this conviction is warranted, but the mere fact contributes nothing to the solution of the problem of the negro's place in the economic organization of the nation. A conviction, even though accurate, is not necessarily an argument, and its confusion as such is likely to indicate a narrowness of view. One hears in the South such remarks as this: "The South gives the negro his bacon, even though it desires to keep from him the ballot; the North would give him the ballot, but no bacon." That might be true, but it reveals a problem which must be solved rather than disposing of it. It emphasizes the opposition of white Southerners to the extension of equal suffrage privileges to the blacks. A prominent Southerner said: "We have to be Democrats in our part of the Union if for no other reason than to keep the negro in his proper place. Many of us believe in the principles of the Republican party, but we will not assist any party to get into power which will give political offices to negroes." This view properly arouses much sympathy. It is bad policy, politically as well as economically, to appoint negroes to governmental positions in sections of the country where the color listinction is closely drawn, and may be a bad policy elsewhere. Indeed, such political appointments in the South complicate rather than reduce the problem of the negro's place in our economic and political life.

Wherein, then, does a measure of solution lie? The great mass of our black population is confined to a section of the country where the negro temperment is best understood. It is confined to a section which has long been accustomed to the use of negro labor and is extensively dependent upon it. Take a substantial part of the negro population from the South and that region would be disastrously effected. Even foreign labor would require long experience and seasoning to fill the place of negro labor in the South, if the place could be filled at all. Obviously, however, it is important that the time should come when the negro population of the country should not constitute a problem which virtually divides the nation politically. It would seem that only a gradual distribution of the negro population through the country would materially reduce the problem. But it would have to take place so gradually as to give time for the fitting of foreign labor to work in the South, to take the place of that part of the negro population which had removed elsewhere, and for the adjustment of negroes to the climates and conditions of other sections.

It will be many years before this will come to pass, if at all. In the meantime, the negro will become better educated, better suited for duties of ordinary citizenship, and the political problem involved may thus somewhat automatically be clarified. We often forget that it is but a relatively short time since the negro was in the savage state; he has advanced remarkably. A century or two—perhaps more—will be required for the settlement of the negro problem through the processes of edu-

New York City

OCT 21 1916

A Better Lot for Southern Negroes

OWING to the falling off of European immigration there has been a decided movement northward of the Southern negro. Some uneasiness has already been caused in the South by the need of its lost labor units. Authorities differ as to the effects of residence in the North on negroes. Some hold that the influence of better wages is to elevate the negro laborer as it does all other laborers. Others point to the hurtful influence on the negro of Northern industrial conditions. In Northern communities the negro has to live in the worst neighborhoods. He is exposed to bad sanitary conditions with which his outdoor life in the South has unfitted him to cope. According to the *Boston Transcript* the negro goes down hill in our town slums, morally and physically, and the *Transcript* appeals to the advice given by negro leaders to their own race by men like Booker Washington and Major Moton, who bid the negro fight it out where he is. Such counsel, however, is hardly likely to stop the impulse of the negro to come to a section of the country where he gets better wages. The call of the negro will be apt to continue after the war, because it is likely that European countries will put an embargo on immigration. Every man will be needed at home to take part in the work of reconstruction. American negroes, it is said, have gone already in considerable numbers to England to take the place of laborers there who have joined the army. If the South wishes to keep the negro at home something must be done to ameliorate his condition on his own soil.

Cutting Bureau in the World

Journal GAZETTE

Fort Wayne, Ind.

OCT 2 1916

A New Race Problem.

A new race problem involving the American negro has developed and at once it affects both north and south, though in divergent ways. The labor scarcity in the north has led to wholesale importations of black laborers from the southern states for mill and construction employment. The total of these importations during the past year has resulted in a loss to the south of an aggregate of colored workingmen variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. Of these 20,000 are said to have been placed in Ohio. Indiana has received a considerable body of this labor, the bulk going to the big mills in and around Gary. Railways have been diligent to lay hold of this class of labor for construction work, the European war having not only shut off immigration from Austria and the Balkans as well as Italy but having caused large numbers of laborers hailing from those countries to return to the colors of such as are belligerents.

This colored labor, it appears, has been systematically recruited and induced to come north. Hearty negroes, upwards of twenty-eight years in age are the sort looked for and the married men are preferred to single men, though it is not apparent that many have brought their families. Promises of good wages and steady employment have constituted a ready inducement to thousands of them and free transportation makes the exodus from Dixie easy. There is no fiction as to the wages and steady jobs and until these new social conditions may create a situation with which the north would have to deal, the labor problem which is acute, seems to be in the way of solution—which is not true of the corollary problems arising.

The problem presented to southern tobacco and cotton growers is grave. They need the negro labor quite as badly as the northern employers do and they see in this exodus of the more industrious classes of colored men to the north a situation that menaces their agricultural prosperity. There is no way by which to check this drift of negroes to the north save by making their employment in the south more attractive, both in conditions and wages.

Among negro educators and clergymen there is acute apprehension that this multitudinous influx of negroes in the northern states will create situations that will greatly aggravate and intensify race issues—a view that is taken upon very real grounds. The more illiterate and vicious of the negroes brought suddenly from the south, where they are under restraint, into northern states, where liberty is so broad, have mistaken liberty for license and have performed accordingly. In Cleveland, notably, there has been serious trouble on this account. The colored leaders there fear this may lead to incontinent prejudice against all colored people and that those native to or long resident in the north and knowing what conduct their security requires, will suffer equally with the less deserving. These leaders in Cleveland severely criticise the big industrial corporations that have inflicted this menace on that city and its people, both white and black. Moreover, it is feared that large numbers of these negroes from the far south, cannot endure outdoor work in the severity of northern winters and will become charges upon their people or upon the public.

That the introduction of so much black labor contains a menace to organized labor is recognized by the officials of the American Federation of Labor and President Gompers has directed a thorough inquiry into the situation, which it is conceived may grow into the gravest problem labor unionism in the north has had to confront.

It is not that the numbers already in the north are yet so large as to constitute a problem, but that the railroads and industrial concerns, having found what they consider a solution of their labor problems, are preparing to go after the southern negroes in earnest. It is a situation that counsels thoughtful consideration.

News

Newark, N. J.

FORCE WON'T DO IT.

How futile is force in human relations is being shown anew by the efforts of the South to keep the negroes from emigrating North. By force the colored people were brought here, and Civil War, which ravaged the South even as Belgium has not been ravaged, was the penalty. By force the South would keep them and the immigration movement continues, causing the Southerners to fear a serious shortage of labor in their cotton fields. Possessed of the most abundant supply of labor in the country, their methods of holding and profiting by it are likely to defeat themselves.

A dispatch from Atlanta tells of the cooperation of negro leaders and white economists to check the emigration. Persuasion is used in part; the negro is told that no permanent gain awaits him in the North, where he will find the colder climate a hardship. But, this failing, resort is had to force. Municipalities have passed ordinances to hamper Northern recruiting agents. Prohibitive license fees have been imposed upon them. Old laws are scanned in the effort to keep the negro for the services of the South. So far only trivial and local success has resulted.

Cannot the South see that there are more than material rewards that draw the colored people North? Is it blind to the effect of its own treatment of the negro? Does it not understand the desire of enfranchised men to the right to be free men with a voice in the conduct of their own affairs? Can it not appreciate the feeling aroused by the unjustifiable lynchings and other discriminations against the colored people?

That the South has a problem to solve nobody can deny, but force has never yet helped in its solution and there is no chance that it ever will. What does it offer the negro except a warm climate, a familiar habitat and an indolent life? Has it given him a chance to get ahead? If he gets ahead by his own efforts, does it offer him a man's place in his town or state? Or does it discourage him by holding constantly before his eyes an assertion of his hopeless inferiority?

It is not to be denied that there are scattered manifestations of the spirit of helpfulness that display real progress. The feeling in the South against effective enfranchisement of the negro race comes back, of course, to the preponderance of colored blood that would control the government. On the other hand a race is only a menace far as it is compelled to act and think e a race and as a unit, rather than as independent individuals. With all that has gone before, the possibility for the South of the negro getting into such a position or of being permitted to get into it, is hopeful only through a slow evolution in which prejudices may die down. That is, if the negro is to stay there in bulk. But if he is to emigrate and spread himself over the country he may disappear as a race problem. As a minority in different places neither race solidarity nor race prejudice might be a factor in preventing either enfranchisement or development. Of course if this happened the South might have to look for white emigrants to make up the resulting deficiency in labor supply, but it is at least arguable that by its present attitude the South is both creating a race problem, which it dreads, and trying to hold on to it.

To hold the negro the South must offer as much to his manhood as the North. Added restrictions upon his freedom will not do it.

Cutting Bureau in the World

TIMES ADVERTISER

Trenton, N. J.

AUG 6 - 1916

Negro labor is to an extent filling the gap caused by diversion of white labor to more profitable pursuits. Colored men are now earning good money in various forms of local industry to which heretofore they were strangers. Colored women are more numerously employed in Trenton households than ever before. The fear is expressed that the colored brother may not hold the ground he has gained. We think there is little danger, if he is competent and faithful, that employers will ever displace him in favor of foreign labor when immigration is resumed. It is up to the negro himself to make good. Negroes are willing, cheerful workers, whether on the farm, on the street or in a factory, with a weakness in many cases, however, for conviviality and gambling. These are the vices against which they should be warned.

Labor - 1916

Migration

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

JUL 31 1916

THE NEW NEGRO PROBLEM.

The south seems threatened with the natural consequences of its policy of depriving the Negro of political and civil liberties. For more than a year a migration of men and women of color to northern states has been going on that has already deprived thousands of southern farmers of cheap labor. And the movement bids fair to continue. That it will have both good and bad effects is obvious. It will distribute the Negro population more evenly throughout the country and thus tend to diminish race friction. But unless there is a change of spirit on the part of northern unionists it will increase the danger of labor troubles in case of industrial depression.

It is a mistake to assume, as many people do, that the Negro is better off in the northern than in the southern states. While the south discriminates against him politically—so much so that his chance of fair treatment before the law depends upon the good will of the whites and not upon justice or equality—the north has discriminated against him industrially. While he is allowed to vote here he is shut out of the better paid kinds of employment. In the south his wages are low, but so are his living expenses. Thousands of Negroes in the south are landowners on a small scale. In the north he is restricted for the most part to menial occupations.

But the war has profoundly changed conditions in the labor market. Labor, particularly skilled labor, is greatly in demand. The return of so many foreigners to Europe has thrown open employment that has attracted thousands of Negroes. Naturally this has been a blow to southern farmers, who are finding it impossible to procure cheap labor.

But the northern states will have a serious problem on their hands in case of industrial depression. The white laborer does not object to the Negro having a job so long as he himself has a better one. But let him be thrown out of employment and observe large numbers of unorganized Negroes, accustomed to small wages, willing to work cheaply, and there is material for trouble. Injustice never brings peace, and there is reason for thinking that injustice to the Negro—in the south politically and socially and in the north industrially—will have its inevitable consequences.

FRESS PRESS

Detroit, Mich.

OCT 22 1916

SOUTHERN LABOR MARKET INVADED.

Birmingham, Alabama, is the focal point of a wall over a large exodus of Negro labor from southern states in reply to the call of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and West Virginia. The migration has been going on for several months and some estimate that not less than 50,000 Negroes have quit their homes in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. There is apprehension of a labor shortage in those states.

This shift of the country's population is reported to be the direct result of solicitation on the part of agents for manufacturing concerns in the north, and some of the southerners are putting forward the hypothesis that colored workers are being induced to change their homes in order that they may be voted at the coming election. There is no necessity for accepting so obviously a silly diagnosis. The states mentioned as solicitors for Negro labor are states which for the most part have drawn upon Europe for their supply of wage-earners. The war has cut off their ordinary sources of industrial enlistment. No continental peasantry is coming to this country; on the contrary, a good many of the laborers of two and three years ago have returned to the countries of their births and are at the front.

At first the scarcity of labor was not felt in this country as much as it might have been under ordinary circumstances, because of the blight of the Underwood tariff, but later when war munition orders came in and created an artificial prosperity the situation changed, and it is easy to see how by this time the steady drain on our army of wage-earners caused by the war in Europe may be causing an acute condition in some regions which have depended on those workers. Perhaps the northern manufacturers find themselves forced to seek in their own country what they hitherto have been securing from abroad.

Some industrial men of the south are talking about an appeal to the law to protect them from northern labor competition. The days of slavery in this country being past, we do not clearly see how they hope to invoke the law; the sensible thing seems to be for them to increase the wages of their employes to meet northern competition.

New York City

SEP 6 1916

INJUSTICE TO THE NEGRO

When will the people of this country as a whole learn that injustice is both discreditable and injurious to the morals of those who are guilty of it, no matter who may be the subject of injustice or what the temptation to it. The Bible says Righteousness exalted a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

For many years our wards the Indians were dealt with in a very disgraceful way and even to this day many persons seem to have no sense of justice where Negroes are concerned. In the upper part of this city there is a fight going on to prevent Negroes from living there, and a South Carolina newspaper warns

Attitude of Whites (North)

northern Negroes that they will be taxed out if they buy farms in that State.

The Chicago "Tribune" says:

While some newspapers in the south have bemoaned the threatened emigration of Negroes from that section to the northern States there are others who view with alarm the proposed immigration of Negroes from the north to the south. It appears that a project is on foot to colonize certain lands in South Carolina with northern Negro farmers. This brings from so liberal a journal as the Columbia "State" the remark that as South Carolina's population is already fifty-five per cent. black, what is desired is that it should become preponderantly white.

After admitting the right of anyone to buy South Carolina land and sell it to northern Negroes, the "State" adds: "Justice under the law should be done to any lawful undertaking, but that is no guarantee that equity will be done by the tax assessors of a county or a township where the enterprise is unanimously regarded as a nuisance and a public injury."

Thus, added to the disfranchisement of the Negro, is the threat of taxing him out of the State.

DISPATCH

Pittsburg, Pa.

OCT 29 1916

SOME EFFECTS OF THE NEGRO HEGIRA

"WITH a demand for the Negro in the industries there will be a lessening of Negro congestion in the big centers like New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and St Louis," writes Wilson Jefferson, from the Negro point of view, in the New York Evening Post. "With all of the ostracism of the trade unions, and the indifference of employers, there have still been more opportunities for earning a living in the big cities than in the towns and smaller cities. There were always openings in the big cities for Negroes as house servants, porters, hotel men and the like. And more important still there was always a large circle of friends to fall back on if temporarily out of a job. With a greater demand for his services in the smaller industrial towns and in the manufacturing districts around the big cities, there will spring up that community and neighborhood life which he so dearly loves. Besides, the employer will have him present in large enough numbers to fight any competition which might arise over any question of race or nationality. There will not be much incentive to complain about ten or fifteen Negroes in an establishment if there are other capable Negroes to take the places of those complaining.

"To get a glimpse of the possibilities wrapped up in Negro labor one has only to investigate the more progressive of the manufacturing cities of the South. Birmingham, Ala, depends almost wholly upon the Negro for its unskilled and semi-skilled labor. Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis and Jacksonville do likewise. But in all of these towns, save in some instances in Birmingham, wages are too low, housing conditions are poor, and the advantages for recreation and pleasure exceedingly limited. It will be from these localities that Negroes will emigrate to the Middle West and East, and to localities where wages are good and where there are opportunities for pleasure and self-improvement. No class of labor remains satisfied indefinitely under oppressive conditions. The Negro laborer is no exception to the rule. It has tried the South. It is willing to try the East and Middle West. All he has awaited is a genuine call, based upon a real and lasting need.

"This movement Eastward and Westward of unskilled Negro labor will both directly and indirectly help the Negro. The younger element, those of ambition, and of some training in the schools, will be contsantly emerging from the unskilled to the semi-skilled classes, with a consequent increase in their pay-rolls and a betterment in their methods of living.

"A decidedly better treatment of the Negro, both in the North and in the South, will grow out of this scattering of the race. The old condition grew out of the fact that the demand for his labor has been limited and the supply unlimited. Other influences, some sinister and some not so sinister, have worked against him. In the South it has been that old and seemingly ineradicable prejudice which would give to him only those things which the white man did not want."

Labor-1916

Attitude of Whites (North)

EVENING POST

New York City

SEP 20 1916

Migration

THE SOUTH AND ITS LABOR.

The South's uneasiness over the emigration of colored labor to the North does not abate, but manifests itself in many quarters. Thus, the New Orleans *Picayune*, while reporting that the Gulf States have as yet suffered little loss of labor, warns the capitalists of Louisiana to "throw such safeguards and protection around both employer and laborer as are necessary to make sure that no harm or demoralization results from the excessive and unusually unscrupulous activity of labor agents from the North." Of course, its motive is merely to protect the negro it loves so well. The wicked Northern employer, it appears, takes the negroes to the "North almost wholly for temporary work," and when they are "no longer needed, they are fired and told to find their way back home as best they can." "So great has the abuse become," it avers, "that a number of States have passed laws on the subject of these agents." Yet it knows, or ought to know, that these laws making it an offence to remove colored men were passed not recently but many years ago. But this does not prevent it now from rushing to the aid of the poor dear negro whom it is quite content to see illiterate, degraded, exploited, and lynched at all other times.

The vulnerability of this position is clearly recognized by the Columbia *State*. It admits that the South Carolina statute prohibiting the solicitation of immigration is "ridiculously contradictory to the declared policy of the ruling classes of the commonwealth towards the negro." They, it points out, do not allow the negroes to serve on juries, hold office, or vote, and yet "we deny to citizens of other States the right to come into South Carolina and offer to him [the negro] incentives to go elsewhere." It asserts that conditions in South Carolina would be greatly improved if a great part of the nearly 900,000 negroes now living in South Carolina should go to the North. It would increase the white majority and would make the State more attractive to white immigrants. It even brings out the argument that the "cheap negro laborer of the South presses down the white laborer," the same argument so familiar on the Pacific Coast in discussions of the Chinese and Japanese questions. But here it will not find many in the South to agree with it, for most Southerners revel in their cheap negro labor as the basis of their prosperity, dwell upon the absence of negro labor unions, and exult that the negro protects the South from the hordes of foreigners. It was only the other day that one of the most prominent Methodist bishops in the South told a great church convention that it ought to give thanks that the colored man was a safe bulwark against the invasion of Italians and the Slavic races. The bulk of the South desires the negro to remain, provided that it can control his destiny and limit his aspirations to manual and domestic labor, to a legal but perpetual and "humane" serfdom. Those who still urge the forcible removal of the colored race to Africa are few indeed.

Among thoughtful negroes there is great rejoicing that the European war has so altered labor conditions as to make great Northern corporations, like the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, bring up thousands of colored men to take the places usually filled by recent arrivals at Ellis Island. They feel that if various sections and large interests of the country begin to bid for the negro, the charge that he is a cheap laborer will speedily disappear. He will rise in the wage scale precisely as have the Hungarians and other races whose representatives are now being paid $2.50 and $3.00 a day for unskilled labor. More than that, it is believed that if the various sections begin bidding against each other for the negro, he will not only earn more money but he will receive greater consideration and something a little more nearly approaching justice. So the *Crisis* and other negro journals call to the colored men of the South to come out of its darkness to the far greater advantages and the freer air of the North.

To this the Columbia *State* replies that if the negro should come to the North in great numbers, it would merely mean the transfer of the negro problem. It insists that the negroes are kept in the South to-day by the Northern people, and that there is no "place in the sun" for them north of the Mason and Dixon line, where they meet "an industrial antagonism intolerant to the point of savagery." The Montgomery *Advertiser* dwells with joy upon the news that thirty negroes recently lured to a small town near Detroit have had to leave as a result of several clashes with the whites, in which one negro was killed, but it adds, with alarm, that it is a mistake not to induce the negroes to stay in Alabama. "If they go, where shall we get labor to take their places?" Indubitably, if the negro comes North in such numbers as he has been doing of late, the North's negro problem will be intensified. It will be more than ever a challenge to our sincerity and to the honesty of our democracy. As the Rev. Howard Wayne Smith has recently put it in an admirable letter in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, these black immigrants in the North—

> neglected, become a menace; cultivated, they become an asset. Intelligent white citizens must awake to the situation. In all they may do they are assured of the strong and willing coöperation of the best elements of the colored citizenship. . . . The negro is an American. He needs neither to be exploited nor exported, but to be educated and encouraged, especially industrially. He does not beg for social but for industrial recognition.

The real lesson in this situation for the South is that it must revise its whole attitude towards the negro if it would keep him. It has not yet learned how to treat free labor; this was the burden of an official report to the Italian Government which put an end to the efforts to land Italian immigrants at Charleston and other cities with the Italian Government's sanction. It must learn that well-educated, intelligent, and contented labor is the best, whether white or black; that a mass of unhappy, ignorant workmen retards economic development, whether in America or Europe or Asia; that if the negro is the basis of the South's prosperity, that prosperity will be enormously advanced by giving to the negro the rights and privileges of all other citizens. For thereby the economic desires of the masses will be stimulated, with the result of greater and greater steadiness of effort and habitation, and the starting up of innumerable new enterprises to cater to the economic demands thus created. It is not the cheap negro who is keeping out the white laborer, the Columbia *State* to the contrary notwithstanding. It is the stigma still attaching in the Southern public mind to certain forms of labor, and in addition the absence of many of the desirable things of life, such as good schools, good roads, good government, and many other things that make life rich and happy, even for the poor, that is doing the mischief.

PORTLAND, ME

NOV 2 5 1916

Government Pay.

The other day the American Federation of Labor, in session at Baltimore, declared in favor of a horizontal increase in the pay of the Government employees in consideration of the higher cost of living. Thic action is in conformity with general opinion that the Government clerks are inadequately paid, and that they should be given an immediate salary raise.

In every other line of employment, skilled and unskilled, throughout the United States salaries and wages have increased. In some cases they have advanced as much as 100 per cent. Of all workers in this Country, the Government clerk alone stands where he stood at least half a century ago. Some searchers of the records declare that there has been no advance in the departmental salary scale in 60 years. But whether 60 or 50, the time elapsed since the last readjustment of the Government pay scale has been entirely too long, and it is in order now for the United States to take into account not merely the increased cost of living, but the greater value of the services rendered.

In practically every department work is now being done by veritably low salaried clerks that some decades ago was performed by men getting much higher salaries. This is because of the great increase in the work. In effect, the United States is getting more work for the same money that it paid years ago, while the clerk is paying much more for everything he needs and uses. The commonest justice demands a new salary scale. It should not be the result of a long, painstaking survey of the Government service. It should be a horizontal increase, affecting all grades within the classified service. In other words, the foundation of the Government employment system should be raised, whatever may be the changes in the structure erected upon it.

If the actual conditions within the ranks of the Government employees were set forth in detail, it would be found that Uncle Sam is literally running his great business on a starvation basis. He is the only employer in the United States who has not recognized the demands of the times, who is holding his workers down to a scale of pay that has long since been outstripped by the advance in the cost of living. This matter should be taken up at the next session of Congress, notwithstanding its time limit and despite the heavy pressure on the treasury, in order that relief may be granted to the Government's underpaid thousands without further delay.—Washington Star.

Immigrant or Emigrant Nation?

Nobody knows, of course, what is going to happen to the world's labor market after the war, but there are plenty of people who think they know. And there are almost as many opinions as to how America is going to be affected as there are theorists, and few of these opinions are in harmony. This Country is already suffering from a serious shortage in the raw material of labor, due to the cutting off of immigration from Europe, and the ramifications of that stringency have already penetrated to the homes of the people. Are these conditions going to be alleviated, or will the trouble be intensified when the world is once more at peace, and when the cessation of munition making will release the workers that industry has drawn from other avenues of labor? Will the end of the war result in an exodus from an impoverished Europe, or will the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction need all the unconsumed cannon fodder and more besides?

There are the questions which economists and captains of industry are asking, but the answers are far from conclusive or satisfying. Human migration in modern times is influenced largely, if not altogether, by economic conditions. Labor has been rendered more fluid by the increased facilities of communication, and the backward flow of travel is a factor that is too often lost to view in discussions of the labor problem in this Country. In all probability, unless artificial barriers are built up to keep European labor at home, the natural tendency would be to stimulate immigration, but Europe's need for labor is likely to be even greater than our own, and America's greater prosperity, its greater ability to pay, may not be sufficient to tip the balance and turn the current hitherward. We may therefore have to face the reversal of time-honored conditions here and see labor leaving our shores instead of seeking them.

If, as is being predicted by the Immigration Commissioner at New York, the United States is in danger of becoming an "emigrant" instead of as heretofore an "immigrant" Country, and if the causes are to be found in part in our treatment of the alien newcomers, it is time the situation were faced frankly and a serious effort made to meet it. Few authorities will agree with Commissioner Howe that the scarcity of land is a serious factor in limiting immigration today. It is true that there is no more free land to be had for the asking and occupation, and it is also true that the greater portion of the immigrants are instantly absorbed and held fast in the industries of the great cities of the Country. But this is not because land is not cheap and plentiful, but because the competition for cheap labor makes work in shops and factories "the easiest way." The yearning for land may still be alive and keen, but it may be doubted whether it will be a sufficient impulse to turn the tide of travel away from the United States when peace comes.

In this connection one of the most significant signs of the needs of the domestic labor market has been the importation of Mexican labor by the railroads of the United States, some thousands of the "hombres" having been brought north by the Pennsylvania Railroad alone. And another is the migration of negro labor from the South, a movement that is made more noteworthy by the circumstance that the approach of Winter has not checked it. It has been estimated that more than 125,000 have left the South

for points in the North, East and West within the last six months, and if the current continues for another like period at the same volume, the South will have lost a quarter of a million of its labor population. Perhaps some sections of the South can spare these people, but a dislocation of labor conditions on so large a scale cannot fail to be serious in its consequences. The labor unions already perceive this, and are planning to meet the influx of new labor which has been hitherto barred from the unions. This is only one of many indications that the whole labor situation is critical, and it should be taken as a warning that there is vital need for preparedness here as in other departments of National industry.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

SEP 13 1916

NEGRO LABOR IN DEMAND

Today the shutting down of immigration, due to the war, has created a demand for the negroes. Colored men, who formerly loafed on street corners, are now regularly employed. Negro girls who found it difficult to get good jobs at domestic service, have leaped into popularity. The market for labor has taken up all the slack. There is a demand for all, for skilled workers, unskilled, semi-unemployables, negroes. The employment agencies cannot meet the demand. Construction camps, which formerly relied on Italian or Polish laborers, now seek to secure an alternative supply of negroes. Formerly the big contractor in the North could pick a few "hunkies" from a long line of eager applicants for work. He could get Poles, Italians, Greeks, in any number. Today he is willing to take black men, and finds it hard to get even them.

He can get them only from the South. There are some nine million negroes there as against a round million in the North. The chief industrial and commercial opportunities being in the North, and our normal net immigration of from seven to eight hundred thousand persons per year being shut off, the North is forced to draw upon the negroes of the South.

Such a draft is likely to be heavy. If in the ten years ending 1924, our net immigration is only three millions, as compared with seven millions for the decade ending 1914, there will result a gross deficit of four million people, or, if we assume a lessening of the demand for immigrant labor equal to half the diminution of the supply, a net deficit of two millions. Over nine-tenths of this loss will fall on the North. Assuming that the relative industrial demands of North and South will not change, but that as heretofore the North, with its preponderance in manufacturing, mining and commerce, will be able to pay more for its labor than does the South, a northern movement of a million or even a million and a half of negroes during the next ten or twelve years becomes quite possible. [The New Republic.

ALBANY, N. Y.

THE MIGRATION OF NEGROES.

St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.)

Two equally absurd charges have been circulated to account for the presence of so many negroes out of their usual latitude. One is that they have been brought north "to fight organized labor" and the other is that the nefarious Republicans imported them to carry the doubtful states. Not a single solitary case of the use of the negroes for either purpose has been proven, but the charges continue to float about and they are given surprising credence by some individuals of average intelligence.

But there is no real secret about the migration of negroes to the north, which has been going on ever since the European immigration ceased and emigration began and our languishing industries revived under the stimulation of war orders and the temporary insurance of the American market against a flood of importations of manufactured products. The migration continues, greatly to the alarm of the south, which is threatened with a serious shortage of its labor supply. Some of the railways, for example have had to employ Mexicans to do section work, formerly done by negroes. At the outset the United States department of labor actively aided negroes to migrate because of the demand for labor. It is said to have ceased this assistance, under political pressure, but labor agents are combing the south for negroes who may be induced to come north.

Several of the southern newspapers are charging that these agents are holding out delusive promises. Some of the negro leaders have seized upon the opportunity to emphasize the need of greater southern respect for the civil rights of negroes and more attention to their educational and sanitary environments. Many theories are advanced to explain why the negroes yield to the temptation to forsake the southland, although the lure of wages larger than they ever dreamed of would appear sufficient explanation. But nobody in the south believes that the migration is for purposes of colonization or strike breaking. That it continues after the election is answer to the political charge. That they have not been mobilized to fight union labor should indicate the groundlessness of that picion.

Springfield.

From Address: Date:

Negro Migration.

From the New York Times.

The shortage of laborers through the decrease of something like a million in immigration is reflected in a migration of Negroes in this country of considerable proportions. The Pennsylvania railway alone has provided itself with over 4000 Negro laborers, over 3000 having arrived on a single train of six sections but a few days ago. In Savannah New York agents seeking Negro laborers were arrested, and an attempt was made to apply the law of Georgia against sending labor out of the State. The Negroes departed, nevertheless, in bands of 20 or so, mostly students from the Southern colleges seeking work in the Connecticut tobacco fields. The movement gained such proportions that the Mayor of Savannah called a conference upon the subject. In Florida influential citizens appealed to Nego leaders to discourage the migration of their associates, and the press was appealed to for help.

The New York Age, a newspaper much read among Negroes, naturally contends for the right of the race to better its condition industrially by filling the positions left vacant by the drift of labor into the munitions trade. The advice of The Age to the agitated Southern whites is that they should compete with Northern employers in the attractions offered to Negro labor, should stop lynching Negroes, and should not overwork the Jim Crow laws. The sting of this advice lies partly in its common sense, and partly in the support of it by reprints from the Southern press of brutality toward Negroes. One case was the lynching of six Negroes, including two women, on the charge of helping a murderer to escape. It was charged only, not proved.

The use of the police and the processes of the law to stop the migration of adult laborers is only another form of slavery in qualified form. The Age talks about a million Negroes coming North from the country where they are so little esteemed. That would put the shoe on the other foot and might start a Negro question at the North. It is the whites who are worrying. These are happy days for the colored brethren. Higher pay is the sort of uplift most valued, and is best proof of growing appreciation and revaluation of the Negroes' services to society.

EVENING SUN

New York City

Negro Labor a National Problem.

The labor problem is by no means a new one to the South, although recent reports of the exodus of negro laborers from the Southern to the Northern States may mislead those unfamiliar with the facts into thinking so. For more than a decade the problem of harvesting his crops has been as great a bugbear to the farmer in many parts of the South as it is to the farmer of the West; the public has not heard so much about it. Domestic labor has become even more uncertain and unsatisfactory than it is hereabout, impossible as that may seem.

The negro is gregarious by nature and for this reason he has congregated about the cities and towns. So serious has the situation become that in certain sections the importation of foreign labor that would be willing to work had been taken up prior to the beginning of the war; eastern North Carolina was one of these. The migration of more than 100,000 negroes, mostly men, to the North within recent months has simply brought things to a crisis and impressed the rest of the country with the fact that the South has a labor problem.

Present hardship the negro's hejira may cause the South, but its ultimate result should be beneficial to the country as a whole. If the negro has not a fair chance South the sooner the better for both his potentialities and the willingness of others to develop them to be demonstrated. There is no surer way to bring him into his own throughout the land. And if the negro does not measure up to the opportunity his failure will enable the whole country to comprehend that all of it, not a particular section, has a negro problem—and why.

Those who have lived in intimate association with the negro problem think they see the why of it conspicuously illustrated by the present stories of farm hands leaving their teams and sawmill hands leaving their log piles to catch outgoing labor trains without giving their employers even a minute's notice. This lack of responsibility is, with occasional notable exceptions, negro labor's chief weakness. If the fault is with the treatment of negro labor in the South that fact should be demonstrated. And if it is innately with the negro himself busybodies outside of the South who make matters worse by fostering a too proud to work spirit in the negro should stop meddling.

Bulletin

Providence, R. I.

Force Won't Do It

(From the Newark News)

How futile is force in human relations is being shown anew by the efforts of the South to keep the negroes from emigrating North. By force the colored people were brought here, and Civil War, which ravaged the South even as Belgium has not been ravaged, was the penalty. By force the South would keep them and the immigration movement continues, causing the Southerners to fear a serious shortage of labor in their cotton fields. Possessed of the most abundant supply of labor in the country, their methods of holding and profiting by it are likely to defeat themselves.

A dispatch from Atlanta tells of the coöperation of negro leaders and white economists to check the emigration. Persuasion is used in part: the negro is told that no permanent gain awaits him in the North, where he will find the colder climate a hardship. But, this failing, resort is had to force. Municipalities have passed ordinances to hamper Northern recruiting agents. Prohibitive license fees have been imposed upon them. Old laws are scanned in the effort to keep the negro for the services of the South. So far only trivial and local success has resulted.

Cannot the South see that there are more than material rewards that draw the colored people North? Is it blind to the effect of its own treatment of the negro? Does it not understand the desire of enfranchised men to the right to be free men with a voice in the conduct of their own affairs? Can it not appreciate the feeling aroused by the unjustifiable lynchings and other discriminations against the colored people?

That the South has a problem to solve nobody can deny, but force has never yet helped in its solution and there is no chance that it ever will. What does it offer the negro except a warm climate, a familiar habitat and an indolent life? Has it given him a chance to get ahead? If he gets ahead by his own efforts, does it offer him a man's place in his town or State? Or does it discourage him by holding constantly before his eyes an assertion of his hopeless inferiority?

SOUTH AND NEGRO LABOR.

No Northern newspaper could be severer upon discrimination against negroes than is the Macon, Ga., Telegraph upon what it terms the "anti-negro pogrom." One county in that State is "living in practical outlawry" by virtue of its success in excluding the black man from its borders, and two others are facing an agitation directed toward the same end. It happens that in these latter there are "large farms, splendidly cultivated chiefly by negro help under white direction," and this condition greatly hampers the movement for the new kind of "white supremacy." The trouble, as the Telegraph sees it, is less with the negro than with short-sighted white men. "To set up that the South can get along without the negro is ridiculous, and this being true, not a county should be allowed to shirk its share of the problem by the simple expedient of shoving it off bodily into the next one." Suppose that, by some magician's wand, the negro could be removed from the South. Instead of benefiting that section, the action would plunge it into bankruptcy. "The African element is our farm labor—all we have and all we ever will have." If it is incompetent, that is a reason for improving it, not for dispensing with it. The trained negro "is a more efficient instrument than the untrained white man"—and it is because the latter instinctively senses dangerous competition that he moves for banishment of the black.—New York Evening Post.

Labor-1916

Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

The First Established Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston, Mass.

SEP 2 1916

SEP 7 1916

We have heard so much about the burden of the Negro in the South that it is with something like in credulity that we read of attempts made by the public authorities in Georgia to prevent laborers of the colored race from leaving the state to work in the tobacco fields and elsewhere in New England. Can it be true after al that the Georgian in his heart really considers the Negro as an asset and not a detriment to his state? If so, he might do a little more to help the Negro churches and to secure the rights of the Negro in his home and schools and in the political life of the community.

CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR

Boston, Mass.

OCT 16 1916

NORTHWARD the Negro of the South of the Uni States is taking his way, to do the work that, prior to t war, white emigrants from Europe were wont to His new employers can make it profitable, financially, him to shift his place of toil, and as, in addition, he g more political power and suffers less racial ostracis it is not surprising that he is moving. Southern emplo ers of labor and northern trades unionists are concern about the dimensions of the trend. Liberals among t Negroes welcome it.)

COURIER CITIZEN

Lawrence, Mass.

MAY 10 1916

There is a considerable movement of southern Negroes to the North. It is expected that many thousands will come before the exodus is over. The unusual demand for labor and the present high wages account for the movement. How long these conditions will last is of course unknown. Persons who know the colored race are satisfied that most of the Negroes will return when foreign immigration is resumed on a large scale. The South needs them and they need the South. Meanwhile it is noted that the "San Juan hill" the most populous Negro district in New York or in the world, is doing quite well. The Negroes are better in some respects than white folks. For one thing, they would rather work than beg. In the district referred to a score of colored men and women are working with a colored "visitor" for the uplift of the section. The second annual "Negro health week" is on, and the hill will be made as clean as any other part of the big city.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN

JUL 1 1916

Negro Labor Problem In New England.

That the advent of three Negro laborers in the city, who had been brought from the South to work in the tobacco fields of Southwick, should be regarded as furnishing the nucleus of a problem will be viewed by candid persons as a significant commentary on the lack of demand in this city for Negro help, when we consider the growth of the local population and the present labor scarcity. The fact of the case seems to be that our comparatively small Negro colony has found it an uphill task to maintain its place in the community, and any increase of their numbers through an outside agency is looked upon by their leaders as aggravating an already difficult problem. Thus it is that the Negro contingent has grown smaller and smaller in proportion to the total population.

The North has been strong for the Negro, considered as a political entity, but our communities are manifestly not desirous of supplying a field for him to expand and adapt himself to the social structure, and their leaders experience more difficulty in this regard than do their co-laborers in the South, with its vast colored population. This in itself furnishes food for careful thought. It is unlikely that the expedient of bringing Negroes into the tobacco fields entails any serious discomfiture. Certainly it is not practical, nor is it desirable on broad grounds, to pull restraints on the Negroes' right to migrate from the tobacco towns to nearby places at their pleasure. Here we encounter the same fundamental principle that was manifest in the stormy times preceding the emancipation of the Negro.

The acute labor scarcity will pass away with the European war and the renewal of the immigration tide, unless stringent legislation be adopted to restrict the influx. With this the occasion for importing Negroes to New England will be removed. In a way there is justification for a disinclination on the part of New Englanders to add a large Negro element to their numbers. We have enough of a problem already to absorb and educate the large alien elements that have come into our midst from the Old World. Yet our duty toward our colored residents should not go unrecognized, and the first step toward a just and fair disposal of related problems is to admit frankly that a rather strict color line is being drawn [illegible]

POST EXPRESS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEC 8 1916

Negro lynching in the South is not as popular as it once was and the indications are that it will continue to decline until it ceases to be an institution. The cause is economic. The South, as a whole, is not convinced that no crime justifies mob execution nor that the courts can be trusted to mete out exemplary justice. The proposal of legislation whereby all peace officers of a county shall automatically lose their offices in case of a lynching in their jurisdiction has no particular terrors. But there is a strong tide of negro emigration to the North. The South imperatively needs the negro labor it is losing and the loss is so great as to occasion alarm and lead to investigation. It is found that emigration is greatest from the localities where lynch law has been most resolutely enforced while it is negligible from the counties, and there are such, in which a lynching has never occurred. It helps the situation not at all to complain that emigration agents work upon the fears of the ignorant negroes, and that the South is alive to the situation is shown by this significant declaration by the Atlanta "Constitution:" "Mob activity has . . . grown from bad to worse until it has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem. It is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not halfheartedly, not half-way, but wholly and determinedly." The negro movement toward the North seems about to do more to remove the foulest blot on the South than a half century of moralizing has accomplished.

UNION ADVERTISER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEC 8 1916

Georgia and the Negroes.

The negro problem in Georgia seems likely to be settled in a manner that is not at all to the liking of that state. Negroes, terrified by repeated lynchings, are leaving the section in such large numbers as to create danger of a serious labor shortage. Georgia is frankly worried over the outlook and is considering passing legislation to hamper the work of those that are encouraging and helping the negroes in their exodus. Having shocked the country time and again by their treatment of the blacks, the people of Georgia have suddenly come to a realization of the fact that these people whom they have persecuted are indispensable to their economic welfare.

The spectacle which Georgia now presents to the country is pathetic in its evidence of weakness, and highly humiliating to the people of the state. To degrade a race, to persecute, mob, lynch and murder, and then to raise a pitiful cry of complaint when the members of the race disappear and to confess an inability to get along without them—what a blow this is to the much vaunted Southern pride, to the fine feeling of superiority so long held to be characteristic of the "Southern aristocracy." The Georgians want the negroes to remain. Do they want them to remain in order that they may continue to persecute, or do they want the negroes to stay because they have come to realize their dependence upon the inferior race?

JOURNAL

Boston, Mass.

DEC 2 1916

THE MIGRATION OF NEGROES

Two equally absurd charges have been circulated to account for the presence of so many negroes out of their usual latitude. One is that they have been brought North "to fight organized labor," and the other is that the nefarious Republicans imported them to carry the doubtful States. Not a single solitary case of the use of the negroes for either purpose has been proven, but the charges continue to float about and they are given surprising credence by some individuals of average intelligence.

But there is no real secret about the migration of negroes to the North, which has been going on ever since the European immigration ceased and emigration began and our languishing industries revived under the stimulation of war orders and the temporary insurance of the American market against a flood of importations of manufactured products. The migration continues, greatly to the alarm of the South, which is threatened with a serious shortage of its labor supply. Some of the railways, for example, have had to employ Mexicans to do section work, formerly done by negroes. At the outset the United States Department of Labor actively aided negroes to migrate, because of the demand for labor. It is said to have ceased this assistance, under political pressure, but labor agents are combing the South for negroes who may be induced to come North.

Several of the Southern newspapers are charging that these agents are hold-

ing out delusive promises. Some of the negro leaders have seized upon the opportunity to emphasize the need of greater Southern respect for the civil rights of negroes and more attention to their educational and sanitary environments. Many theories are advanced to explain why the negroes yield to the temptation to forsake the Southland, although the lure of wages larger than they ever dreamed of would appear sufficient explanation. But nobody in the South believes that the migration is for purposes or colonization or strike breaking. That it continues after the election is answer to the political charge. That they have not been mobilized to fight union labor should indicate the groundlessness of that suspicion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EVENING POST

New York City

All that we have been taught is upset by reports of arrests of negroes for attempting to leave the South and work in the North. If it had not been for the black man, the South would be a paradise. Why not, then, speed him on his way, and thus avoid having to deport him? Yet some stupid officer of the law has arrested the manager of the Savannah, Ga., *Tribune* for sending labor out of the State and seventeen negro boys for trying to go. These particular youths were headed for the tobacco fields of Connecticut. Obviously, they should have been encouraged to carry out their intention, and at the same time the North should have been invited to watch and see how undesirable they would prove as laborers. Here was a great chance for getting the North to understand at last the Southern point of view. But it will be lost if the officious Deputy Sheriffs of Georgia are not stopped. The manager of the Savannah *Tribune* was discharged and the seventeen negroes were allowed to depart, but at another point fifty negroes were arrested. Of course, the Sheriffs are only following the letter of the law against sending labor out of the State, but who will believe that such a law was ever meant to include negroes? One would think that the Mayor of a city like Savannah would know better than to discourage a movement that would solve the South's chief problem at a stroke.

DISPATCH

Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG police who arrested a couple of hundred Negroes to boom a bigger force might note that a Philadelphia copper arrested a woman for smoking on the street and took hours of a judge's time trying to explain that there is no law on earth or the waters under the earth to stop it.

POST

Chicago, Ill.

Southern lynchings are beginning to react on the South in a manner that is disconcerting to its white citizens. The Atlanta *Constitution* comments editorially on the fact that there is a steady emigration of negroes from those counties in Georgia where lynchings have taken place. The South is in danger of losing its colored population, and that means a serious loss which the South cannot contemplate with equanimity. An economic motive may be effective where moral motives have failed. Lynchings may cease—not for the sake of the negro, but for the sake of the white man who depends upon his labor.

Free Press
BURLINGTON, VT.

THE NEGRO LABORER.

Southern industries find themselves in a peculiar position because the scarcity of labor in the North has sent many industrial agents into that territory in search of negroes for various kinds of work. It is said that the Pennsylvania railroad has taken 4,500 colored men from below the Mason and Dixon's line into its employ, and an Ohio iron mill has secured a thousand of these negro workers and expresses satisfaction with their labor.

At the capital of Alabama much alarm is expressed at this exodus of the negro worker, and the city council has hastily enacted an ordinance penalizing the commercial agent from the North who invades that city on enticement bent. Other places will probably take the same means to discourage the activities of these agents.

It is a long lane that has no turn, and the creation of a labor famine in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of Dixie may arouse that section to an appreciation of negro labor which has not been very much in evidence in recent years. We have heard a great deal about the "trifling nigger" down there, but precious little about the industrious ones. If the creation of a labor famine in that section shall have the effect of arousing the South to an appreciation of the negro s economic value, a great deal will have been accomplished in the settlement of what has come to be considered a vexing "problem."—From the Rochester Herald.

DISPATCH

Pittsburg, Pa.

Reversing the Police

Judge Miller's sweeping reversal of the police bureau in the wholesale arrests of Negroes made a few days ago could be used for gain by the bureau if it could get itself into a state of mind to profit by the lesson from the bench. When the Court ordered the dismissal of 71 men before him on appeals from the sentences of a police magistrate, the release from the workhouse of all men arrested in the indiscriminate raiding, and the refunding of all fines paid, it was a rebuke to the police, their methods and general attitude that carries a sting. If to this reproval is added the face value of the testimony at the Councilmanic hearing Monday evening, to measure the extent of the "wave of crime" which furnished the foundation for the unwarranted arrests of some 200 Negroes, it appears somewhat complete.

According to the policemen who acted in these arrests they could not even identify the men in court as guilty of anything worse than being convenient to help make a "crime wave." Officers testified in substance at the Councilmanic hearing that there is no wave of crime and has not been. Some violations of the law there were, but always the bureau dealt with it in customary police way.

Arresting hundreds of men because they happen to be black or because more than the ordinary run of crime irritates the police bureau, in the light of Judge Miller's order cannot be tolerated even in a city where the police sometimes make their own laws and ordinances or interpret them to mean what will make police methods easier. It is doubtful, however, if the lesson is taken, or that the same tactics would not be repeated next week if the police bureau found need for it.

News
Charleston, S. C.

BELIEVES IN THE SOUTH

New York Yachtsman Compares Race Problems

"Southern people may think they have a problem in properly handling the negro race, but the Northern people have the real problem in this country in the foreign population," said Mr. R. H. Griswold, a member of the New York Motor Boat Club, who arrived in his small private yacht a few days ago and will spend a week or ten days in this vicinity. The boat is named Mizpah II and Mr. Griswold will cruise in Southern waters throughout the winter, going from here to points on the Georgia and Florida coasts.

"Yes, sir; the negro race problem, socially as well as from the standpoint of a labor factor, is no worse than what the American-born Northern man faces in respect to the foreign population. While the Southern people have learned how to handle the negro problem satisfactorily to the white people as well as to the colored people, and I must say that you know better how to treat the negro than the people of the North, because you understand him and they don't, the Northern people have not yet learned to satisfactorily cope with the various propositions involved in the immense number of foreigners who are now living in the North.

"I take an interest in sociological questions and for that reason always visit the police station in each city where I happen to stop and so I spent a pleasant morning at the Charleston police station today. You have a clean, admirably kept and conveniently arranged station and the men whom I met in the department are certainly fine fellows personally. And Charleston is an interesting city. I am enjoying my stay here very much."

EXPRESS

Buffalo, N. Y.

Here is more evidence that light is breaking over the South in the matter of lynching. The Atlanta Constitution reports a concerted movement to check the emigration of negroes from the South, and it says: "It is developed by investigation that where there have been lynchings, the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of plots for the removal or extermination of the race." And it notes that comparatively few negroes have left a certain county where no lynching has ever taken place.

The Constitution remarks, therefore, that "mob activity has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem." So it justly adds that "it is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not half-heartedly, not half-way but wholly and determinedly."

Has emigration furnished the solution of the lynching problem? So it looks.

ARGUS
ALBANY, N. Y.

EXODUS OF NEGROES.

Considerable alarm is expressed by some of the southern newspapers cotton States to the North and Major over the exodus of negroes from the Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as the head of the Tuskegee institute, gives the negroes good advice when he tells them to remain in the South. The Charleston News and Courier, too, declares that the negro farmer should be educated in diversified farming, particularly as this would have a tendency to check the boll weevil.

The southern negroes can at present get higher wages as laborers in the North, but that would not give them the opportunities they have in the South to acquire homes of their own and become independent. The higher wages are certainly an attraction, but it would be a penny wise and pound foolish policy for considerable numbers of southern negroes to leave where they have been reared. It would also be a misfortune for the southern planters and of course incidentally for the whole country.

The advice of the Charleston News and Courier that negro farmers in the South be more extensively educated in diversified agriculture is sound and the whites should assist in every possible way to bring this about. They should also give the negroes opportunities to lease land on the most favorable terms, with the privilege of buying it outright when they are able or by easy payments on the installment plan. The South is in every way better suited to the negro than the North. In the first place, the climate is better for him and in the second palce he is better understood by the southern whites than he is by the northern whites. The southern negro especially who has a family and gives up the prospect of making a home for himself and his wife and children in the South to become a common laborer in the North, even though he gets good wages, is foolish

EVERY EVENING

Wilmington, Del.

THE NEGRO LABORER.

Southern industries find themselves in a peculair position because the scarcity of labor in the North has sent many industrial agents into that territory in search of Negroes for various kinds of work. It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken 4,500 colored men from below Mason and Dixon's line into its employ, an Ohio iron mill has secured a thousand of these Negro workers, and expresses satisfaction with their labor.

At the capital of Alabama much alarm is expressed at this exodus of the Negro worker, and the City Council has hastily enacted an ordinance penalizing the commercial agent from the North who invades that city on enticement bent. Other places probably will take the same means to discourage the activities of these agents.

It is a long lane that has no turn, and the creation of a labor famine in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of Dixie may arouse that section to an appreciation of Negro labor which has not been very much in evidence in recent years.—Rochester Herald.

EVENING TELEGRAM

Philadelphia, Pa.

North and the Negro

Editorial from the Syracuse Post-Standard.

The negro is the object of industrial prejudice in the North more serious than the political prejudice under which he labors in the South. He cannot make his way far above unskilled employment without feeling the hostility of public and fellow-workers. There is greater opportunity for him in the South. There prejudice runs to the race, not to the individual; in the North it runs to the individual, not the race. We hesitate to admit it, but we know in our hearts that it is true.

Labor - 1916

Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

Ala. Negroes Driven From Michigan City

adv. 8-23-16

(Associated Press)

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 22.—More than thirty negroes, recently brought here from Alabama by a manufacturing company, have left the neighboring town of Wyandotte within the last twenty-four hours as a result of several clashes with the white population.

A free-for-all fight occurred in a Wyandotte street car Sunday night, starting it was said when a negro refused to give his seat to a white woman. There was another racial disturbance last night during which one negro was killed. It was asserted today that a committee of white men had given the negroes until noon today to leave town.

Journal

Evening,

OCT 11 1916

THE SOUTH TAKES MEDICINE.

The South is much disturbed by the northerly emigration of the negro. The negro acts wisely, for the South gives him neither political nor economic fair play. The colored race gets about half pay and unsanitary living in the South. The democratic party gets the Solid South on reactionary practices while in the North it gets the support of such as Gompers who stand for inefficiency in labor and dictated Congressional privileges of a few workers. When the voter stops to think before the ballot, there will be less politics and more wisdom to the square inch.

Observer

Utica, N. Y.

NOV 17 1916

A Suspicious Look.

The exodus of negroes from Alabama to some of the Northern States stopped quite suddenly when talk arose that perhaps the negroes were being sent north for colonization for election purposes. The negroes, it is said, are now going back home.

Labor-1916
Migration

Detroit, Mich.
AUG 25 1916

NEGRO PROBLEM MOVES NORTH.

The negro problem has moved north.

Rather, the negro problem has spread from south to north; and beside it in the south is appearing a stranger to that clime—the labor problem.

It's a double development brought about by the war in Europe, and the nation has not yet realized its significance.

Within a few years, experts predict, the negro population of the north will be tripled.

It's your problem, then, or it will be when the negro moves next door.

Italians and Greeks are giving way to negroes in the section gangs along northern railroads, as you can see from the train windows, and as labor agents will admit.

Southern cities have been flooded with circulars offering higher wages to negroes in the north. Thousands of negroes have taken advantage of these offers.

Northern cities that had only a small colored poulation are finding their "white" sections invaded by negro families, strangers to the town.

These cities are in for the experience that has befallen all communities on the edge of north and south—gradual encroachment of colored folks on territory occupied by whites; depreciation in realty values and lowering of rents; and, finally, moving of the white families to other sections, leaving the district in possession of colored families with a small sprinkling of whites.

This means racial resentment—for the white family that moves to escape negro proximity always carries, justly or not, a prejudice against the black race.

It hits your pocketbook, too.

Negroes will enter trades now monopolized by white men; at first, perhaps as strike breakers; later as non-union competitors, working for smaller wages. It will take some time, probably, to get them into the labor unions' way of thinking.

Politicians, both good and bad, will seek the ballots of a large new element, which will vote largely in the lump.

Incidentally, the Greeks and Italians who do not return to their own countries will be forced into the skilled trades, where they will find a ready demand.

So much for the north. It remains to be seen whether the north will handle the southern negro with any greater tolerance than has characterized the much abused south.

Now, what will be the effect in the southern states?

Already the offers of better jobs further north have caused strikes among southern negroes—something almost unheard of.

The south gets no immigration, but the negro has been an ever present source of cheap labor.

With the black tide setting north, the southern negro, no longer a docile tool, is demanding better pay, better food, better treatment. And no longer can the south refuse to give it to him. For when the south refuses, the negro moves away. It's a national problem now, instead of a sectional problem. And it has got to be solved!

Attitude of Whites (North)

Providence, R.I. Journal
NOV 20 1916

INDUSTRIAL OPENING FOR NEGRO URGED

Butler R. Wilson Speaks at the Civic Forum.

PRAISES BROWN SPIRIT

Boston Lawyer Declares That if Industry Recognized Colored People as College on the Hill Recognizes Pollard Condition of Race Would be Much Improved.

Butler R. Wilson of Boston addressed a large gathering of men and women, most of them colored people, yesterday afternoon at the Providence Civic Forum, Casino Theatre, at one of the four special meetings held in this city yesterday to observe the "Brotherhood Day" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Wilson told of the great need of opening the door of industry to the men and women of the colored race. He spoke of the poor industrial conditions in the South and told of how much lower wages black men were getting there than men who did the same kind of work elsewhere. He said that in Boston shop-keepers declared that they could not allow colored girls or men to work in their shops, as customers did not want to be waited on by them.

"I sent out," Mr. Wilson said, "2000 postal cards to women shoppers asking them whether they would object to being waited on by colored clerks, and only four came back saying that they would object. The shop-keepers then said, 'Our white employes will not work with colored men and women.' A club of working girls, however, passed a resolution saying that they would have no objections to working with negroes. It is the employer who is to blame and it is up to the employer to open the door of opportunity to the black race."

Mr. Wilson paid tribute to the ability of "Fritz" Pollard, the Brown football star, and said that if the same sort of spirit with which Brown University recognized Pollard was to be found in other educational institutions and in the industrial world, the condition of the negro race would be much improved. He condemned lynching in the South and laid the blame to the white people for bringing about such conditions.

Mr. Wilson urged the colored men present to vote for women's suffrage, because, he said, their own freedom was due to the women of the North and West, and because it was the only right and just thing to be done.

Miss Mary E. Jackson presided at the meeting and Mrs. Ethel J. Minton sang a soprano solo. Next Sunday afternoon J. Madison Gathany will speak on "The New Freedom of the World."

President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., spoke yesterday morning at the First Baptist Church with regard to the negro race.

Mr. Wilson also spoke at Beneficent Congregational Church last night, his subject at this meeting being "How We Can Co-operate and Live Together." Dr. J. J. Robinson addressed the People's Forum at its rooms, 183 Weybosset street, during the evening on the subject, "Why the N. A. A. C. P.?" The committee in charge of the exercises of the day was composed of Miss Mary E. Jackson, Dr. U. T. Carter and W. H. P. Freeman.

EVENING POST
New York City
NOV 17 1916

That the American negro is profiting by the war is a curious but undeniable fact. As a result of the demand for labor in the North, and the consequent heavy emigration from the South, there have been some remarkable appeals in the South for better treatment of the colored people, so that they will not be tempted to move away. Were the colored men below Mason and Dixon's line able to organize and make use of this economic opportunity, they might be able to achieve some remarkable changes in their status. As it is, help is coming from another source. Alarmed at the competition of the unorganized negro emigrants, the American Federation of Labor yesterday resolved to send agents into the South to organize the colored laborers. Up to this time union labor has been content to let the negro go hang, and to exclude him from practically all unions in the North. Now that its pocket-nerve is touched by his competition, union labor suddenly realizes that, after all, he is a man and a brother, and decides to confer the blessings of unionism upon him. It will be no easy task. The bulk of the negroes are agricultural laborers, densely ignorant, and not capable as yet of following industrial leadership. Having often been misled and lynched by white "friends," they are naturally suspicious. More than that, the white South will strenuously oppose the activities of the Gompers agents, who will stand a good chance, in some communities, of riding on rails. The South likes its black labor unorganized, rejoices that among the whites unionism has but slight hold, and will resent outside interference tending to alter these conditions.

Some Americans, fearful of what may come after the war, imagine European workmen toiling twelve hours a day, prodded on by stop-watches. Yet reports of the industrial movement in England seem to show that she is yielding to a softening humanitarianism. She is actually turning to our own slack country for information on "welfare work," and is talking of shorter hours, better meals, and more attention to the workman's surroundings. From memoranda and reports of the Advisory Health Committee of the Ministry of Munitions we might argue that England, instead of working her fingers to the bone, is going to give more attention to "feeding arrangements; sickness; . . . conditions of health, fatigue, or physical strain; sanitation or hygiene; night work, Sunday work, long hours, and overtime; recreation and educational work; complaints . . .; coöperation with other welfare organizations"—to name some of the heads under which the Committee has blocked out tasks for itself. Even while tariff orators were telling us that Europe would be a sleepless rival, an investigator for the Home Office was recommending the abolition of overtime.

COURANT
Hartford, Conn.
AUG 7 1916

A NEW NEGRO PROBLEM

The South has a new negro problem to face, and tempers are being lost while frantic efforts are being made to thwart efforts of Northern employers of labor to get the South's negroes away. Reference was made on this page in April to the fact that hordes of negroes were coming North where more attractive wages and better conditions awaited them. For a time there was a lull in the exodus of negroes, but from the appearance of southern papers at the present time there has been a big impetus given the scheme to supply laborers for jobs in this section and to rob the South of its usual source of supply. The situation in one large city of the South, Savannah has become critical, according to

"Morning News," and both the mayor of the city and the city council are taking a hand in the effort to stop the steady outflow of black men, who are turning their faces—for the first time in their lives—towards the North.

On Monday morning of last week the scene in the Savannah Union Station much resembled troops departing for the border, except that the mass of men and women were black instead of white, and the policemen had to be stationed throughout the crowd to keep order. Many affecting scenes were reported in the papers and the city is keenly alive to the fact that a very serious inroad is being made on its available supply of labor. The negroes leaving that city alone last Monday totaled 1,100, and the crowd assembled to see them off numbered as many more, as Savannah had quite a problem on its hands.

This latest bid for negro labor comes from the Pennslyvania Railroad Company, which has had two representatives in Savannah for some time enlisting southern negroes for railroad construction work in the north. Higher wages are offered them, free passes given them over the lines north, and all sorts of rosy promises made them, it is asserted, in order to turn them towards the portion of the country where they seem to be needed most.

The "News" says that employers of labor are viewing with alarm the heavy inroads made upon their source of supply and that the city's officials are making earnest efforts to check the stream of negroes leaving the city. A special meeting of the city council was called for last Tuesday to take action in the matter, and in the meantime the two representatives of the railroad company have been arrested and put under a bond on the charge of violating a state law in enticing laborers to leave the state of Georgia, without first procuring a license. The officials of Savannah allege that too tempting offers have been made, that misrepresentations have been dealt in, and that the negro has been made to see things in a false light.

The explanation given by the agents of the railroad company is quite simple. They have a large amount of work to do and are experiencing great difficulties in finding the men in the Northern states to do it. The South pays much smaller wages than the company has offered, and great numbers have accepted the terms of the shrewd men and have decided to come to this section of the country. The "News" gives an interesting description of the scene and condition at the Savannah station when the men left:—

More than 2,500 negroes swarmed into the Union Station between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some 1,000 of whom, according to police officials, left on two special trains, provided by the Atlantic Coast Line, for points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The platform room of the Union Station presented a scene of life and animation when the surging mob of 2,500 negroes, closely packed into a composite mass of men, women and children, suitcases and lunch boxes, moved forward as one of the gates was opened at 5:30 o'clock to allow the fortunate few to enter the train. Police stood at each side of the opening with clubs in their hands to check too ardent performers, but the pressure from the back, where wives and sweethearts fought to get in on the leave-taking, was not to be checked. For fifteen minutes the young and old, tattered and well dressed, black and blacker, struggled through the gate. Then another gate was opened to relieve the pressure.

There were all sorts of scenes of parting. Most of them were very humorous. The average age of the 1,080 is probably under 30, and many of those who left are mere boys. Morning trains from Jacksonville brought forty-five of the laborers to this city, and these joined the big exodus in the afternoon It was said by employees of the Coast Line that two trains were due to leave Jacksonville at 6 o'clock last night with negro laborers. Jacksonville is practically stripped clean of negro laborers, these men say, and wages have gone up from $1.25 a day to $1.90. The men leaving here and Jacksonville will receive $1.80 for their work in Pennsylvania.

We venture the opinion that most of them will be back South again before snow flies.

JOURNAL

Providence, R. I.

OCT 20 1916

NEGROES FOR THE NORTH

(From the Boston Evening Transcript)

The negro moves northward, meeting the demand for labor which the war prevents the European immigrant from answering. This movement causes some uneasiness in the South, and with good reason, for it threatens the loss of needed labor there. Nor is it altogether a satisfactory condition for the North, or for the negro himself. Generally speaking Northern industrial conditions are hurtful to the negro. Forced as he is to live in the worst neighborhoods, separated from the home influences which restrain him from evil courses, exposed to bad sanitary conditions to which his long Southern out-of-door experience has left him no power of resistance, he goes down hill in our town slums, morally and physically. He is better off in the South. It is his home. It is there where his best chance lies. He has been repeatedly warned against removal to the Northern cities by leaders of his own race like Booker Washington and Major Moton. "Fight it out where you are," was Washington's advice; "nowhere else are you needed so much, nowhere else are you so well off."

But for all that, labor tends to flow to the spot where it is immediately called for. The American negro is coming North in response to the call of better wages than he gets at home. The call is likely to be uttered more and more urgently. Immigration from Europe may be cut off for some time to come. Will it be renewed after the war is over? Authorities disagree on that head, but there is good reason to believe that, notwithstanding the poverty with which their people will emerge from the war, the principal European Governments will put an embargo on emigration, for the reason that every man will be needed at home to reconstruct the shattered industries of the belligerent countries. If this is the case, the demand for negro labor will increase rather than diminish in the Northern States, and the flow of colored labor Northward must continue. The fact is even noted that American negroes have gone in considerable numbers to England to take the place of laborers who have been drawn into the army.

All this at least promises an amelioration of the condition of the negro laborer in the South. To keep the negro at home Southern industry, which gains with each succeeding year, will pay him a little more. Some new avenues of employment above that of the field laborer may be opened to him. The negro's opportunity will surely improve with the demand for him. There is nothing to spur a man to better things like being wanted in the world.

SUN

New York City

Black Men Are Coming North to Labor.

Since the European war, by cutting off immigration to the United States and calling to their homes thousands of alien workers, created a shortage in the labor supply in industrial centres in this country, a constantly increasing movement of negroes from Southern States has been in progress which promises to have important economic results. Already the exodus of workers has aroused fears in the South. Various communities selected by employment agencies for recruiting purposes have endeavored by municipal enactments to hamper the work of these bureaus, and campaigns intended to convince the negroes that they are better off in the land and at the tasks with which they are historically associated than they can be elsewhere have been undertaken.

The arguments of those seeking to transplant the negroes to the North are summed up in higher wages and better political and social conditions; and these are reenforced by reports from blacks who have made the experiment in which they inform their friends of their satisfaction with their new environment. In some cases nostalgia has affected individuals, but homesickness has been less common than was predicted. The negroes have been found easily adaptable, sufficiently competent and generally well fitted for the works on which they are engaged.

This migration of negroes has assumed proportions that have led the American Federation of Labor to adopt a resolution looking toward the formation of trades unions among them in the South, to protect the unionists in the North. As THE SUN has already suggested, it supplies the explanation of Attorney-General GREGORY'S trainloads of fraudulent black voters, of which so much was heard before election. It is bound to have an interesting effect on industrial and social conditions wherever the new element is introduced; and its results in the South are likely to be of great weight in that section.

It is plain that competition for the labor of the negro, improving his economic situation, would be reflected in every aspect of his life. From it would flow political and social changes of far reaching effect; and the future of the race in this country will be altered seriously if the European war continues for many months more its embargo on the labor reservoirs from which the North has consistently drawn in the past.

OCT 30 1916

The Exodus of Negroes From the Farms of the South.

It is against the material interests of this country, the whole country, for citizens to encourage the transfer of agricultural laborers to the industrial or commercial districts of the republic.

The pressing need of the people of this country is for far larger production in the agricultural districts of the nation and to no class of people should this argument appeal more than to the inhabitants of our towns and cities, and to the populations in the manufacturing districts.

There may come periods when the industrial districts may not be able to give employment to either additional labor or to the labor that is now available for service in these districts, but there will surely never come a time when the people of those districts will not be dependent upon the farm labor of the country for the necessaries of life.

There is prosperity in every branch of business at this time; there is a greater demand for labor in every branch of business than was ever recorded before in this country's annals of industry, but there never were before such numbers of human beings dependent upon the farm productions of the United States for the necessaries of life as at this very hour. The agriculture of this republic is the primary basis of its present prosperity—the great sustaining and maintaining factor of national good times.

World-wide conditions demand a vast increase in the productions of the lands of this country.

Home conditions are pressing and urgent of greater supplies of cotton, of grain, of all foodstuffs of every class, kind and character.

If 5,000,000, or even 10,000,000 additional persons could be induced or obtained to cultivate the soil of the United States it would be most profitable to them and a great benefit to the more than 100,000,000 of people now subjected to the heavy and high costs of living.

All measures to promote the turning of additional producers into the peaceful and profitable cultivation of the soil are worthy of earnest encouragement by the Government and the people.

It is not an act productive of good to the people at large to attract or induce farm labor to quit the lands and enter into competition with other labor in industrial fields.

Those who are inducing the negroes to leave the Southern plantations, to cease being producers upon the farms are not benefiting the people of the United States, and it is very doubtful if they are advancing the interests of the negroes themselves, and in the long run they are certainly not benefiting labor generally in the towns, cities and industrial districts.

Labor—1916 Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

SEP 9 1916

What the White Papers are Saying About the Negro Race

NEGRO PROBLEM MOVES NORTH.

The Negro problem has moved north.

Rather, the Negro problem has spread from south to north; and be side it in the south is appearing a stranger to that clime—the labor problem

It's a double development brought about by the war in Europe, and th nation has not yet realized its significance.

Within a few years, experts predict, the Negro population of the nort will be tripled.

It's your problem, then, or it will be when the Negro moves next door

Italians and Greeks are giving way to Negroes in the section gang along northern railroads, as you can see from the train windows, and a labor agents will admit.

Southern cities have been flooded with circulars offering higher wage to Negroes in the north. Thousands of Negroes have taken advantage c these offers.

Northern cities that had only a small Colored population are findin their "white" sections invaded by Negro families, strangers to the town.

These cities are in for the experience that has befallen all communitie on the edge of the north and south—gradual encroachment of Colored folk on territory occupied by whites; depreciation in realty values and lowerin of rents; and, finally, moving of the white families to other sections, leavin the district in possession of Colored families with a small sprinkling c whites.

This means racial resentment—for the white family that moves to escaj Negro proximity always carries, justly or not, a prejudice against the blac race.

It hits your pocketbook, too.

Negroes will enter trades now monopolized by white men; at first, pe haps as strike-breakers; later as non-union competitors, working for smali wages. It will take some time, probably, to get them into the labor unior way of thinking.

Politicians, both good and bad, will seek the ballots of a large ne element, which will vote largely in the lump.

Incidentally, the Greeks and Italians who do not return to their ov countries will be forced into the skilled trades, where they will find a rea demand.

So much for the north. It remains to be seen whether the north w handle the southern Negro with any greater tolerance than has characteriz the much-abused south.

Now, what will be the effect in the southern states?

Already the offers of better jobs further north have caused strikes amo southern Negroes—something almost unheard of.

The south gets no immigration, but the Negro has been an ever-prese source of cheap labor.

With the black tide setting north, the southern Negro, no longer a doci tool, is demanding better pay, better food, better treatment.

And no longer can the south refuse to give it to him.

For when the south refuses, the Negro moves away.

It's a national problem now, instead of a sectional problem.

And it has got to be solved.—Beloit (Wis.) News.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

The Savannah Tribune 9/24/16

The "Negro problem" of the South appears to be how to keep the Negro rather than how to get rid of him. Of course, the South never really wanted to rid itself of its dark-skinned population; they have been an asset that could well be spared. But just now there is more open confession of the value of the Negro, encouraging a faint hope that if the realization of the black man's economic worth shall go far enough, its effect would be seen in the more familiar phases of this problem.

It is all because large employers of unskilled labor in the North, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, have been making considerable drafts on the Southern supply of cheap workers, in lieu of the alien crew which has been depleted by the call of war, and has not been recouped because of the embargo on emigration from Europe. Strangely enough, Georgia, notorious for its lynching bees, where it might be supposed they were anxious to be rid of the Negro, is loudest in its protest, and is seeking recourse in law to prevent Northern advertising for its workers.

So numerous has the movement become that one Southern journal, the "Picayune", of New Orleans, describes it as "demoralizing" in labor circles, and expresses the fear that there will not be cheap labor enough in the South to take care of the current crops. Moreover, while the present trend is abnormal in its dimensions, it has in it much of permanency, and steadily the South is exchanging native black labor for the sons and daughters of Europe and to that extent is changing the lines of its sociological and economic problems.

Competition with the North in the matter of wages is a comparatively simple matter for the South if it wants to retain the black man, if that were all there were to it. But there are other phases of opportunity which the North offers, even though they do not measure up to the ideal of racial equality, which the South must recognize and with which it must compete, and necessity may prove its worth in bringing community sentiment in such states as Georgia to that point of view.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

UPSETTING THE TRADITIONS OF THE SOUTH

Savannah Tribune 9/23/16

All that we have been taught is upset by reports of arrests of Negroes for attempting to leave the South and work in the North. If it had not been for the blackman the South would have been a paradise. Why not, then, speed him on his way, and thus avoid having to deport him? Yet some stupid officer of the law has arrested the manager of the Savannah, Ga., Tribune for sending labor out of the state and seventeen Negro boys for trying to go. These particular youths were headed for the tobacco fields of Connecticut. Obviously, they should have been encouraged to carry out their intention, and at the same time the North should have been invited to watch and see how undesirable they would prove as laborers. Here was a great chance for getting the North to understand at last the Southern point of view. But it will be lost if Georgians are not stopped. The manager of the Savannah Tribune was allowed to depart, but at another point fifty Negroes were arrested. Of course, the sheriffs are only following the letter of the law against sending labor out of the State, but who would believe that such a law was meant to include Negroes? One would think that the Mayor of a city like Savannah would know better than to discourage a movement that would solve the South's chief problem at a stroke.—New York Evening Post.

AUG 2 - 1916

Negroes Coming North.

The demand for labor in manufacture and public work is effecting an interesting shift in population. Negroes are coming North.

The migration is in such volume that it will have an appreciable effect upon industrial conditions North and South. The South will feel a shortage of the labor upon which it relies.

The curtailment of the Negroes' political rights in the South is in direct proportion to their numbers. Where they are in a majority, they are held with a stern hand. Where they are in a minority they are permitted considerable freedom of action. An equalization in Negro population, by the distribution of thousands from the black belt through the North would be politically helpful to those who go and those who stay.

There will be no large and permanent shift of population, however.

The Negro is the object of industrial prejudice in the North, more serious than the political prejudice under which he labors in the South. He cannot make his way far above unskilled employment without feeling the hostility of public and fellow workers. There is greater opportunity for him in the South. There prejudice runs to the race, not to the individual; in the North it runs to the individual, not the race. We hesitate to admit it, but we know in our hearts that it is so.

It is in the South, therefore, that the Negro will remain and will steadily advance in usefulness, in material possessions, in the variety of his employment, and in political rights. The present shift is not the advance of a great movement from South to North. It is only a minor symptom, which is not significant, for it will not be great and it will not be permanent.

eau in the World

TIMES

TROY, N. Y.

JUL 7 - 1916

A New Status for the Negro.

That the status of colored men in the United States may be materially affected as a result of the great war in Europe seems to be an extraordinary supposition. Yet some very plausible arguments are presented to show that such may be the case. The New Republic has an article on "The Negro Migration," which begins as follows: "When

Austria found the Serbian reply inadmissible the American negro, who had never heard of Count Berchtold and did not care whether Bosnia belonged to Austria or Siam, got his 'chance.'" This chance, continues the article, meant "a widening of a very narrow foothold on life, a slightly better opportunity to make his way in the industrial world of America."

How is this conclusion reached? The process employed by The New Republic is very simple. The war in Europe, which followed quickly after "the Serbian reply," practically put an end to emigration from Europe to the United States; the cessation of immigration created a scarcity of labor in the United States, and this scarcity, with a growing demand for workers, has made the service of the negro valuable. The New Republic thus describes the situation: "Colored men who formerly loafed on street corners are now regularly employed. Negro girls who found it difficult to get good jobs at domestic service have leaped into popularity. The market has taken up all the slack. There is a demand for all, for skilled workers, unskilled, semi-employables, negroes. The employment agencies cannot meet the demand. Construction camps, which formerly relied on Italian or Polish laborers, now seek an alternative supply of negroes."

And the negroes can be obtained only in the South, where there are about 9,000,000 colored persons, against a round 1,000,000 in the North. Most of the former immigration was distributed in the North. It is figured that the Northern states for ten years prior to the war absorbed annually from 700,000 to 800,000 aliens coming from the old world. To have that supply shut off, while reviving industry calls for all varieties of labor, creates a serious situation, and, according to The New Republic, gives the negro an opening such as has never before been presented. The New Republic also indulges in some conjecture as to what may come from the negro entering this new economic and political field. As the colored people migrate to the North and establish themselves in considerable numbers there may be friction due to race differences; but it is the belief of The New Republic that in the increasing demand for their labor the negroes will have a weapon for securing their rights. Communities which must have the colored men's work or suspend the activities that are essential to progress and in the general interest must necessarily be fair. "The antidote to persecution is power," remarks The New Republic, and the fact that the negroes' toil is indispensable will compel fair treatment both North and South. Those who want the colored men and their work must "make concessions or face economic stagnation."

In conclusion The New Republic says: "Thus the negro, a half century after emancipation, is to-day entering upon a new stage in his progress 'up from slavery.' In fifty years he has reduced his illiteracy, has slowly increased his earning capacity, and has accumulated here and there a little property. His problem to-day is to widen his economic opportunities, to find more openings and more kinds of openings in the industrial North. If he succeeds, if he adequately fills the new positions which would in the past have gone to white immigrants, he will secure in North and South a more secure economic position, without which all other progress is of little permanency or value."

The discussion is highly interesting and suggestive. The position taken by The New Republic does not vary greatly from that assumed by the late Booker T. Washington and by other men, white and colored, who have sought with disinterested devotion to improve the lot of the colored people. The advice given by these wise counselors was that the negroes make themselves so useful that their services would always be in demand. The chance to put that principle in practice seems to have arrived, and it remains to be seen to what extent the opportunity will be improved.

CHRONICLE TELEGRAM

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"NEGROES BROUGHT HERE UNDER FALSE PRETEXT"--SWEENEY

Police Magistrate Plans to Have Corporations Send Undesirables Back South.

SPEND PAY FOR REVOLVERS

Holding All Prisoners Arrested for Vagrancy and Toting Guns. To Ask Legal Aid.

Negroes imported into this city from southern states are to be shipped back to the states from which they came by the corporations who were responsible for their coming here, according to present plans of the police department, on the ground that they are undesirable citizens and a charge upon society. Magistrate J. J. Sweeney this morning stated that he started yesterday and will continue to herd the men together until a certain number are gathered in by the police and then the city solicitor will be requested to take the matter up with the attorneys for the corporations or contractors who brought them here and insist that these corporations or contractors pay the transportation of the men.

In discussing conditions, Magistrate Sweeney said:

"Southern Negroes are being brought here under false pretense and we propose to send them back to the cities from which they came at the expense of those responsible for their being here. The city is being overrun with Negroes who in their southern home towns are solicited and sent here with the assurance that they will be given employment at $3.50 a day. They are put to work at less than half that amount, and when they get their first pay visit a pawn shop and buy a revolver. They are of the lowest type, and when they get two or three weeks pay quit their employment and become a charge on society.

Negroes Are Menace to Community.

"Not only that, they roam the streets at all hours of the night and among the Pittsburgh Negroes are setting a very bad example. Local Negroes are on the verge of breaking out. They are insulted by the southern Negro, but as the Pittsburgh Negro realizes that practically every one has a gun or some sort of a weapon, they are compelled to accept the insult. Then, too, the southern Negro is under the impression that all the Pittsburgh Negroes have white wives, and they do not hesitate to insult a white woman wherever one is seen. Most of them will commit a crime, and it is these people we want to get rid of and whom I am holding.

To Get Rid of Undesirables.

"I began yesterday by securing the information from each one arrested for vagrancy. I ask him where he came from, what salary he was offered, what is paid him and several other details. I then hold him over for a few days. After a few days I will inform the city solicitor of these undesirables and have him take the matter up with the attorneys of the various organizations who brought them here and secure transportation for sending them back home. This will in a measure help us in getting rid of this class of men, practically all of whom are criminals or would be if left to roam about the city with guns in their pockets."

Northwestern

JUL 28 1916

New Phase of So-Called Negro Problem.

Considerable numbers of southern negroes are said to be moving to the northern states, lured by the attraction of better opportunities in the field of labor. In the eastern coal fields they are taking the places of foreigners who have been called home on account of the European war, and elsewhere they are finding profitable employment on account of the scarcity of labor and a strong demand for willing workers. In many instances these negro workers are also moving their families to the north, evidently intending to make a permanent change of location.

There are about ten million negroes in this country, and it is estimated only about a million of these at present reside in states north of the Mason and Dixon line. Should the movement referred to continue, however, it may make a marked difference in this distribution of the colored people, and perhaps produce results that will largely affect both the north and the south. The exodus of a large number of colored workers from the south, for instance, must have a vital bearing on labor conditions in that part of the country, as many industries there, particularly agriculture, are largely dependent on cheap colored labor. If the supply of this labor becomes depleted, therefore, it will have to be replaced with some other class of workers, or labor saving machinery substituted, and in either case the changes may vitally affect all industrial and living conditions in the south. A large influx of colored people in the north must also affect conditions in this part of the country, and it may bring to the north the same perplexing problems that long have disturbed the people of the southern states.

This, in fact, is the most serious aspect of this reported migration of southern blacks, and it is suggestive of no end of trouble for some of the norhern states, which heretofore have regarded the so-called negro problem as something which little concerned them. The south has struggled for years to solve this problem, with its many phases and angles, and never yet has found a satisfactory solution. Should the same baffling questions be forced on the north it will give the people something to think about, and many will gain a new appreciation of the perplexities of the southern whites. And the necessity of facing this new problem may come to the north much sooner than generally is expected.

The Guardian 7/1/16

WHY NOT EMPLOY NEGROES?

(From the Christian Register.)

The decrease of immigration, the shortage of labor, and the imperious need of finding new sources of supply suggest the possibility that employers may turn their attention to that vast reservoir of human energy now lying half latent in the Colored people of this country. There are millions of them quite as energetic, trustworthy and capable as the immigrants from every tribe and nation in the southeast of Europe. Forty or fifty years ago a shoe manufacturer in North Adams, Mass., imported some Chinamen to supply the need caused by transferring the making of shoes from the shop to the factory. The experiment would have been successful had it not been for the evident danger of opening the dikes and letting in a human flood more dangerous than an irruption of the sea in Holland. In the case of the Colored workers no such danger exists. The supply is here, and it would improve the health of the nation to have it fully utilized

At length necessity compels a fair consideration of the Negro's right to employment. Let the good work go on.

The New York Age 9/2/16

QUAKER CITY MOVIES PUT BAN ON NEGROES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It is reported that three moving picture theatres in this city have put a ban on the attendance of colored people in their houses. They are the Grand Theatre, 52d and Market streets; the Locust Theatre, 52d and Locust streets, and the Belmont Theatre, 52d street, between Arch and Market.

Signs indicating segregation and jim crowing of colored people have sprung up in all parts of the city since the influx of several thousand Negro laborers from the South, brought here principally by the Pennsylvania Railroad for construction work.

The Knickerbocker Theatre, 40th and Market streets, is, it is alleged, accepting Negro patrons, but segregating them.

Labor-1916
Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

EVENING POST

San Francisco, Cal.

The North Calls in the Negro.

BEFORE 1914 economic conditions kept the Southern negro pretty well bottled up south of the Mason and Dixon line. In the North the unskilled labor to which the negro is accustomed was done by immigrant Europeans, who were better fitted than he for Northern conditions of life and work. But as the supply of immigrant labor has fallen off Northern employers have reached out for new supplies of cheap labor and have lured thousands of negroes into the Northern labor markets. This has upset the equilibrium in the South by making labor abnormally scarce, and in the North by setting up a new competitor for the white workingman just as the latter began to feel that he had a mastery of the situation

There have been no accurate statistical reports to show just how serious the changed condition is. Perhaps, owing to the inability of the negro to flourish in a cold climate and under urban conditions, there will be no serious permanent results; or if there are permanent results these may take the form of an improvement in the economic condition of the negroes in the South. But the incident seems to prove that American industry depends too much on a generous supply of exploitable cheap labor. In mining and metal working the employing corporations have relied on the immigrant as a dope fiend relies on his drug. If the present crisis induces the American employer to put more trust in machinery, inventiveness and skill and less in cheaply bought brute strength it will be the cause of a great social and economic gain.

NEWS

Indianapolis, Ind.

NOV 27 19[illegible]

NEGRO MIGRATION

The migration of negroes, attracted by the large wages offered for labor in northern munitions works during the last two years, has commanded attention principally because of charges in some quarters that attempts have been made to absorb these men into the electorate before they have complied with the terms of the election laws. According to George E. Hayes, professor of social science at Fisk university, and executive secretary of the national league on urban conditions among negroes, the present movement northward is only an example, somewhat conspicuous because of its size, of what has been going on for more than thirty years. He chooses nine northern and border cities to show this tendency, and refers to the federal census returns for his figures. The cities include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and St. Louis. Between 1880 and 1890, the negro population in these nine cities increased 36.2 per cent., a rate three times that of the rate of increase in the negro population of the United States. Between 1890 and 1900, the movement to these cities became more pronounced, the negro population increasing 74.4 per cent., or more than four times the rate of increase of the negro population in the United States, and between 1900 and 1910, the increase was 37.4 per cent., or more than three times that of the negro population in the United States.

In fifteen representative southern cities it was also noticed that the negro population increased more rapidly than the normal rate of increase all over the country, but during the same period the increase in northern cities was larger. In both cases it is clearly shown that there is a steady flow of negroes from rural to urban districts. The difference between the increase in the northern cities and in the southern is also emphasized by the observation that in the northern cities the rate of increase among negro inhabitants exceeded that of the white inhabitants, while in the southern cities it was almost the same, indicating that there was nothing unusual about the increase in southern cities.

Behind this movement, says Professor Haynes in a letter to the New York Times, is the reaction of the negroes toward certain fundamental conditions which have always affected American population. They come north for better wages, better educational opportunities and better living conditions. Most important is the economic reason. Wages in occupations open to negro employes are in nearly all cases higher in the north than in the south. From a survey made in New York in 1910, it was learned that before they came north, the average wage of thirty-seven negroes was from $3 to $7 a week. In New York their wages ranged from $9 to $12 a week. Twenty-six southern negro women who had received from $3 to $5 a week for domestic work in the south were able to earn from $5 to $8 a week in New York. Out of 365 negroes who were asked why they came to New York from the south, over three-fourths gave an economic reason. The skilled negro workmen find it hard to obtain employment in the north, but it has been found that these men can work as janitors and porters and make more money in the north than they can by following their trades in the south. When the rate of pay is considered, the negro seldom looks at anything but the money wage as distinguished from the real wage. If he makes $12 a week in a community where it costs him $10 a week to live, he thinks he is doing better than if he made $9 a week in a community where it cost him $5 a week to live. And this tendency is by no means confined to the negro.

Inseparable from this migration is the problem of proper housing, education, social conditions and general welfare. If taken in hand as soon as they arrive in the north and started right, these migrants can be made into good citizens. This requires close co-operation among the white and colored leaders in every community, and no city can afford to trust to chance in the matter.

New York City TIMES.

TROY, N. Y.

NOV 1 1916

Back to the South.

Recent experience of Northern employers with negro laborers brought from the South does not indicate that the experiment was wholly successful. When the war produced a shortage of laboring men, both by halting immigration and by drawing back to the old world thousands who went to serve in the various armies, one or two of the large railroad-companies and some industrial concerns sought to make good the loss by securing negroes, who were offered the inducements of steady work and high wages. Large numbers came North in response to such offers, and for a time it looked as though the South would be put to serious disadvantage through the loss of so much labor. Whatever may be the varied aspects of the "race question," it cannot be denied that the negro is indispensable in carrying on many of the distinctively Southern industries, and especially in agriculture. Consequently there were some loud outcries from the South, which feared that its interests would be seriously jeopardized and which seeks to increase rather than diminish its supply of available labor.

According to latest developments the Southern apprehensions were unfounded. It is announced that hosts of negroes who came North to work are returning to the South. The movement is especially active now, for the negroes wish to get back to a milder climate before winter sets in. They dread the cold and snow of the higher latitudes and wish to bask in the sunshine of their old homes. So it is likely that within a few weeks most of the colored men who were brought North will be back in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi or some other state where frost is rarely seen and outdoor life is one glad sweet song, as interpreted by the native. It appears also that, in addition to their objections to the climate, the negroes find life in the North too strenuous, even with compensation much higher than is received in the South. They get a good deal more money up here, but they do not enjoy themselves to the same extent. So the dream of replacing the vanished European laborers with negroes is seemingly at an end, and an economic venture has come to naught.

It may be said that this result is not surprising to many who have watched the operations of the negro-employing concerns. In fact, the outcome is confirmatory of previously-expressed beliefs. From time to time there have been suggestions for solving the "negro problem," including propositions to remove the negroes from the South en masse and to colonize them in regions where they would be free to work out their own destinies. But against this has been set the opinion that the negro on the whole was better off in the South than he could be anywhere else. The Liberia scheme, which embodied something of the colonizing idea, was never so successful as to encourage imitation, and very little has actually come of the plans for a general exodus of the colored population.

The hegira of the imported negro laborers is not at all surprising. And it is practically certain that the South will be as glad to see the negroes return as they are to get home. Perhaps one effect may be a better understanding all around. The self-respecting, self-supporting negro is a member of the community to be held in esteem. When the two races in that locality recognize their interdependence and govern themselves accordingly there are likely to be more cordial relations and a kindlier spirit on both sides.

PIONEER PRESS

St. Paul, Minn.

1916

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

It was one of Adam Smith's postuates that labor was of all commodies the most difficult to transport. ut the invention and rapid develop-ent of steam-driven machinery aft-r the "Wealth of Nations" was writ-en nullified many of its conclusions nd this is one of them, for an acute abor shortage in the North has led to he invasion of the South by labor gents, and it is estimated that with-n the past six months more than 125,-000 negroes have migrated to New York, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland and Connecticut, attracted there principally by the lure of higher wages. This movement is gaining in

momentum despite the approach of winter, and if it continues for another six months the South, in a single year, will have lost 250,000 negroes, half as many as have migrated to the North in any two previous decades.

A peculiar combination of circumstances made possible this exodus. The activities of the boll weevil and summer floods in the Southern cotton districts ruined crops and caused many negro tenants to quit their farms in disgust. Then the expansion of Northern industries actually was handicapped by a shortage of men and labor agents went South and recruited colored workmen by the train load.

At first the South was glad to be relieved of its surplus of idle workmen, but when the movement commenced to assume steadily greater proportions and trained workers were deserting the Alabama and West Virginia coal districts, and the lumber camps of Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, while those who remained demanded higher wages, the sensitive pocketbook of the South was touched and it insisted upon being allowed to retain its "problem."

Several archaic laws prohibiting any person from inducing or enticing any servant to leave the employ of his master were resurrected and vigorously applied by local authorities, and many Northern labor agents either were prosecuted or forced to conduct their activities surreptitiously. But the news of higher wages had spread among the negroes and the migration gained rather than declined.

Now the American Federation of Labor is aroused over the possibilities of the situation. Heretofore there has been practically no attempt to unionize negro laborers in the South and the negroes themselves have resented such attempts. But the union laborers of the North see a serious economic menace in the influx of unorganized laborers and efforts will be made to unionize the negroes. Those who know the negro best say such efforts are doomed to fail—at least for several years to come.

Whether the negro can compete with the white laborer on terms of economic equality remains to be seen. Undoubtedly he cannot as a class in the more skilled lines. Some authorities say the fact that the former "poor white trash" of the South are coming back and gradually undermining the negro as farmers and skilled artisans partially explains the negro's migration.

This may or may not be true. But unprecedented conditions due to the European war have permitted the negro to command more money in the North as an unskilled laborer than he can receive in the South at his former occupations. He is invading the North in large and constantly increasing numbers. The whole social and economic significance of this shift remains to be seen, but who can doubt that it will be an important factor in industrial relations of the future?

SUN

Westerly, R. I.

NOV 6 1916

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

According to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "the record of the record of the activity of the colored people" in that city "is an answer to the misinformed persons who imagine that the negro is capable of menial service only." The Public Ledger shows that the negroes of Philadelphia have one bank, two drug stores, fourteen building and loan associations and fifteen insurance companies; and it tabulates their professional men and artisans as follows:

"Two hundred clergymen, 60 physicians, 32 dentists, 9 lawyers, 75 stenographers, 204 clerks and copyists, 117 musicians, 45 graduate nurses, 15 druggists, 297 retail merchants, 29 blacksmiths, 250 postal clerks, 10 wholesale merchants, 72 upholsterers, 6 roofers and slaters, 24 plasterers, 10 paperhangers, 57 painters, 308 brick and stone masons, 176 iron and steel workers, 96 carpenters and joiners, 5 electrical engineers, 15 stationary engineers."

The popular impression is not that that the negro is "capable of menial service only" but that, owing to the hostility of white labor unions, for the most part only the menial occupations are open to him. The Public Ledger's figures would be more interesting if they had been expanded and made to show how many of Philadelphia's negro artisans belong to white unions and labor with and for white men. This is the important point, for it stands to reason that negroes in any part of the United States may serve their own race in both professions and trades without objection from any class of whites. Philadelphia's negro population of a hundred thousand could readily provide occupation for clergymen physicians, dentists, paperhangers, etc., but the question that most concerns the black man is whether the color line in the general industrial field is more rigidly drawn in one section than in another. The late Booker T. Washington frequently contended that the black man's industrial opportunities were more extensive in the southern states, the lack of foreign immigration tending to keep the labor field largely in his hands. That his professional opportunities are widest where his race is congregated in the greatest numbers, of course admits of no question.

If better industrial opportunities await the black man in Philadelphia than in other great northern centers of population, that city will attract negroes in large numbers. The northward migration of negroes from the south has gradually increased for a number of years and is now assuming large proportions under abnormal stimulation due to the fact that foreign immigration has been checked by the European war. It has been stated that recently the Pennsylvania railroad alone carried 4000 blacks from the south, and at a negro conference in Washington a few weeks ago it was asserted that 500,000 blacks had migrated north during the past six months.

At this conference letters and telegrams were read from many manufacturers, mine owners and representatives of other industries, giving assurances that southern negroes would receive a "square deal" in the sections concerned. It was claimed that the industrial situation in Pennsylvania and New York alone was such that 2,000,000 negroes could be employed during the next year. Whether or not the white labor unions scent danger in all this and are preparing to control the labor situation at any cost, all the large centers of population in the north and west (and not Philadelphia alone) are likely to witness considerable expansions of their negro settlements in the near future.

Bulletin

Providence, R. I.

NOV 1 1916

Negroes Hear North's Call

The insistent call for more manual labor in the Northern States is bringing a large body of negro workers from the South this fall.

When partisan feeling over the presidential contest has subsided and the political typhoid germs have died it will be admitted that the accusation brought by Wilson managers against the Republicans of colonizing Western States with colored men from the South for political purposes was absurd and untrue. The story was told that sixty thousand negroes had within a short time come out of Dixie and settled in the North Central States. This fact is probably true, but their coming was due to economic and not to political reasons. A vast army has found employment in construction and other rough labor for the railroads and in other industries.

The charge of political colonizing has been too hastily made in previous campaigns. In the fall of 1900 the hiring of five hundred laborers one day in New York city for labor on the delayed construction of the Rutland Canadian Railroad, a line extending across the islands of Lake Champlain in Vermont, alarmed some of the Tammany chiefs, who perhaps honestly feared the effect of the transfer of perfectly good voters from the pivotal State of New York to the Republican sure-thing State of Vermont.

Further inquiry into the circumstances which are bringing negro laborers out of the South this fall shows that the legitimate industrial call for the men is perfectly well known in that section. The city authorities of Jacksonville, Florida, alarmed at the exodus, have made it an offence to solicit labor except by licensed agents, and the license fee has been placed at $2500. An unlicensed solicitor of labor, the negro agent of a Northern industry, has been sentenced to nine months in the chain gang.

North Carolina for a decade or more has had a State law which was passed at a time when the movement of factory labor, white people included, from North Carolina to South Carolina seemed to the citizens of the former State to threaten their newly developing factory industry. In this law heavy State and local license fees were required.

The inducement of laborers to migrate when a large number of employers are bound to suffer has often roused the bitterest feeling and incited to both legal and extra legal action. At present the feeling in Florida on the subject is intense and the paralysis of the sawmill and turpentine business throughout the State is feared. The action in Jacksonville is local only, and it does not appear that a remedy exists if the employment agents remain outside the city limits, where doubtless they could enlist their labor army almost as readily as in Jacksonville. Perhaps, however, excited public sentiment will find a way to stop the emigration, law or no law. The Mayor of Jacksonville notified the Pennsylvania employers of the fate of their negro agent who was sent to the chain gang and made a personal appeal to the Northern concern not to bring industrial disaster to Florida by taking advantage of the tendency of a large class of colored men to "trek" whenever free carfare is offered or glowing promises are made.

The Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads are said recently to have obtained twelve thousand laborers from the South in a short time, most of them coming from Florida. Southern communities never appreciate the negro so highly as when they are threatened with his withdrawal from the labor market.

EVENING POST

New York City

DEC 1 - 1916

Fresh evidence that one of the prices Georgia is paying for the exploits of her mobs is an alarming emigration of negroes East and North, appears in the Atlanta *Constitution's* report of a concerted movement to check it for industrial reasons. The heaviest migration, runs a dispatch to the *Constitution*, has been from those counties in which there have been the worst outbreaks:

It is developed by investigation that where there have been lynchings, the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of plots for the removal or extermination of the race. Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty County, which is considered significant in view of the fact that this is one of the counties in southwest Georgia in which a lynching has never occurred.

Georgia's Legislature has several times moved against emigration agents, and put heavy license taxes upon them, but such work in checking their activities is destroyed when the negroes are driven into their very arms. The State is losing much of its best labor, while the negro is thrown from the home environment that ought to be best for him. It is not strange that the *Constitution* declares that "mob activity has . . . grown from bad to worse until it has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem. It is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not half-heartedly, not half-way, but wholly and determinedly."

Labor-1916

Migration

Attitude of Negro (South)

THE LABOR EXODUS.

Journal & Guide 11-25-16

Reports received from a special representative of The Journal and Guide traveling in North and South Carolina, regarding the exodus of colored laborers from those States to the North, are anything but reassuring. The reports state that hundreds of laborers are almost daily leaving different parts of the States covered by our representative. Such a condition of affairs promises nothing less than a labor famine in the near future, which means serious consequences to Southern industries and Southern farms. The situation in North Carolina and South Carolina is typical of the situation in other Southern States, except that in Georgia, Florida and Alabama, the exodus is more general.

Heretofore there has been no general demand for Negro laborers in big manufacturing, railroad and other industrial enterprises in Northern States. The European immigrant filled this need admirably for the North. But the European war cut off immigration, and that was worse, thousands of the male immigrants of military age have been recalled to take their places in the standing armies of their native countries. This situation created great gaps in the ranks of industrial workers, and it is these gaps that Negro laborers from the South are being called upon to fill. The Negro being more docile, less resentful, more easily satisfied and a better manual laborer than the European immigrant there is little doubt that he will become a permanent fixture as a laborer in the North, and that the laborers that are now going North will hold their places after the war in spite of competition from Europe.

Careful investigation discloses the fact that the colored laborers that are now going North are being recruited from the ranks of those who work on the docks, around the logging and lumber camps, and those who perform the heaviest manual labor in the various industries of the South. For the most part this class has been a floating element in the South, drifting from one camp, mill or city to another, but always remaining in the South and constituting the South's mainstay for hard labor. The exodus has not affected the colored people in the South who are buying homes and farms, or those engaged in the trades and similar pursuits. The exodus provides more labor and better wages for those who remain, but it is taking away from the South its main dependence for a kind of labor not often sought by those who remain. That constitutes the most serious phase of the question for the employers of the South.

The danger to Southern people in this matter is that in most respects they are not taking the matter seriously, and where they are taking it seriously they are not pursuing the most practical course to check the exodus. Southern cities have stopped at passing a few ordinances prohibiting labor agents from operating, and in some instances rank and unjustifiable steps have been taken, like, for instance, the arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of colored men in Savannah, Ga., who had purchased tickets for the North. Such action only creates resentment among the Negroes and accelerates the exodus. The Southern papers in some sections are content to descant upon the popular notion of the attitude of the North toward the Negro as compared with the attitude of the South, the following from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot being a fair sample:

> "The Negro at the North is an alien, personally an object of aversion and racially of jealousy to the industrial classes and of contemptuous indifference to all others. At the South he is the object of kindly feeling bred by long association, his good qualities are appreciated, his besetting weaknesses are humored, his troubles find sympathy, his endeavors at betterment are helped, and he is not made to feel that he is an abstract proposition to be studied at arm's length and only tolerated at a distance."

The Negro has gotten along very well as a laborer in the South, and the present indications of a new era of industrial activity in this part of the country gives promise of more labor and better wages than ever. But in order to keep the Negro laborer in the South, which is desirable both for the best interests of the South as well as for the Negro, more practical and more sensible methods must be adopted than those now in use.

The Negro is human, and no matter how poor or how ignorant he may be, there lingers in his breast that instinctive human desire to have a better chance, to live in a better house, to send his children to a better school, and, in short, to get more out of life. The idea in the South has been to keep the Negro poor, keep him ignorant and void of any ideals, and a good laborer would be always at hand. This plan utterly fails when the Northerner, hard pressed for labor to operate his industries comes among this yearning class and holds out the promise of a tenement house with a bath-room attached, night schools for the man and his wife and day schools ten months in the year for their children, higher wages and a man's treatment. When the South can see this problem from the Negro's viewpoint, as the Northerner sees it, and subordinates precedent in the treatment of the Negro laborer to practicality, the exodus of Negro laborers from the South to the North will cease, but—not until then.

LABOR MIGRATION OF NEGROES STILL DISCUSSED.

Weekly Tribune

The fact that Negroes have been leaving the South in large numbers, for defferent sections of the east, continues to create quite a number of views and ideas regarding it.

The matter is being widely discussed on the job and in the pulpit, as well as through the daily press, and from the strength they yield, tends to show the Negro that he is making the mistake of his life—this, however, may be true, but when our good thinking men allow such vague ideas as this to find rest upon their gray-mattered brain, they little but dream that why some people don't accomplish more is because they don't attempt more—doubtless, we are cognicious of the fact that rolling stones gather no moss, and know too that setting hens don't get fat—though the idea is to choose our vocation in life and make the word spell success.

Through the press we notice that several migrators to the east have sent back earnest appeals to their former employers stating in some instances, that conditions to whence they were sent are far from being what was claimed of them. Though my idea about these kind of men is simply this: "They are but children of larger growth, who are too shiftless to venture out upon the branch of virility to become the independent people they are want to be.

A certain race clergyman said some time recently to his congregation: "Let us as Negroes be manly and patient, and don't move too fast and in such large numbers.' The Reverend may have many sympathizers, though this assertion is one that has so strongly advocated the Negro in his weakness, for to see persipaciously into it from a perspective hypostasis the laboring of the Negroes as solitary kings has ever been their error, and the thought of anything less than unity will ever keep him an animated cipher upon the darkened sea of life.

Perhaps the Reverend forgot that in unity there is strength, and that a house divided against itself cannot stand, or probably he preferred being agreeable with white sentiment, and knowing that his congregation desired his views regarding the matter, perhaps, told them such to get them off. But whether he did or not he should stop to think that the Negro has long been handled as dum driven cattle, and what the race needs at its present stage is a word from men that will speak as men and silence from the tongues that lisp as a child's.

If the Negro feels that he can better himself in the steps he is taking, why should we not grasp him by the hand and bid him God speed instead of prognosticating an ill will toward him? Is he not free to go where he will or may? Has not his freedom been dearly paid for by many gallons of blood freely spilled in the strief of the civil war—there are many Negroes who will do about as well away from the South as they here, and there are many who won't do well any place, so take it all in all, it's just about as broad as it is wide, so ye men who claim to be leading the race look well in to that you speak, and remember that cowardice among the Negroes must fade away and die, that we may stretch forth our hands and cry: "Ethiopia! from out of thy density came virility with which, I and my people have gained the recognition well worthy of our being."

Birmingham, Ala.

P 25 1916

NEGRO LEADER TELLS RACE NOT TO RUSH OFF TO NORTHERN STATES

Well Known Colored Preacher Advises Negroes to Remain in the South

Dr. J. H. Eason, pastor of the Baptist church, colored, at Woodlawn, and for 10 years president of the Colored Alabama Baptist State association, took occasion in the course of his sermon yesterday to warn the negroes against being too hasty in leaving the south.

His remarks along this line were made in connection with the exodus of negro laborers from this district for the north where they are being sent with flattering promises of high wages by the labor agents.

"Our people are rushing for the north," he said. "Colored men have laid aside many of their plans for the future and are going to Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, Ohio and other parts of the country, leaving the south.

"There may be some good in this great migration of negroes from the south, but I think it is largely a stampede and many people will be hurt in its final results. It is among other things, the result of a destruction of the influence of the negro leaders among our race.

"The negroes in Alabama and some other states today are practically without a leader. Hence they are going north in great numbers without the advice of many of the best men of our race who are able to give them wise and wholesome instructions. They have broken off from consulting the men of the colored race and have come to scorn the advice of men of the white race.

"Look well to what you do and remember the star of industry is in the south. I am not sure that an old and more highly developed section is the best place for you people to go and settle down. The places in the south are not going to remain open. You may come back as easy as you can go away. The southern white people are not laborers, but they are coming to be very fast. This is our land; we should stay here; appreciate it and make it yield to our benefit what was intended in the creation.

"It is probable that your children will enjoy better civil and educational advantages, yet there are some other advantages here that in the near future may outweigh the present advantages in other sections of our country. There are many signs of hope and promise in the skies for better things in the south. Let us as negroes be manly and patient. Don't move too fast and in such large numbers. Several things we must come up to as a race before we can enjoy many rights and blessings that we desire. It matters not where you go, look well before you jump."

News

Wilmington, Del.

NEGROES LEAVING THE SOUTH.

DURING the past few months there has been a movement of colored laborers from the South to the North. By some it is feared that this movement will assume the proportions of an exodus. The Negroes believe that they can better their condition by

coming North. There is in the North a great demand for labor that colored men can perform. The falling off in immigration is chiefly responsible for the creation of this demand. Whether the Negroes will be permanently benefited by their change of base remains to be seen.

The Fort Valley Uplift, a publication of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School at Fort Valley, Georgia, an institution that is doing a good work among the young Negroes, discusses the question. This little paper says that in some parts of Georgia so many colored men have left for the North that the land owners and other employers of colored labor are becoming very much concerned if not alarmed. Even the states in the far South are affected by the migration.

It appears that the cotton crop is not doing well. Owing to the ravages of the boll weevil in Alabama and Georgia, farmers accustomed to raising from eight to fifteen bales can get only two bales because of the boll weevil. The Fort Valley Uplift says that under such conditions there is little for the landlord and practically nothing for the farm hand or renter. And conditions are made worse by the high cost of everything that the farmer must buy. This situation is given as one of the reasons impelling Negroes to seek homes in the North.

Another reason is that the wages of farm laborers have increased but little during the past few years. Still other Negroes desire a change because of the better school facilities in the northern states. The colored schools in many of the southern districts amount to little or nothing. And one instance is cited of the reduction of the wages of a teacher from $18.80 the month to $14.10. Naturally such small pay will cause unrest. No schools can be efficient or even attempt to be efficient upon such a basis. The teachers in the white schools are paid considerably more.

The Fort Valley Uplift adds tha the last and "by all means the mos important reason for the unres among Negroes at this time is a earnest and deep-seated desire to fin some place where they may enjoy fair degree of personal liberty and b free from the fear of mob violence."

In the Southern states the Negroe have been practically deprived o their political rights. Lynchings ar by no means uncommon. The rat of wages is low There is no such thing as politics even among the white people, although the South retains its representation in the electoral college and in Congress on the basis of a vote that is largely suppressed.

Should the migration of Negroes continue the white people of the South, if they want to retain them as laborers, will be forced to better the economic and social conditions of the Negroes. If this is not done the South may face a very serious problem regarding labor. The South must depend upon Negro labor. Immigrants have shunned the South, and seemingly for the reasons set forth by the publication we have referred to as affecting the Negroes and causing thousands of them to get away from their old homes in the hope of improving their fortunes.

The North now has a problem to 'Americanize' the aliens. If the Negro migration assumes larger proportions, it may have another problem, that of assisting the Negroes to adapt themselves to their new environments in the North.

WARNS NEGROES AGAINST LEAVING SOUTH FOR NORTH

Advertiser

MT. VERNON, ALA., Sept. 19.—The negroes came here in large crowds from all the surroundoing country Sunday to listen to an address by Isaiah J. Whitley, principal of the Plateau Institute. The meeting was in interest of building a new colored school at this place. One hundred and seventy dollars has been raised and two acres of land bought. It was decided to seek further aid and begin at once to build.

In his address Whitley said in part: "Another thing I want my people to stop being lead from pillow to post by these labor agents. They will lure you away in most cases with glaring promises and when you reach these places you find it different and very much against you. If you have a good job where you know your boss and he knows you, I would not leave him to follow some fellow away to some strange land unless you are absolutely certain that you are bettering your condition. If you get in trouble down here, you have friends who will help you out. If you get hungry with no money here where you are known best you can go out and get something to eat. You should remember this and stand by those who know you best and are your best friends after all.

"The colored people all over the South would do well to have a special impartial committee to investigate those northern mine and factory conditions that our people be not deceived and really work hardships on themselves and the South.

"I believe, all things being equal, that the South is the best place for us. Times and conditions are improving daily. We should stay here. A nomadic people never accomplish much."

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

OPPOSES NEGRO MIGRATION.

Bishop Cottrell Says Movement of Race to North Should Be Stopped.

In an address before the annual conference of the negro branch of he Methodist Episcopal Church for this district Bishop Elias Cottrell took strong position against the migration of negroes to the North.

The bishop said that one of the handicaps to the South was prejudice; not prejudice of the whites against the negro alone, but prejudice of the negro against the whites as well. The negro, instead of stopping to consider his own faults, laid all his disadvantages at the door of the whites, declared the bishop. He said he knew he was occupying an unpopular position in opposing his people going North, but that the Northern migration should be stopped. He charged the white labor agents caused it. How could negroes expect to sell out and follow labor agents? he asked. In fifty years, he said, they had acquired more than $1,000,000,000 worth of property in the South. They bought their land from Southern white men who gave them time to pay for it, and in every community the white man has had a hand in the building of negro churches and schools. They might complain of "Jim Crow" cars all they wished, he declared, but they should remember that fifty years ago they were traveling on their feet.

STATE

COLUMBIA, S. C.

REMAIN IN THE SOUTH

Advice to Negroes Who Consider Moving North.

To the Editor of The State:

As most of the colored people throughout the State have emancipation celebrations January 1, usually at the county seats, I would suggest that time be taken to discuss the migration of the negroes to the North. A great many of the leading negroes—teachers, preachers and others are readers of your paper and for their benefit I reproduce a letter I received today from the Rev. J. C. Austin, D. D., pastor of one of the largest negro churches in Pittsburgh, Pa. The unrest among our people throughout the South, especially in Alabama and Georgia, is terrible and now South Carolina is catching the fever. I do not blame negroes from moving from sections where life and property are not safe, but they could move to other places in the South where they can get justice and protection and remain in the South. The negro preachers who are the proper leaders of the race should take this matter up and face it and advise our people to remain in the South. I reproduce here the letter referred to:

"Rev. Richard Carroll,
"Columbia, S. C.

"My Dear Coworker:

"Your letter to hand this very hour, and as to the great exodus of our people, I am ready to answer you in definite words relative to its benefits:

"I am positive that it's not the best thing for our people to do, especially this season of the year. We have here now hundreds who are suffering intensely, many of whom have money but can not get accommodations. The good ones from the South are being made to suffer with the bad because of many unreasonable things committed by the thoughtless. I know this will eventually work against all of us in the North, thus I am sparing no time in trying to meet the issue. I appreciate your voice being lifted openly against this exodus unless the people know where they are going before they leave there.

"Yours for every good work,
(Signed) "J. C. Austin."
Richard Carroll.

Journal & Guide 9-9-16

We view with a feeling mixed with doubt and apprehension the wholesale migration of Negro laborers from the South to the North. The modern yankee has lost entirely his altruism when it comes to the Negro and the Negro laborer of the South has been accustomed to the business that is mixed with a little sentiment. We hope they will get along well with their new employers. The Northern farmers and the railroads are hiring them in large numbers, the foreigners who used to do the labor up North having gone back to Europe to fight for their countries. One thing the Northerners may be sure of. Their Negro laborers wont ever have to go away to fight unless it is to fight for the American flag. We hope the foreigners will never come back, and the reports from the European battlefields indicate that they wont.

Atlanta, Ga

NEGROES ARE LOSING BY EXODUS TO NORTH, SAYS PROF. HOLMES

Asserting that the exodus of the negroes from the south was causing a loss of thousands of dollars, to the negroes, Prof. B. R. Holmes, principal of Holmes institute, in an address before a mass meeting of the colored citizens of Atlanta yesterday pleaded that the representative men of both races get together and work harmoniously for means and ways to stop the migration northward.

He states that most of the negroes are leaving from the rural district. The reason which he assigns is that the whites in the rural sections do not offer sufficient protection of the negroes in their respective communities.

Labor—1916
Migration

Our Industrial Opportunity

Chicago Defender 1/1/16

THE BARS ARE BEING LET DOWN in the industrial world as never before in the history of this country. The fact that the white man is not seeking our services because of his interest in us matters little at this particular juncture. What most concerns the thinking people among us is will the great mass of toilers take advantage of this golden opportunity? Will they appreciate the fact that they are on trial, and give the very best service possible that they may make good, so good that when the war is over and foreigners again invade our country they will find little for them to do?

Thousands of men and women will find themselves in new surroundings; their tasks will be far different from what they have been used to; more money will be handled and more temptations thrown in their way. That many will fall by the wayside will not be surprising; nor should the employers expect less trouble than they had with the unions and white labor. Good and bad are to be found in every race, but, unfortunately, there are a great many narrow people who, on finding a bad Colored person, condemn the whole ace.

We must of necessity be the toilers in this country for many years to come, and unless we spread out to the four corners of the earth and accept every chance offered for advancement, we will continue to vegetate, as many drones in the southland now are doing. Trite as it is to say, yet it must be noted that there is a vast difference between the successful talking about doing something and the successful doing of that something. We have talked and argued and sat up late at night planning what we would do if we only had an opportunity. Now that it is here, how many are going to grasp it?

Heretofore only the most menial kind of work has been offered, such as porter, janitor or general roustabout; in consequence we have had little opportunity to become skilled mechanics. The few who have weathered the storm and are proficient in any particular line find their services in demand the whole year around. Our trouble is that we have never had anything worth while to offer the other fellow in exchange for his gold. When we do it will be found the question of whether we are black or white will be of little consequence.

OUR PLACE IN THE SUN

Our place in The Sun was made clear on November 22 by that not celestial but mundane body, "The Evening Sun," which on that date delivered an essay on "Negro Labor," the sum and substance of which was that those who doubted the colored man's willingness to work were about to be vindicated by the unsettled state of affairs that is bound to succeed for a time to the colored man's hejira from the South.

Amsterdam News 12-13-16

The Sun designates as "lack of responsibility" ("that with occasional notable exceptions, is the Negro's chief weakness") the leaving without notice to their employers of many colored men, but forgets or is ignorant of the illegal attempts that have been made in various parts of the South to restrain the migration North. Colored men who did not wish their freedom of action to be curtailed probably thought it wise to take an outgoing train without first warning their employers that they would attempt to leave the South.

Attitude of Negro (North)

Our esteemed neighbor has also discovered that "the Negro is gregarious by nature," but forgot to discover that he would be the biggest fool if, living under the shadow of Lynch Law and suffering other vile injustices, he did not flock together for mutual protection. The Sun informs its readers that prior to the war the South had been considering the importation of foreign labor "that would be willing to work." The intimation is that the colored man in the South is not willing to work. That being the case, the South should be glad to get rid of him. But the opposite seems to be the fact. We are rather afraid that The Sun is suffering from an eclipse (temporarily, we hope) that at present prevents it from shining for all.

NEWS TRIBUNE

Detroit, Mich.

Says Coming of Negroes to the North Will Go Far to Solve Labor Problem

"The Negro has greater opportunities today in his chance to enter industrial pursuits than ever before, even greater than when he was removed from slavery. Then what he received was handed him on a platter. He didn't know what to make of it. Freedom meant removal from the bondage of service, but entry into the servitude of responsibility. Now, with northern factories clamoring for his labor he has an opportunity to make good by his own effort. If the Negro merits the hopes of his employer, almost frantic because of labor shortages, it will be a supreme factor in his development." These are the statements of Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes of New York city, who is visiting the Detroit Urban league under the charge of Forrester B. Washington, with offices at 297 St. Antoine street.

Sees 500,000 Moving North.

"There will probably have come 500,000 Negroes into the northern states by the end of next year," Mr. Jones stated. "Whether they will be assimilated depends in a measure on the type employers bring from the south. Since agents for the Bethlehem steel works were instructed to bring only honest Negroes, little trouble has occurred in the Negro districts around the mills.

"The question of numbers will not greatly affect the northern attitude toward his black fellow if the latter conducts himself properly.

"The north faces a big responsibility in caring for this large influx, which will naturally segregate itself in sections of the cities. Negroes form one-tenth of the total population. Agencies administer to every need and pathological condition of the whites; practically none exist for the Negro. The north, if it keeps its Negroes, must help them while away their spare time in proper ways. It must provide suitable living conditions and health service.

Needs Help in City.

"The Negro is naturally rustic. His attempt to live in the city is meaning death and disease. The Negro death rate is twice that for whites in cities. He needs help for adjustment.

"Negroes have a lower percentage of juvenile delinquency than whites. They go wrong at adolescence because they have nothing to do that keeps them straight.

"The effect on the south will be severe, for when the Negro leaves common labor for the whites to perform it strikes at the heart of the white man's pride. To keep its Negroes the south must give them adequate police protection, health protection and fair working conditions.

"Let employers once realize that the Negro is honest and industrious and he will cease to worry over depletion of the immigrant labor supply. And the Negro will find his future in industry assured."

News Courier
Charleston, S. C.

MIGRATION OF THE NEGRO

Colored Preacher of Pittsburg Pa., Advises Against It

To the Editor of The News and Courier: As most of the colored people throughout the State have emancipation celebration January 1, usually at the county seats, I would suggest that time be taken to discuss the migration of the negroes to the North. A great many of the leading colored men—teachers, preachers and others—are readers of your paper, and for their benefit I reproduce a letter I received today from the Rev. J. C. Austin, D. D., pastor of one of the largest colored churches in Pittsburg, Pa. The unrest among our people throughout the South, especially in Alabama and Georgia, is terrible, and now South Carolina is catching the fever. I do not blame colored people from moving from sections where life and property are not safe, but they could move to other places in the South where they can get justice and protection and remain in the South. The colored preachers, who are the proper leaders of the race, should take this matter up and face it and advise our people to remain in the Southland. I reproduce here the letter of the Rev. Mr. Austin:

"Ebenezer Baptist Church, corner Wylie and Devillers streets, Rev. J. C. Austin, B. D., D. D., 2816 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., December 19, 1916.

"The Rev. Richard Carroll, Columbia, S. C.—My Dear Co-worker: "Your letter to hand this very hour, and as to the great exodus of our people I am ready to answer you in definite words relative to its benefits:

"I am positive that it's not the best thing for our people to do, especially this season of the year. We have here now hundreds who are suffering intensely, many of whom have money but cannot get accommodations. The good ones from the South are being made to suffer with the bad because of many unreasonable things committed by the thoughtless. I know this will eventually work against all of us in the North, thus I am sparing no time in trying to meet the issue. I appreciate your voice being lifted openly against this exodus unless the people know where they are going before they leave there. Yours for every good work,

(Signed) "J. C. Austin."

Other papers please copy. Columbia, S. C., December 19.

Richard Carroll.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION.

The Freeman 12-9-16

Ament the discussion of the influx of the Negro from the South as far as it concerns or affects the city of Cincinnati, his coming is a god send thus far those who have arrived are men eager for work and for the most part owners of property heavily mortgaged and by their changing about temporarily consequent upon higher wages hope to redeem their homestead. In a personal interview with a number of the migrators, they unreservedly state that their only object in coming north is to take advantage of the higher wages here to make more secure their partial holdings in the south. Be that as it may, we hold to this opinion, that, there must be no flinching, whatever the clime in which the man of color is located. He must by force of character, industry and thrift, make his mark riding upon the wares of a spontaneous wave of emigrant prosperity, is no reason why he should decide to leave his bed and board in the land of the olive, the fig and the vine, for after all the question of Negro and for that matter the propperity of the American people hangs upon the Campaign Slogan, "After the war what?"

SEES GREAT NEGRO MIGRATION

Rev. R. W. Bagnall Expects 5,000,000 to Leave Southern States.

"The Dawn of a Tomorrow for the Negro" was the subject of an address delivered by Rev. R. W. Bagnall of Detroit before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association Tuesday night at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Following the address a general discussion was held, in which the following persons participated: Eugene Jones, Robert Pelham, E. H. Sutton, W. R. Williams, C. W. Banton, Joseph Stewart and Mrs. I. G. Hunt. W. R. Tucker moved a vote of thanks to the speaker for his excellent and lucid address.

Mr. Bagnall said that within the last six months 500,000 negroes have migrated from the southern to the northern states, seeking larger opportunities of employment and a larger freedom, and that this is but the beginning of a northward movement of the negro. Present indications point to a continuance of this migration until fully 5,000,000 shall have left the south.

Labor-1916

Migration

Causes

THE NEGRO EXODUS TO THE NORTH.

The Houston Observer 10/21/16.

There has been a deal said recently in the press and from the pulpit and platform anent the Negroes leaving some of the Southeastern States and going to the North, where their services are in demand due to scarcity of laborers on account of the European war practically putting a stop to immigrants, who have been filling these positions heretofore.

Some are decrying this exodus and scoring the Negroes for doing what they believe to be best for them. Every man ought to make an effort to improve his condition.

But there is a reason why these people are leaving the South in such numbers and going to the North.

It is a fact that the Negro's long existence in the sunny clime of the South and his forefathers coming from the warm sections of Africa have better qualified him physically to endure the weather and climatic conditions of this section; but when men see a chance to better themselves, according to their method of thinking, climate is forgotten.

The Negro has proven his worth to and in the South and the South should accord him the same privilege and opportunity that is granted the other citizens of the community.

The educational facilities should be as thorough, modern and efficient as those for other races.

The sanitary conditions of the Negro should be the same as other races.

The courts should prosecute, not persecute, him on the merits of the case and not because his skin is ebony-hued.

He should be given full protection of the law, whether guilty or innocent.

His women ought not to be subjected to the insults forced upon them by men of a different race.

Their children should have playgrounds, parks and other places of amusement and recreation.

He should be paid more than $1.25 and $1.50 per day for his work, ranging from 9 to 12 hours and in some instances from "can't to can't."

When he prospers in these small communities, he should not be hated and disliked by his neighbors, but should be complimented and encouraged to continue his onward march.

He dislikes and despises the terms "nigger," "darky," "coon," etc., that are applied to us here.

No sensible Negro desires "to thrust Negro equality upon" the South and all well-meaning and thinking people of both races know this to be a fact. The man that preaches this doctrine is unworthy of citizenship, whether he be black, white, brown, yellow or red.

Then, again, he does not desire and has sense enough to know that the "carpetbag and scallawag days" will not be repeated. This is the doctrine of the dark ages and has no place in this twentieth century civilization.

We do not want nor would be tolerate social equality, but we do desire a man's chance. We want the right to vote on all questions affecting and confronting the electorate, whether bond issues, local, state or national officers.

Our blood has been freely spilled on many battlefields for the "Stars and Stripes." We pay our taxes like the other citizens. In fact, these things are expected of us and we do the same as our duty.

Take some of the sections from which the Negro is departing and he can hardly be blamed when the facts are known.

He is kicked around, cuffed, abused, lynched, burned, homes destroyed, daughters insulted and ofttimes raped, has no vote nor voice, is underpaid, and in some instances when he asks for pay receives a 2x4 over his head. These are facts.

If he owes a bill he must pay it or his body and family will suffer the consequences. But if certain people in the community owe him, he must wait until they get ready to pay him or "sell out."

In some settlements if his crop is better than the other fellow's, his early exit is demanded and forced.

When such conditions are placed and forced upon a people and no protest is offered, you cannot blame a race of people for migrating.

From reliable sources we learn that there is not only a demand for unskilled Negroes in the North, but skilled Negroes as well. We learn further that the compensation ranges from $2.50 to $5.00 per day, with better educational facilities, sanitary conditions, police protection and less danger of his home being wrecked morally and physically at the hands of men, whose chief forte is having immoral and illicit relations with the female members of our race.

"A Condition and Not a Theory, Confronts the Negro"

Much has been written and said in the public press about the present Negro movement North. That they are going in great numbers can not be denied; and we are advised that great numbers are planning to leave next spring. When asked why they are going, their reply is, "We are going to better our condition, we are dissatisfied here because we are treated worse than slaves; we can not educate our children, although we pay taxes like other people. The school houses provided for us are almost worse than no houses at all. The teachers we have to put up with are incompetent, because salaries paid to teachers are so little that competent men and women who can teach, can not afford to do so, because the salaries are less than those paid to regular field hands."

"And for the least little thing we are jerked up and treated worse than animals. Now, how can we put up with such conditions as these? We must go where our children can go to school like other people and get the necessary training to fit them for the duties of life. We can not get it here; we have lived here all of our lives, and instead of conditions getting better, they are getting worse. In the courts we can not get a square deal; our word is almost nothing. When we enter the court we feel that the verdict is already made up; instead of the presumption being in our favor before we are found guilty, it is the other way. We almost know in advance what the verdict will be, especially if the contest is between a Negro and a white person. How, then, can we be satisfied in such circumstances?"

NEWS

Indianapolis, Ind.

DEC - 8 1916

MIGRATION OF NEGROES

[Atlanta Constitution]

The migration of negroes from Georgia to tates north and east, and particularly from he southwestern section of the state, where he extent of it has been the greatest, has ed to a well-advised concerted movement to heck it for imperative industrial reasons

Loss of much of the state's best ne of the prices Georgia is paying i hecked mob activity against negroes often harged only with ordinary crimes. Current ispatches from Albany, Ga., in the center of he section apparently most affected, and where efforts are being made to stop the xodus by spreading correct information mong the negroes, say:

"The heaviest migration of negroes has been rom those counties in which there have been he worst outbreaks against negroes. It is eveloped by investigation that where there ave been lynchings, the negroes have been nost eager to believe what the emigration gents have told them of plots for the reoval or extermination of the race. Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty county, which is considered significant in view of the act that this is one of the counties in southwest Georgia in which a lynching has never ccurred."

These statements are most significant. Mob aw such as we have known in Georgia has urnished emigration agents with all the leverge they want; it is a foundation upon which t is easy to build with a well concocted lie or wo, and they have not been slow to take advantage of it.

This loss of her best labor is another penalty Georgia is paying for her indifference and nactivity in suppressing mob law. It is one of many, but a serious one. In fact, so serious is it that the general assembly has several times legislated against emigration agents and put heavy license taxes upon them.

It is only within recent years that these emigration agents have used and built upon the lynching argument. Lynching for causes less serious has been the outgrowth of mob execution for the one more heinous crime, in connection with which many have felt there was justification for it.

Mob activity has fed upon itself and grown from bad to worse, until it has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem. It is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not halfheartedly nor half-way, but wholly and determinedly. Georgia courts will convict and inflict prompt penalty in case of guilt, and particularly have they shown that purpose in dealing with those charged with assaults upon women.

"Back to the law" is a slogan that should appeal everywhere upon purely a moral basis; but if it will not in sufficient force, then we are confronted now by the possibility of serious industrial calamity which must follow upon the removal of Georgia's best and most satisfactory farm labor.

The southwest Georgia movement to stop the exodus of negroes is a movement in the right direction. They are better off here than they could possibly be anywhere else, and those who have been tricked into going have discovered it to their sorrow.

The Independent regrets to admit that too much of this is true. Very few provisions are made in the rural districts for Negro education. The houses are unceiled, the roofs are poorly covered, and in many instances when it rains and the winds blow, they have about as good a chance out of doors as they do in these shanties. Many of them stay away bad days on account of the awful condition of these schools. Some days the teacher fails to go for the same reason. Many times the house is full of smoke, the wind coming in from all sides and all parts. It is just unbearable. It is impossible for them to study, and the biggest thing they can do is to huddle around the little fire like sardines in a box.

These conditions may seem to many as incredible, but those who have taught in the rural districts of Georgia will agree that it is true. Very little attention is paid to Negro schools, and it is no wonder that so many Negro children are growing up in ignorance and vice. Now, when these people come in contact with those in the cities who have had better opportunities, they feel it all the more keenly. They are inclined to move to the cities, or go North where their children can go to school and be properly educated. This is natural for parents; for while they may not have had the chance themselves to go to school and receive a common school education, their desire is to have their children get better advantages than they.

It seems to the Independent that those in authority should realize that people who are human and endowed with reason, judgment, ambition and the capacity for development, would become restless under such intolerable conditions. They forget that Negroes are like other human beings and are not content to remain ignorant, superstitious and vicious. They have a desire to better their conditions, and not merely eke out an existence. The desire to develop and become good and great is in every human breast, no matter what the race or color may be; the ambition to become better and to develop characterizes all mankind regardless to race.

But it seems that our white neighbors ignore this law entirely. They act on the theory that Negro people do not desire to expand and grow and seek better things like other people. In this they are mistaken. The Negro is as ambitious as any other people. He longs after the better things like other people; he desires to grow in character, worth and ability, just as other people. He longs for justice and fair play in common with other people, and his common sense tells him when he is not receiving it. He is responsive to good treatment and no people are more inclined to respond to good treatment than the Negro. He has never asked for special favors, all he has ever asked for is a square deal—square deal in the courts, in the schools, on the farm, in the shops, in the factories, and in the mills, just as other people.

He has been brought up in American ways, he has imbibed the American civilization and all he wants is the same treatment other Americans receive. He is content to associate with his own people. He does not desire to butt in where he is not wanted; but, in all civic affairs, he wants the rights and privileges that are his. He would be less than a man if he did not, and he should not be blamed because he does. The trouble is that our white neighbors expect the Negro to remain ignorant and irresponsible as he was fifty years ago. They expect him to be as simple in his aspirations and ambitions as he was then. That is impossible. God has made him susceptible of improvement, and expects him to improve and develop the faculties which He has given him.

The great trouble today is that the Negro feels that they can not expand and grow, that he can not develop and grow here, and as a consequence, he has determined to go where he can. He believes he can do it North; hence the movement. In the very nature of things, he can not be content under present conditions. If he can not have the opportunity South, he must go where he can. He had rather remain here, because this is his home; but he feels, if he can not be treated right at home, if he can not develop and grow, if he can not be treated like a man and a citizen, then he better go where he can.

It might be asked why he has not gone before now. The answer is the opportunity to find work North has just come to him. He would have gone long ago if he had been offered the inducements now extended him by the mills, factories and mines in the North. This is a new opportunity and he is availing himself of it. This is no more than other people would do. It is natural for any people to try to better their condition, and the Negro is no exception to the rule. It was a long time coming but it has come at last; and this may be Providence's way of solving the great problem which has baffled the best minds in this country. Another thing that has contributed very largely to this movement has been mob violence. There has been lynching after lynching in this and other Southern States. For the least little things Negroes have been jerked up and lynched until they are frightened out of their wits at the cracking of a stick or the sound of an automobile or vehicle. Many of them declare that they can not sleep in their homes. Is it at all a wonder that they would want to get out of such intolerable conditions? It is the most natural thing in the world. This is why this movement North has grown so large and so strong, and it will continue to grow as long as they are mistreated for little or nothing. The only thing in the world that will stop this migration North will be better schools, justice in the court house, justice on the farm, justice everywhere. This he ought to receive, especially among people with whom he has lived nearly three hundred years and given his best service.

THE LABOR EXODUS

Macon Telegraph.

Police officers, county or city, all over the State, all over the South, should be bending every effort to apprehend and jail the labor agents now operating everywhere about us to tak the best of our negroes North to fill the rapidly widening labor breach there. This invasion of the South for negroes isn't just a temporary raiding of our labor market, but is part of a well thought out and skillfully executed plan to rifle the entire South of its well-behaved, able-bodied negro labor. Unskilled labor is at a high premium in the United States just now, a premium that will increase rather than be withdrawn.

The North and East and West every year absorb uncounted thousands of strong, industrious males into their great unskilled labor crucibles. For many, many years, for generations, in fact, they have been getting their supply from the steady stream that has poured through Ellis Island, eager-eyed, hopeful and friendly, to win fortune, liberty and independence in the "land of the free." But they aren't coming through Ellis Island any more. They're killing them in Europe too fast to allow any emigration from any of those countries, and with over two years of this steady supply cut off the only available labor market on the continent has been turned to—the negroes of the South.

There are those who say they'll come back quickly enough. But that isn't true. Ellis Island will not clear labor into this country again for at least one full generation, possibly two. England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Balkans, even Russia, will have such a famine in men at the close of this war they will be forced to put up the bars and forbid labor of any sort to leave their lands for the world haven across the seas. So year after year the labor markets of the continent will call for men, and year after year the South will be ravished by her long-established, ideally fitted labor supply to meet the need of the hour in other parts.

We must have the negro in the South. The black man is fitted by nature, by centuries of living in it, to work contentedly, effectively and healthily during the long summers of semi-tropical and tropical countries. He has been with us so long that our whole industrial, commercial and agricultural structure has been built on a black foundation. It is the only labor we have, it is the best we possibly could have—if we lose it, we go bankrupt.

Everybody seems to be asleep about what is going on right under our noses. That is, everybody but those farmers who have wakened up of mornings recently to find every male negro over 21 on his place gone—to Cleveland, to Pittsburg, to Chicago, to Indianapolis. Better jobs, better treatment, higher pay—the bait held out is being swallowed by thousands of them all about us. And while our very solvency is being sucked out from underneath we go about our affairs as usual—our police officers raid poolrooms for "loafing negroes," bring in twelve, keep them in the barracks all night, and next morning find that ten of them have steady, regular jobs, were there merely to spend an hour in the only indoor recreation they have; our county officers hear of a disturbance at a negro resort and bring in fifty-odd men, women and boys and girls to spend the night in the jail, to make bond at ten per cent, to hire lawyers, to mortgage half of two months' wages to get back on their jobs Monday morning—although but a bare half dozen could have been guilty of the disorderly conduct. It was the week following that several Macon employers found good negroes, men trained to their work, secure and respected in their jobs, valuable assets to their white employers, suddenly left and gone to Cleveland, "where they don't arrest fifty niggers for what three of 'em done." Many of these men who left haven't been replaced except with those it will take years to train to do their work as well as they did it—but at as high a cost from the start.

It is the most pressing thing before this State today. Matters of governorships and judgeships are only bagatelle compared to the real importance of this negro exodus going on from Georgia. There is a little lull now with Winter coming on, but the Spring will see it set in in full volume, unless something is done at once to stop it.

Labor - 1916

Causes

Migration

THE NEGRO MOVEMENT NORTH

Atlanta Independent

To our minds the fundamentals underlying the movement of black folk from the South to the North is not far-fetched. Any student of economic, social and political conditions, who is willing to admit that the Negro is a human being, possessing the same capabilities, aspirations and ambitions common to the human family, has the answer at hand.

We have read and studied with much concern the many reasons submitted by both white and black leaders in the south in answer to this grave question. To our mind none of them have been candid enough to face the truth; to stand the Negro up as a man in the economic and politic struggle for existence and treat him as a man. The white writer has attempted to show everything else except the real causes for the movement. He has submitted every reason except the real one underlying the unrest among the laboring black folk in the South. He has not asked himself a single time the question, "Am I not responsible for the unrest and uncertainty and migration of the Negro?" "Is not the treatment he is receiving as a social, economic and political factor in the Southern equation responsible for the unrest and movement?"

The white man's pride and belief that the Negro is not entitled to the same treatment that the white man is, is responsible for his failure to look the facts in the face and explain to his black brother that he is a part of the conscience, the thought, the tradition and character of the South, and is therefore, a part of its economic, social and political equation, and entitled to just such consideration as his worth and character merits.

The black man, knowing as well as the white man, the real fundamen-
s underlying the unrest, has been evasive and too cowardly to meet the
e squarely. He has apologized and tried to make the white man believe
t he was satisfied with the conditions obtaining, and that there was no
cause for the movement north or elsewhere. The Negro leader, in this
nce, has not been fair to himself, he has not been manly. He has under-
o to please the white man at the expense of his own manhood, character
isefulness. In fact, the Negro leader's position has been cowardly, mer-
y and vacillating. The white man's position has been evasive of the
, and he has sought ulterior motives rather than to meet the facts
ures.

Independent's position on this question is plain. We are not in wholesale migration any more than we are in favor of wholesale tion from foreign lands. So far as we are concerned, we are going the South, for the reason it is our natural home and we have faith sibilities and the final triumph of our rights as citizens. We are to run away anywhere. We are going to stay here and struggle Ve believe that the Southland belongs as much to the Negro as it e white man; that in common with every other nationality, he to the worth and character of the nation.

ing our position, we will not hesitate to recite the fundamentals the black movement North. In the first place, the Negro is a human being and citizen; has aspirations, ambitions and intelligence in com- mon wth every other man. He knows that he has been the chief political question in the South for a quarter of a century, and that the trend of legislation in every Southern state has been to reduce the Negro to a serf, to unman him and to decitizenize him, to take from him every social, economic and political right enjoyed by other citizens. Therefore, he has reached the conclusion that the law is not intended for his protection, but for his degradation and undoing. The average colored man does not expect justice in the court house. He believes that whenever his rights conflict with the white man's, he has no rights that the courts respect. Therefore, he feels that he ought to hunt an atmosphere where he could at least breathe some of the freedom of speech and action of which our government so proudly boasts. As an economic factor, the white man has pushed him out of every vocation possible. He is only given an opportunity to work in those industries where white labor has proved unprofitable.

The same press that is now so solicitous of the Negro's welfare, has been industriously preaching for a quarter of a century the displacing of Negro labor on the farms, in the shops and in the factories with white pauper labor from Europe. There has been no disposition on the part of the white citizen or the government to encourage Negro farmers or to offer them ample protection and advantages for the education of their children on the farms. In education he is discriminated against, his teachers are poorly paid. He is packed into double sessions. He is driven from the shops and denied every economic and industrial advantage that the conscience of social justice demands.

In politics, the white man has tried to assume unto himself the entire governmental fabric through the abominable white primary, in which all white men are called together to enlist under a white banner to the exclusion of every black man in official affairs. Every white man, without regard to his intelligence or his worth morally or materially, is invited to vote, to have a voice in the government; but every Negro is excluded and denied the right to vote, regardless of his intelligence or his moral or material worth. He is taxed in common with the good and bad white man who is permitted to vote, but denied the voice of representation in the government that exacts the taxation. Hence, the student of social conditions is not at a loss for the answer why Negroes migrate North, where they are paid better wages, permitted to vote and to have a voice in the selection of their representatives.

Before the election, the democrats claimed that the republicans were unloading black folk in the doubtful states to effect the election; but since the election the unrest has been greater and the movement to the North greatly increased by reason of the fear of less protection to life and property under democratic rule. It must be admitted that politics had nothing to do with the movement, except that the Negro on his own motion is becoming more intelligent and desires to move into a section of his own country where he migh enjoy the rights of a man.

The movement from Georgia has been most largely from those counties where mob rule prevails, where Negro men and women have been mowed down by white mobs without interference from the law. In the counties of Early, Randolph, Calhoun, Decatur, Worth and Lee the exodus has been the greatest—and in each of these counties Negroes have been strung to limbs and riddled with buck shot upon mere suspicion, and the strong arm of the state has made no effort to apprehend and bring the lynchers to justice. Our governor sat idly by and looked on the cold blooded murder of his citizens without any protest or offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers, who are only waiting for other black victims to kill. How can the white man expect Negroes to live in a community where life and property are not regarded? Give the Negro ample school facilities, encourage him in farming districts to buy homes, open all the vocations to his livelihood, grant him his right to vote and stop taxing him without representation, and there will be no black movement North. The white man has the remedy in his hands, and all that is necessary for its application is the principles of Godliness and humanity, the Negro cowards, who are apologizing and offering excuses to the contrary notwithstanding.

TIMES

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

s:

Blames "Dough-Ball" For Negro Migration.

Judge Fleming Hears Evidence of Negro of High Charges for Small Loans.

In the trial of Harry Fleming, a negro, on the charge of failure to provide, yesterday morning in police court, questioning of Judge Fleming brought out some statements regarded by the judge as showing reasons for the migration of colored labor from the south. The negro said that he worked at the Casey-Hedges plant and was paid $1.40 per day, but due to illness he had been compelled to draw the greater portion of his salary in advance, or, in the vernacular of the negro laborers, to "dough-ball." He told Judge Fleming that if it became necessary for him to draw $1 on Monday he was charged 25 cents; if he got the money on Tuesday the charge was 20 cents; if on Wednesday 15 cents; on Saturday 5 cents. He said that hundreds of employes of the plant were in the habit of drawing money in this manner, and that the "penalties" were extracted from their time by the timekeeper, a young lady in the office.

After composing the differences between the defendant and his wife, Judge Fleming said:

"Henry, you have been punished enough down there. We hear these manufacturers talk about the causes for the emigration of colored labor from the city. This case here presents the main cause, and instead of making war on the labor agents we had better arrest the fee-grabbing bosses. I notified Casey-Hedges six months ago that they had to stop this 'dough-balling' practice and we intend to go into the matter. When the time comes, Henry, I want you to come in here and tell the truth. If you cannot work there you can somewhere else and we will assist you."

The negro gave his address as Nineteenth and Locust, and said that he would be ready at any time to tell what he knows about the "dough-ball" practices.

'Squire White, the veteran colored attorney, said that a negro named Hill had recently come to his office and charged that certain contractors were working a gang of negroes and charging them 50 cents for $1 secured in advance of pay-day. He said that in this way labor was only costing the concern $1 a day. The attorney said he advised Hill to bring legal proceedings to secure the return of the money due him.

Inquiry at the Casey-Hedges plant brought the statement from William W. Gfroerer that the company did not want to be quoted on the matter, and that they did not intend to enter into a newspaper controversy with Judge Fleming. Mr. Gfroerer said that Casey-Hedges were operating a legitimate manufacturing business and if they were not they wanted to be informed otherwise by the courts. He denied

statements made by Henry Fleming

MIGRATION OF NEGROES.

The Christian Recorder 11-9-16

It has been our policy, as editor, not only to write for the Christian Recorder, but when occasion requires and opportunity presents itself to contribute to other periodicals such articles as may be helpful to our people. So, when we were in Charleston, S. C., last week, we wrote the following letter, which appeared in the Charleston News and Courier, of last Monday:

To the Editor of The News and Courier:

I have read with extreme interest your editorial in your issue of November 3 upon "The Negro Exodus and What Is Back of It," and since I have given considerable study to the subject of Negro migrations, and am only recently from the section where most of these Negroes have gone, viz. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, I thought that you might be interested in a frank presentation of some of my observations. I may state that for 18 years I have devoted myself to the study of laboring conditions among Negroes in the North having made publications under the United States Bureau of Labor, the Pennsylvanie Bureau of Industrial Statistics, the Pittsburgh Survey, the University of Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

As is known, there have been several periods of migration to the North, the first from this section being of free Negroes after the Denmark Veazie plot of 1822, later after the Nat Turner insurrection of 1831. But the largest migrations have been since the Civil War, and there have been at least four of these, all of which have been because of industrial conditions.

There are to-day in the North about 1,600,000 Negroes, and three-fourths of them were born in the South. The cities of New York and Washington have three times as many Negroes as Charleston, while Philadelphia and Baltimore have about 85,000 Negroes to Charleston's 31,000. Other Northern cities having a larger Negro population than Charleston are Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, while Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus (Ohio), Indianapolis, Kansas City, Wilmington (Del.), and Chester (Pa.) have more than 10,000 Negroes.

Most of the Negroes who have recently left for the North went to work on the railroads and upon public works. They have not all remained in their first jobs, as many as 25 per cent. having left during the first two months. Many of them, as your editorial stated, went "with their eyes big with wonder at the tales they have heard of the golden opportunities," and have been disappointed and have returned home. But the great majority have remained and will remain; for the same laws of migration are seen to be working with these Negroes who have gone North, as with the foreigners who have come from Europe. The vigorous Negro will remain. The inefficient Negro, the Negro who cannot stand the pace, will die out or come back South. About 20 per cent., of whom 90 per cent. will be of the more worthless type, will come back home. This is based upon observation in other cases of migration.

There will be a number of things which will hold the Negroes of the better type in the North; among them some of the following:

1. The Negroes do rough work, and in the competition with the foreign immigrant, the Slav and the Italian, have an advantage which has been recognized by many employers. They are not only good for that work, but ability to speak and understand English gives them an advantage, so that it is no strange thing to see a Negro foreman over a group of Italians or other immigrants. In a recent investigation made by me for the State of Pennsylvania of over 175 large and small employers of several thousand Negroes, 90 per cent. of them declared that for rough work the Negroes were more efficient than other help.

2. The higher wages will keep the Negroes. To-day women are earning $5 to $7 a week with room and board, as maids, nurses and cooks; and $1.50 and $2 for washing and cleaning by the day. Able-bodied men are getting $1.75 to $3 a day for ordinary work, and exceptional men are making as foremen as high as $5 per day. Negroes who never earned more than $4 to $8 per week in their Southern homes, now receive from $2 to $3 per day.

3. Better educational opportunities will hold them. The average Negro is not awakened to the need of education until he strikes the North, when he finds it necessary. Then the superior opportunities for training his children appeal to him. Night schools are now open in some of the camps, for the employers are quick to see that intelligence is an asset to them, and they are encouraging the newly-arrived Negroes to study.

4. The opportunity to vote will also tend to hold them. Politicians are encouraging Negroes to remain; as they are very generally Republicans. Northern Negroes are encouraging them to stay because it gives them more power; and after the Negro casts his vote, takes part in political meetings, he is just like the naturalized foreigner—he likes it, and stays. Of course, the white people rule, because superior intelligence and wealth always rule. But the black man enjoys being a part of the Government and being called upon every year to have his "say." It has been a continual surprise to me how the Negro in the North, like the newly-arrived foreigner who has not taken any active part in voting in his native home, quickly develops a liking for politics.

5. Better conditions of working will tend to keep the more intelligent class of Negroes. Compulsory education laws, laws of employers' liability, workmen's compensation, etc., which are for the workers' benefit, will have their influence.

6. The freedom of enjoyment will also hold them. While there is no more social equality in the North than there is in the South, and practically no desire for the same, the longer the Negro lives there, the opportunities to enjoy himself according to his means, appeals to him. He earns more money, can live in a better house, buy better clothes, develop more accomplishments, have more leisure, and have more protection in his enjoyment.

Personally, I think it is good, both for the Negroes and for the whites, that a million or two million Negroes leave the South. It will make room for a larger number of foreigners to come to the South, and will tend to divorce the South's labor problem more widely from its race problem, and will give it a new perspective. It will also rob the South of the fear of "Negro domination" and will give it a chance to give better expression to our democratic principles. On the other hand, the scattering of Negroes throughout the country will bring them in touch with the forces of organized labor in a way to give them better protection, while it will also acquaint the North with the Negro in such a way as to give it a more intelligent grasp of our general problem of racial relations.

Respectfully,

R. R. WRIGHT, Jr.,

Editor The Christilan Recorder,
631 Pine Street, Philadelphia Pa.

When the negro is gone, his loss will be felt in every large agricultural section and every industrial community of the south. For the average white man cannot do the heavier work at the saw mills, naval stores plants, and in many lines of manufacture that is now done by the negro. As a consequence, these plants and many large plantations must stand idle or import a class of white labor that will be a great deal worse than the black. And then, when it is too late, the people of the south will have driven home to them the fact that the negro is the best class of labor of its kind in the world. And the very class of shiftless white men who are now clamoring for the negro to move, because they think that they will have more work and higher wages, will find themselves confronted with cheaper white labor, and white men of a race of which they have no understanding. Then, indeed, will the south have its labor problems.

But at present, it seems little can be done. Unless southern white people who have their all invested in agriculture or manufacturing take care of their own interests by seeing that the negro gets justice when suspected and a fair trial when accused, and is assured that so long as he behaves he will be guaranteed safety of life and property, it is perhaps as well to let the negro go. It will mean an industrial revolution for the south, but the present condition of affairs has become intolerable.

White People Have Only Themselves to Blame for Running the Negroes Out

Atlanta Constitution 11/16/16

(From The Tifton Gazette.)

Ocilla Star: We are astonished, too, to learn that one of the reasons for the unrest among the negroes who were born and reared here is the fear that all negroes are to be run out of Georgia. This idea, of course, has been planted in the minds of the simple-minded of the race by the crafty and unscrupulous labor agents who have operated in almost every section of the state.

Savannah Press: The negroes have this idea from the fact that there are localities in the state right now where a negro cannot live. And we do not know of anybody that is doing anything to change this condition.

Labor agents are doing their best to put the fear into the hearts of negroes in this state that they are going to be run out by the white people, some of them even fixing the time as next June. But this work begun long before the negro exodus north was thought of. The example of one county in north Georgia, which ran every negro out, was followed by other counties adjoining, and the general public has little idea how widespread the contagion became—for lawlessness is nearly always contagious.

Tift county is nearly three hundred miles from Cherokee, Ga., where the whitecappers did their work, yet plots to run the negroes out of this county assumed such definite shape that the authorities were able to take action and the project was nipped in the bud. We presume that what was true in Tift was equally true in many other counties all over the state. So the labor agents have a basis of truth to work on.

If Georgia is injured, agriculturally and industrially, by the negro exodus, the white people here have no one to blame but themselves. They have allowed negroes to be lynched, five at a time, on nothing stronger than suspicion; they have allowed whole sections to be depopulated of them; they have allowed them to be whitecapped and whipped, and their homes burned, with only the weakest and most spasmodic efforts to apprehend or punish those guilty—when any efforts were made at all.

Has not the negro been given the strongest proof that he has no assured right to live, to own property nor to expect justice in Georgia? Many of those already gone north, others who contemplate going, have had these facts laid before them—and decided to leave only because they thought they would be run out next June.

The offense against the negro arose from various motives. A foolish idea that public sentiment expects mob violence when a negro is accused of a capital offense against one of the white race; a certain strata of lawlessness that is ingrained in too many human breasts; the thoughtlessness of youth, inflamed by race prejudice; and last, but greatest of all, a desire on the part of an element among the white laboring class to remove the negro, under the mistaken idea that they would take his place in a measure and that wages would be higher.

But whatever the motive, the great mass of the people of the south are to blame for the negro exodus because they have permitted these things to be—have allowed wrongs perpetrated and crime to go unpunished because the victims were black.

Until these things are changed, it is perhaps as well that the negroes go. Contact with people north will give them a better understanding and appreciation of the people of the south. This contact will also give the people of the north a better understanding of the negro and the problem with which southern people have struggled for half a century. Out of a better understanding will come a greater good for all concerned.

Labor-1916
Migration

THE NEGRO EXODUS: ITS CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Advertiser 12/12/16

The exodus of unskilled negro labor from the farms to the industrial centers of the North and the Esat had not ended, as manyall the negroes who have gone North, or thought; it had only halted temporarily.who are going North, will come back. In The Conference of the African Methodisttruth, nearly all of those who are gone, have Episcopal Church, in session at Troy, andgone for good. They may not like it, they the delegates of which are in close touchmay shiver and suffer in the cold of the with the affairs affecting their race, feltNorth, and they may become homesick for called upon Saturday to issue a strong ad-the farms, for their churches and for their dress to the negroes of South Alabama tosocieties, but they are going to stay in the stay in the South and to "beware of labor North.
agents."

In Montgomery, on Monday, a crowd of negroes estimated at at least five hundred, were given railroad transportation by a labor agent for Pittsburg, Pa. It will be seen that the restless movement from the Southern farms, particularly the farms of Middle Alabama, this year, continues.

The address adopted by the negro Methodist Church Conference, is in effect the same advice given by every negro leader in Alabama. The present movement to the North is not on account of the leaders of the negro race, but in spite of them. Their advice is crystallized in the sound common sense utterance of the church, which says:

"We beg to advise you, who are in the South to remain on the farms, and buy small or large tracts of land while you can, and practice honesty, industry and frugality."

In this particular section of the South, the exodus of negro labor is so large that it will inevitably, in the future, have its influence on farming conditions in this section. For one thing, we can confidently expect to see more land "lying out" uncultivated next year than ever before in the history of the South. Again, we may expect to see the advancing business, so firmly established in the towns and cities of Middle Alabama, affected by the absence of the negroes. Land owners, hard hit by the crop failure of this year, are doubtless prepared to see their lands next year and perhaps in succeeding years, bring in less returns.

Inasmuch as the negro is the weaker race, we might view the exodus from his standpoint. The average negro did not want to go North; we suspect that very few of them, if any, really wanted to go. They like the country, they like farm life and they like their own peculiar associations and society. Many of them have sense enough to realize that in the uncongenial surroundings of the industrial works and camps of the North, they will not be satisfied and they will miss keenly, the society and institutions of their kind. Quite a number of the negroes who went early in the exodus have already returned, in one way or another, sick of their experiences and declaring that they are back in Alabama to stay.

Causes

It would be foolish to think, however, that

The negro from Middle Alabama is going North because of economic conditions, which he cannot help and which he cannot overcome. He is not being forced out by pressure from the white race. The relations between the two races in this section were never better; the negro here is not subjected to oppression or to any outbreaks of violence, which have induced the negro to leave certain other sections of the South.

The negro is going because he is the most unfortunate of the victims of the combined disaster, this year, of the flood and the boll weevil. There has been actual want and hunger among some of the negroes on the plantations. The heads of negro families have been without present resources and without future prospsects. The wise planter and farmer has said to his negro employes and tenants:

"You never made anything this year. I never made anything this year. But we will do our best and I will see what resources I can get together to keep you until next year, when we can all make a fresh start."

Another class of farmers, and we suspect that their number is too large, has said: "You never made anything this year. I never made anything this year. I cannot afford to feed you and your family until the beginning of the next crop year. You must go out and shift for yourselves."

This cold-blooded, business view of the situation, we suspect, has been the best assistance that the labor agent has received. It is not difficult to know what a negro farm hand will do when he and his family are facing hunger, when a labor agent offers him a railroad ticket and a promise of two dollars and a half a day in the industrial works of the North and East. That many of these negro emigrants, from one section to the other, are destined to suffer, and to regret their leaving the South is certain; it is equally certain that a few of the more progressive and determined will do well financially as compared with their previous experience.

The exodus, considered from the standpoint of the white man, will for the time being depress land values, generally speaking. Land will be in less demand than it has been since the war. There simply will not be enough labor to work the land heretofore devoted to farming purposes. Of course, there is to be no revolution of farming conditions; affairs will go on much the same. But land will be worth less and labor will be worth more in the future.

The exodus, furthermore, will hasten the general change now coming in farming conditions. The features of this change are, more livestock, more diversified farming and more white people coming in from the North and the West to buy up our cheap lands. In the long run, that is to say, in some years in the future, the exodus may have the effect of increasing land values, inasmuch as land buyers from the North and West prefer not to settle their families in country communities, peopled by negroes. The white man in one respect is like the negro—he wants to be among his own kind and he wants his own churches, schools and means of social relaxation at hand. Dealers in Southern farm lands have found it difficult to sell cheap rich lands to prospective buyers from the North and West, when the buyers learned that all their country neighbors would be negroes. These progressive settlers are more likely to come to a section sparsely settled than to a section inhabited by negroes.

This, however, is a development largely of the future. The present effect of the exodus will be to cheapen land and to perplex land owners, who see old conditions vanishing. The Advertiser said early in August, when the shadow of the crop disaster had projected itself in advance of its coming, that the planter, the land owner and the farmer should be as generous to the negro tenant and employe as it is in his power to be. The present crop failure is only an incident—a distressing incident, it is true, but one that will pass by. A new crop year is coming. With a new crop year there will come the need of labor on the farm.

The land owner and the farmer should be generous to the negro, who, like himself, is a sufferer from circumstances over which neither had any control. He should make his best effort to carry the negro until the negro and the farm could again be self-sustaining. The negro is to be pitied rather tha[illegible] present exodus. He is to [illegible] helpless head of his [illegible] o choose between see- for food and clothes, [illegible]nd his family away [illegible] and old associations [illegible]s about which he

A LONG-NEEDED AWAKENING.

12-10-16

Georgia, apparently, is upon the eve of that long-needed awakening to the importance of law and order, which must be a vital factor in her social and industrial salvation.

Constitution

With the migration of negroes to the north and east and all that it threatens of agricultural injury, the press and people of the state have become more aroused than ever to the necessity of sentiment and action that will suppress the mob.

"If Georgia is injured, agriculturally and industrially, by the negro exodus, the white people here have no one to blame but themselves," remarks Editor J. L. Herring, of The Tifton Gazette, in a well-considered editorial in which he touches the weak point of the whole situation. So directly and forcefully to the point is Editor Herring's statement of the case, that The Constitution reproduces it in full today. He continues the indictment of that inaction on the part of the white people which has permitted deplorable lawlessness to exist:

> They have allowed negroes to be lynched, five at a time, on nothing stronger than suspicion; they have allowed whole sections to be depopulated of them (notably, in several north Georgia counties); they have allowed them to be whitecapped and whipped, and their homes burned, with only the weakest and most spasmodic to apprehend or punish those guilty—when any efforts were made at all.

The indictment is true, every word of it. The appeal to humanity, to fairness and justice and right, has been, apparently, without effect. It is unfortunate for the people of Georgia that an appeal to the pocketbook should be necessary to bring back the enthronement of law; but if moral suasion is powerless, the question of personal interest has entered, and in no uncertain degree.

The trouble incident to the migration of negroes from Georgia and the south is exactly as Editor Herring has stated, and as The Constitution has time and again put it before the people of this state.

The one hopeful feature now is that the awakening has begun, even though it required the prospect of an industrial crisis to bring it about. Newspapers all over the state have taken up the subject with a view to impressing the public mind with the business danger that confronts us. The moral viewpoint has been reinforced by the appeal of the dollar.

If plants and plantations stand idle while markets are crying for their products, then communities will rise up to know why and to apply the remedy.

There is no secret about what must be done, if Georgia would save herself from threatened disaster, which, in some sections,

has already become serious.

In the first place, there must be no more mobs. Mob and mob spirit must be eliminated completely, so completely that there will be no danger of recurrence. If a negro be charged with a crime, even if it be known that he is guilty, he must be given the same fair treatment before the law that is accorded the white man. If anything, it would seem ignorance and childishness demand even more consideration than the crime which lacks that excuse.

But more than that, we must be fair to the negro. There is no use in beating about the bush; we have not shown that fairness in the past, nor are we showing it today, either in justice before the law, in facilities accorded for education or in other directions.

Argue it as you will, these things which we have not done are the things which we must do, or Georgia will suffer for it in proportion as she fails. Many Georgia counties have already begun to feel the pressure and they are crying out.

The awakening has been long in coming, but the growing signs of it are the more gratifying. Let's encourage it, bring it quickly. There is, perhaps, no single factor that means more to Georgia's future progress.

WOULD HELP BOTH RACES.

Discussing the migration of negroes from Georgia and other southern states to the north and east, The Fort Valley Uplift, a conservative negro educational publication suggests that one reason for it is the desire on the part of many negroes to secure better school facilities for their children.

While mob violence and the falsehood which has been built upon that foundation constitutes, perhaps, a strong factor in the migration of the negroes, there is scarcely a doubt that the educational feature enters into it. Negroes induced to go to the north undoubtedly believe they can secure better educational facilities there for their children whether they really succeed in getting them or not.

Georgia, as well as other southern states, is undoubtedly behind in the matter of negro education; unfair in the matter of facilities, in the quality of teachers and instructors, and in the pay of those expected to impart proper instruction to negro children.

We have proceeded upon the theory that education would, in his own mind at least, carry the negro beyond his sphere; that it would give him higher ideas of himself and make of him a poorer and less satisfactory workman. That is nonsense.

If we look over the list of the most outrageous crimes committed by negroes, we find that they are generally the work of illiterate negro brutes. Crimes of educated negroes are fewer and of a minor nature, compared to those committed by negroes in whom the brutal instinct predominates. Education minimizes or removes that instinct, and morally the properly educated negro is the better citizen, just as is the educated white.

The right sort of education makes a better workman, no matter what his sphere. A trained horse, a trained dog, make better animals. A ditch digger who can read and write makes a better ditch digger. An illiterate cook or washerwoman must fall short in service of one who possesses the fundamentals of an education.

There are two very good reasons why it is not only due the negroes, but is an important safeguard to the whites themselves, to provide a thorough and efficient educational system for the negroes.

In the quotation published today from The Fort Valley Uplift, it is declared an acknowledged fact that schools for negroes, "especially in the country districts where the great masses of the negroes live, with very rare exceptions, amount to practically nothing."

This should not be. Education will make a better cotton picker and a more efficient plowman. It would mean both a better type of citizen and a better farm laborer.

It is not only a question of duty to the negro race, but of duty to the whites, to ourselves, that there should be improvement of a material sort in the system of education provided for them.

Georgia will do herself an important and a lasting service when she supplies it.

Atlanta, Ga.

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Urges Better Educational Advantages Should Be Given Negroes of South

(From The Fort Valley Uplift.)

Many negroes also desire to go nort with the hope of having better school facilities for their children. It is a fact acknowledged by practically all well-informe men that the public schools for negroes, espe cially in the country districts where the grea nasses of negroes live, with very rare exeptions, amount to practically nothing. Ineed, we have more than once heard intelgent men express the belief that the little money expended on them was wasted. A letter received by the principal of this institution a few days ago may give some light on this phase of the question. A farmer from a nearby county wrote: "We wants you to please ricommend a good teacher for our school. We has a good school with about 50 pupils and wants a good teacher." The principal replied asking him to state what salary would be paid and what the teacher would be charged for board. He replied promptly, saying: "I saw the supernntender last night and he told me that the wagers of all the teachers had been cut from $16.80 to $14.40 a month." When we remember that the teacher must pay board out of this salary we can easily surmise just about the kind of a teacher they will get. It must be remembered, too, that $14.40 per month is the only expenditure of any kind that the public school authorities will make for the fifty children who will attend this school for about four months in each year and for twenty-five to fifty others in the same districts who will not attend at all. The school is probably taught in a negro church, lodge hall or an abandoned farm house, the public school authorities making no provision whatever for a building. When a man who "wants a good teacher" for his children notes such indifference and neglect on the part of the public school authorities for negroes while a comparatively good school house and a teacher who is paid from $35 to $50 per month are provided for fifteen or twenty white children in the same district hears that in some other section not only good teachers, but good school houses and books are furnished for all children, he is not only willing but anxious to find that place.

The last and by all means the most important reason for the unrest among negroes at this time is an earnest and deep-seated desire to find some place where they may enjoy a fair degree of personal liberty and be free from the fear of mob violence.

Briefly and perhaps bluntly stated, these are the principal reasons why negroes are going north in such large numbers.

Labor-1916

Migration

KEEPING THE NEGRO AT HOME.

The migration of negroes from Georgia to states north and east, and particularly from the southwestern section of the state where the extent of it has been greatest, has led to a well-advised concerted movement to check it for imperative industrial reasons. Constitution

Loss of much of the state's best labor is one of the prices Georgia is paying for unchecked mob activity against negroes often charged only with ordinary crimes. Current dispatches from Albany, Ga., in the center of the section apparently most affected, and where efforts are being made to stop the exodus by spreading correct information among the negroes, say:

> The heaviest migration of negroes has been from those counties in which there have been the worst outbreaks against negroes. It is developed by investigation that where there have been lynchings, the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of plots for the removal or extermination of the race. Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty county, which is considered significant in view of the fact that this is one of the counties in southwest Georgia in which a lynching has never occurred.

These statements are most significant. Mob law such as we have known in Georgia has furnished emigration agents with all the leverage they want; it is a foundation upon which it is easy to build with a well concocted lie or two, and they have not been slow to take advantage of it.

This loss of her best labor is another penalty Georgia is paying for her indifference and inactivity in suppressing mob law. It is one of many, but a serious one. In fact, so serious is it that the general assembly has several times legislated against emigration agents and put heavy license taxes upon them.

It is only within recent years that these emigration agents have used and built upon the lynching argument. Lynching for causes less serious has been the outgrowth of mob execution for the one more heinous crime, in connection with which many have felt there was justification for it.

Mob activity has fed upon itself and grown from bad to worse, until it has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem. It is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not half-heartedly nor half-way, but wholly and determinedly. Georgia courts will convict and inflict prompt penalty in case of guilt, and particularly have they shown that purpose in dealing with those charged with assaults upon women.

"Back to the law" is a slogan that should appeal everywhere upon purely a moral basis; but if it will not in sufficient force, then we are confronted now by the possibility of serious industrial calamity which must follow upon the removal of Georgia's best and most satisfactory farm labor.

The southwest Georgia movement to stop the exodus of negroes is a movement in the right direction. They are better off here than they could possibly be anywhere else, and those who have been tricked into going have discovered it to their sorrow.

THE EXODUS OF NEGRO LABOR.

Editorial

The Birmingham News of Sunday carried a strong and interesting editorial on the great problem which confronts the people of Alabama, especially the farmers, the problem of negro labor which is leaving Alabama for more tempting wages in the West and North. The News quotes "credible sources of information" as estimating the aggregate exodus of Alabama negroes in recent times as high as fifteen thousand, though The News thinks this may be an exaggeration.

The News goes into the causes of this notable drift of the negroes away from Alabama farms. These causes may be listed briefly as follows: The shortage of common labor in the North and West, owing to the fact that all labor that is in the least skilled have been drafted by the manufacturing plants to handle unusual outputs, the recent overflows in Alabama (our contemporary should here have mentioned the boll weevil), Birmingham coal mines have not been working full time while the ore mines have had an abundance of labor, "though it is said that recently much of the draft for the exodus has come from the ore mines." Labor agents from the North and West have been active in Alabama and other Southern States, rounding up negroes on a promise of higheer wages in the manufacturing plants. One well informed negro told the editor of The News that he thought the exodus was in some measure due to the shortage of school facilities in Alabama and the promise that the negroes would find plenty of good schools in the North.

Causes.

We quote from the sound advice of The News gives the negroes:

The News regrets to see this exodus. This paper does not believe that it is good for the negroes any more than it is for the whites. The South needs all the labor it has, and the South is the best place, take it altogether, for the negro. He is better understood here, there is more sympathy with him, there is far more patience with him. He will find in the North two serious troubles in his way. The first will be that if he is to earn double the wages he has had here, he will be forced to do double the work. He will have hard taskmasters, who will ruthlessly throw him aside, if he is slow or shirking. In the second place he wil find that his extra earnings will be consumed in the extra expense enforced by the colder Winters—in more clothing, better houses and more food. The writer well remembers meeting in Minnesota some years ago a negro carriage driver who showed in his speech his Southern rearing. He was asked how he was getting along in the North. "Boss," he replied, "I gits heaps more wages up here, but I has to spend all I makes keeping my folks warm in de Winter. I ain't savin' nuthin.' I am gwine back home fust chance I gits."

Attention is also drawn to the fact that negro laborers will find their situation in the North disagreeable on account of the "antagonism" of the white working classes who resent the competition of the black man. There can be no doubt that this is an important feature of negro life in the North.

When the war is over there wil be a reaction from the present flush times in the munitions plants which are working overtime. The skilled laborers engaged in this work will seek their old places as common laborers, for it is not probable that the munitions will continue to operate on anything like the speed basis on which they now operate.

When the farmer who depends upon negro labor goes to put in his crop next spring he will see that he is face to face with an ugly situation if he has been unable to keep negroes on his place. The farmers of the Black Belt of Alabama cannot get on without negro labor. Theoretically it is a fine thing to say that we will substitute white labor from abroad or from somewhere else. But where is that labor? It is not here. It is not to be found in the North and West for those sections are now suffering from labor shortages; that's why negro laborers are leaving.

And the negro will not come back once he leaves the South.

Mister Christmas.

I.

Yonder's Mister Christmas
Trompin' down the snow,
Children haven't seen him
Since long an' **long** ago!

II.

Come on, Mister Christmas,
Glad to see your face,
But don't forget to warm your hands
At the **old** folks' fireplace.

* * * * *

Why Make Us Hungry?

"If there is ice in the gutters this morning," says Houston Post Bailey, "if the fire burns brightly in the grate, if the pungent odor of the juicy ham tickles your nostrils as the tinkling of the breakfast bell strums a melody on your ear drums—don't forget the fellow on the outside!"

* * * * *

The Unfriendly Fire.

I.

I wish the Fire wouldn't sing,
When winter winds are hummin',
Or ever say a single thing
Of hotter times a-comin'!

II.

It scares the pictures on the wall—
It makes the curtains rustle,
For this old world is hot enough
To make a sinner hustle!

* * * * *

The Billville Banner.

Got over Thanksgiving all right. (Lord help us to pull through Christmas!)

Like other folks who live at home and raise something besides Cain, we had turkey on Thursday.

Our constant prayer is that we'll never be rich enough to raise prices on the poor.

We take the world as we find it, but we never take more than we can tote away.

* * * * *

Light!

See the country smilin'?
Ain't it lookin' bright!
Seems like God has said again:
"Let there be Light!"

* * * * *

But Why Give Us Away?

He's always saying something "out of meeting"—is George Bailey, is in this:

"The model husband who stays home of nights and becomes a good home man gets a good deal of praise from people who do not happen to know that he is a chronic rheumatic."

* * * * *

Queer Country Capers.

The Musket Ridge correspondent of The Dalton Citizen sends in these items:

"The big hall clock at the home of Tim Simpkins fell with a crash the other day just a minute or two after Tim's mother-in-law had moved from the spot. Tim says the old clock always seemed a bit slow.

"Aaron Skull, our obliging undertaker, has just put up a sign over his door that reads thusly—'Eventually, why not now?' Over the jail door is a sign, 'No admittance.'

"Atlas Hellwanger is putting in a new hearth at his home. He contemplates building a condition to his house if his second girl Josie gets married this fall."

STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Unlynchable Facts.

The lynching of the negro, Anthony Crawford, in Abbeville was provoked by the negro's commission of the crime of assault and battery on a white man after he had quarreled with and cursed another white man. Granting, by stretch of imagination and for the sake of the discussion, that the killing of a negro in these circumstances by a concourse of white persons is an act not to be harshly condemned, granting that the laws of South Carolina are not made for the protection of negroes, granting even that the murder of a negro is not a crime, thus granting incidentally the absolution of public opinion to the members of a mob who raid a jail, overpower a sheriff and kill a negro, it may be observed, in passing, that Anthony Crawford would not have been lynched had he been white. Never in the history of South Carolina in such circumstances has a white man been lynched. Had this man been white, however turbulent and desperate, there would have been two mobs, if one, in Abbeville last Saturday, the one of his enemies and the other of his friends and what turned out to be a lynching would have been a battle between the two parties—such a battle as used to be fought between factions in the mountains of Kentucky and of West Virginia.

These things being indisputable, no time or space need be wasted here in strong adjectives condemning the "lynching," but certain practical suggestions may have weight with the people of Abbeville and of South Carolina in relation to it.

At this time, apprehension is felt throughout the South on account of a movement of negro labor to the Northern States. Remonstrance against it is generally expressed in this part of the country. While The State believes that it will attain to no great proportions, it is possible that The State is mistaken. That some thousands of negroes already have migrated is certain and that, temporarily, negroes are receiving higher wages in the North than they are offered in the South is beyond doubt. By permitting a negro to be lynched for assault and battery and by declaring that a mob may kill a negro for that offense, do white people wish to accelerate this movement northward of the negro population? Whenever the North resolves to assist the negroes to leave the South, not all the laws against emigration agents that can be enacted will prevent it. In this age the circulation of letters and posters is too easy and railroad travel is too cheap for the going even of negroes to be stopped if they wish to go. Nearly 40 per cent. of the negroes can read and write a little. Were a movement of negroes from South Carolina to start lynching of persons encouraging it, it would merely hasten the exodus. The flight of the Israelites from Egypt still has its lesson.

The boll weevil will arrive in South Carolina in a year or two and it will arrive in the Savannah river counties first. It is within a hundred miles or less of Abbeville now. The principal danger that it threatens is demoralization of labor. Under the direction of intelligent and informed farmers and land owners it can be combated, but not without labor and plenty of it. In brief, to keep the labor on the farms of South Carolina will be the complex and difficult problem that the land owning farmers of Abbeville and of all South Carolina will have to grapple with in the next two or three years.

In the Abbeville case no question of attack on a woman arises. Shall the right to a trial in the courts, by a white jury and a white judge, be denied to a negro who has committed an aggravated assault and battery on a white man? The Abbeville victim was a land owner, a "rich negro." Shall the negroes be put on notice that no matter what they do they shall have no rights in the courts of justice—that courts of justice and the protection of jails are not for them?

The State would prefer to deal with this matter as one of morals, but, that being apparently futile, it may be as well to get down on the lower level of the pocketbook. Shall the negroes be driven out of South Carolina? Shall an Abbeville mob tell them that their case is hopeless, absolutely hopeless, and that their sole safety is in flight? To say that they have but to behave themselves is to trifle. White men quarrel and fight, committing assaults. The negroes will never deport themselves better than do the white people. Shall the farms be depopulated? Shall they be desolated? Shall the mob go into partnership with the boll weevil to drive away the labor from the farms and bankrupt this Southern country?

For two or three years lynching has been on the wane in South Carolina. Whether or not the Abbeville affair shall give it a new start is for the white people to determine.

The time has come when the lynching of a negro may be expensive. The time has come when it may be easier to be rid of negroes than by lynching them—when the task is to keep them. Mobs in these days may lynch their pocketbooks.

We leave the question with the land owning farmers of South Carolina. Hard facts are unlynchable.

CAUSE OF UNREST AMONG COLORED LABORERS SOUTH

Christian Recorder 11-9-16

Movement Northward Due to Low Wages and Other Handicaps.

9-4-16

Wilson Jefferson, in concluding in he Evening Post of New York an xhaustive discussion of the effect of he European war upon the colored merican, says: To get a glimpse of he possibilities wrapped up in Negro abor one has only to investigate the more progressive of the manufacturng cities of the south. Birmingham, Ala., depends almost wholly upon the Negro for its unskilled and semiskilled abor. Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis nd Jacksonville do likewise. But in ll of these towns, save in some intances in Birmingham, wages are too ow, housing conditions are poor and he advantages for recreation and leasure exceedingly limited.

It will be from these localities that Negroes will emigrate to the middle west and east and to localities where wages are good and where there are opportunities for pleasure and self improvement. No class of labor remains satisfied indefinitely under oppressive conditions. The Negro laborer is no exception to the rule. He has tried the south. He is willing to try the east and middle west. All he has awaited is a genuine call, based upon a real and lasting need.

This movement eastward and westward of unskilled Negro labor will both directly and indirectly help the professional Negro. The younger element of Negro workers, those of ambition and of some training in the schools, will be constantly emerging from the unskilled to the semiskilled and skilled classes, with a consequent increase in their payrolls and a betterment in their methods of living.

This will give the Negro professional man a hold in many not strictly Negro communities and will give him what a few of his colleagues now possess in the larger centers—a clientele that will be of all colors and of all races. It will allow those of marked natural ability to rise higher in their profession than they would if limited in their practice to only one race and class.

A decidedly better treatment of the Negro, both in the north and in the south, will grow out of this scattering of the race. The old condition grew out of the fact that the demand for his labor has been limited and the supply unlimited. Other influences, some sinister and some not so sinister, have worked against him. In the south it has been that old and seemingly ineradical prejudice which would give to him only those things which the white man did not want.

Not infrequently the ostracism that came to the Negro in the east and middle west came by virtue of the fact that in religion, in race and sometimes in politics he has been an outsider. It is not unnatural in the small community for the priest to intercede with the employer for his flock and for those of his persuasion. Neither is it out of the ordinary for the politician to desire to control jobs out of the narrow range of political appointments.

Closer ties still are those of race and language and nationality. The Negro heretofore, with merely sentiment on his side, has not been able to overcome these barriers. But, if all signs fail not, the conflict now raging will so lessen the effectiveness of these agencies that the black man will not find it difficult to win a place and hold it n our larger industrial and economic cheme of things.

THE NEGRO EXODUS

Savannah Tribune

"The enormous demand for labor and the changing conditions brought about by the boll weevil in certain parts of the South have caused an exodus of Negroes which may be serious. Great colonies of Negroes have gone North to work in factories, in the packing houses and on the railroads.

"The South needs every able bodied Negro that is now south of the line, and every Negro who remains south of the line will in the end do better than he will do in the north. The Negro has been a tremendous factor in the development of agriculture and all the commerce of the South. But in the meantime, if we are to keep him here and we are to have the best use of his business capacity, there is a certain duty that the white man himself must discharge in his relation to the Negro.

"The ousiness of lynching Negroes is bad, and we believe that it is declining, but the worst thing is that often the wrong Negro is lynched. The Negro should be protected in all of his legal rights. Further, in some communities some white people make money at the expense of the Negro's lack of intelligence. Unfair dealing with the Negro is not a custom in the South. It is not the rule, but here and there the taking of enormous profits from the labor of the Negro is known to exist."—Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal.

Washerwomen's League Asks City's Protection From Many Collectors

Constitution 12-23-16

Macon, Ga., September 22.—(Special.) Macon has a league of washerwomen and they are demanding their "rights," not in the shape of increased pay or shorter hours, but relief from the alleged abuse of "loan sharks" and furniture store collectors.

The league today filed a petition with the mayor and council asking for the passage of a city ordinance to keep the collectors from entering their homes and cursing and otherwise abusing them. They claim that white people do not pay them enough, and that they are forced to borrow money to make both ends meet, and after doing so they are continually harassed by the collectors, who, they claim, enter their homes and abuse them when they are unable to pay right on the dot.

Labor - 1916
Migration
Democrat & Chronicle
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WHY NEGROES ARE COMING NORTH.

As might have been expected, more than the lure of far-away fields is causing negroes to come from the South to the North. The hard fact seems to be that many do not see how they can exist where they are until another crop is harvested.

The past season has been a bad one for many parts of the South, as a result of flood and drought, with the boll weevil thrown in. In Alabama hundreds of negroes have left the land for near-by mines and mills, while others have ventured North. If they had remained where they were they would have had to live on the charity of the more fortunate whites, and it appears that they felt there would not be enough of that to go around in the lean winter approaching.

This situation makes prominent one of the conditions of pronounced success even in scientific farming in the South. It is the possession of free capital. Those who have it now are buying what crops, poultry and other live stock the departing negroes have, and, of course, are not paying high prices for them. For instance, Northerners in Alabama are buying No. 1 hay at $7 a ton and No. 2 at $6, while the price for No. 1 on the New York market is about $21, and for No. 2 from $18 to $19, and they will probably be higher next March. Worse still, the price of land has fallen to about three-quarters of its previous value because of the bad year.

Persons who propose to make a fortune farming in the South should put the venture off until they possess two requisites: scientific knowledge of agriculture tempered by experience gained on the ground where they propose to operate, and a fair amount of capital. If they experiment without these, they are apt soon to find themselves in the plight of the negroes, following the trail to the mills or to the North.

A SOUTHERN DUTY.

Commenting upon statements made in northern publications, incident to the recent migration of negroes persuaded to leave their southern homes by glowing offers of high wages, to the effect that "the social conscience of the south is astir in regard to the negro," The Savannah Morning News remarks that it might be well for the northern social conscience to do a little stirring on its own part, and says:

> But perhaps it is better to say here that it is the business and duty of the white people of the south to extend to the negroes such treatment only as is fair and just. Wholesale arrests of negroes because they are negroes—arrests that would not be made if they were white under similar circumstances; ill treatment of negroes because their skin is black, lynching of negroes—these things must not be countenanced by white people. The right to live and to invest the earnings of thrift must not be denied to negroes.

Therein lies the whole gist of the matter—the situation as we have to deal with it. There is no use in our concerning ourselves further about the northern conscience or what some of the rabid and unregenerate of that part of the country may have to say about us. It's a favorite pastime of theirs to dig and jab at the "beam" in somebody else's eye, and they would find something to fume about even if there wasn't a single negro anywhere in the south.

We have our problem, its solution rests with us, and the question is, what are we going to do about it?

If the south has an awakened social conscience and the north hasn't, it's all the more creditable to us. We believe it has, and that it is going to establish fairness and justice and equity wherever they have been lacking.

The idea that fair and just treatment in any way involves social equality is all poppycock. Any fear that reasonable education would destroy the value of the negro in his own sphere is equally absurd. Proper education will make of the negro a better laborer, a better farmhand, a better artisan, or a better anything else at which he may turn his hand.

We must first definitely banish the mob and establish assurance that the p... charged with crime shall have the same fair treatment before the courts as the white man. When we have done that, the rest will come easy.

But it is our problem and we propose to solve it in accordance with the conditions and the lights before us. Sympathetic interest that understands and co-operates is welcome, but for the taunts and sneers of ignorant prejudice we have neither time nor concern.

NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The Atlanta Constitution of a recent date, noting the drain being made on the supply of negro labor in the state through the efforts of labor agents seeking men for work in other states, attributes the losses to the effect of the lynching mania with which the minds of so large a class of the people of the state are obsessed. "Mob activity," says the Constitution, "has grown from bad to worse until it has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem. It is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not half-heartedly, not halfway, but wholly and determinedly." The number of negroes lynched in the state during the year about to close, breaks the record, we believe, and according to a statement made in the Constitution negroes are easiest tolled away from those sections where there have been lynchings. One county, Dougherty, where there has never been a case of mob violence, it is reported, has a large and satisfied negro population and the labor agents have been able to make no kind of impression upon them. The negro would prefer the south if he can only live here and be protected in his rights.

There have been those in the past who have declared that "negro labor is a positive menace to economic progress of the south," but there are very few who are saying that now. It only needs to recall the fact that almost every southern state has a law penalizing the solicitations of labor agents who go among negroes seeking to persuade them to go elsewhere. The negro is specially adapted to the service needed of laboring men especially in the agricultural and cotton regions of the south and it would seem, from the energy with which the Constitution is protesting against his mistreatment, that the time has come for a complete overhauling of sentiment as to his status and his claims upon justice and fair dealing. It is being made plain that in order to hold this dependable labor among us we have got to provide better living conditions, better housing and better pay; and, in addition, we have got to set our faces resolutely toward the necessity and the obligation we are under to see that his guarantee of equality before the law is recognized and maintained.

It is, as the Constitution rightly says, a serious problem, the solution of which it will not be safe very much longer to postpone.

Urges Better Educational Advantages Should Be Given Negroes of South

(From The Fort Valley Uplift.)

Many negroes also desire to go north with the hope of having better school facilities for their children. It is a fact acknowledged by practically all well-informed men that the public schools for negroes, especially in the country districts where the great masses of negroes live, with very rare exceptions, amount to practically nothing. Indeed, we have more than once heard intelligent men express the belief that the little money expended on them was wasted. A letter received by the principal of this institution a few days ago may give some light on this phase of the question. A farmer from a nearby county wrote: "We wants you to please ricommend a good teacher for our school. We has a good school with about 50 pupils and wants a good teacher." The principal replied asking him to state what salary would be paid and what the teacher would be charged for board. He replied promptly, saying: "I saw the superntender last night and he told me that the wagers of all the teachers had been cut from $16.80 to $14.40 a month." When we remember that the teacher must pay board out of this salary we can easily surmise just about the kind of a teacher they will get. It must be remembered, too, that $14.40 per month is the only expenditure of any kind that the public school authorities will make for the fifty children who will attend this school for about four months in each year and for twenty-five to fifty others in the same districts who will not attend at all. The school is probably taught in a negro church, lodge hall or an abandoned farm house, the public school authorities making no provision whatever for a building. When a man who "wants a good teacher" for his children notes such indifference and neglect on the part of the public school authorities for negroes while a comparatively good school house and a teacher who is paid from $35 to $50 per month are provided for fifteen or twenty white children in the same district hears that in some other section not only good teachers, but good school houses and books are furnished for all children, he is not only willing but anxious to find that place.

The last and by all means the most important reason for the unrest among negroes at this time is an earnest and deep-seated desire to find some place where they may enjoy a fair degree of personal liberty and be free from the fear of mob violence.

Briefly and perhaps bluntly stated, these are the principal reasons why negroes are going north in such large numbers.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

ss: Boston, Mass.

WHY NEGROES COME NORTH

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph]

Colored men are still leaving their homes in the South and coming North, though we no longer hear the suggestion that it is to colonize them for voting purposes. There is a more durable and conclusive reason.

Since there has been a great falling off in immigration, due to the war, and employment for everybody, also due to the war, there has been such a scarcity of labor, particularly unskilled labor, that many operations have not been conducted to their full advantage. The return of laborers to Europe has aggravated a situation which reduced immigration made bad enough.

There was an opening for the negro of the South who was willing to come North and fill the gap. Many have done so, but there is room and opportunity for more. They get better wages and labor under better conditions than is generally the case at their homes, and if they choose to remain here permanently they will enjoy civil rights which race prejudice withholds from them in the Southern States.

Until the war is over, and possibly for a long time thereafter, we shall have to depend upon our own resources for much of the unskilled labor needed. If the negro of the South can supply the want, it will be obviously to his advantage, and probably to the advantage of the employer.

EXPRESS

: Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY NEGROES ARE MIGRATING

Can't stand race prejudice in south, explains Chicago editor.

Negroes are not treated any more unfairly in the south now than they have been at any time since the Civil War, but they are awakening to the fact that they can be financially and socially independent in the less-prejudiced North, according to R. S. Abbott, a negro who was in Buffalo yesterday on his way home from Savannah, Ga. Abbott is founder and editor of the Chicago Defender, a publication for the negro race.

Abbott came North when fourteen years old after graduating from the Hampton institute of Hampton, Va. He attended the Kent College of Law in Chicago up to 1900. His weekly was founded in 1905.

Abbott's trip South was to learn for himself why the negroes are migrating He says that the negroes have more than sufficient reason. In Savannah, he said, they are allowed to occupy only certain seats in street cars and that when a white person is standing a seat must be vacated by negroes.

On the steam lines the conditions are as bad, he said. On the trip North many migrating negroes had to stand in the passenger section of one compartment car, while in the day coach in the rear there never were more than eight white passengers. Abbott also said that he wanted to go South on a coast steamer, but was told that he would have to travel in the steerage.

In the South, negroes with a trade earn never more than $1.75 a day, Abbott said, and laborers get from $5 to $6 a week. Woman servants are paid about $2 a month and young nurse girls frequently get only $1 a month of all-day service.

EVENING TELEGRAM

s: Philadelphia, Pa.

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BANNER

Nashville Tenn.

DEC 5 1916

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

There has been some effort to make it appear that the recent migration of negroes north is the result of a scheme to colonize Republican voters in the doubtful states of that section. That theory would hardly bear analysis and has come mostly of campaign excitement. There may be possible attempts in some localities by politicians to bring the new arrivals to the polls, but it will not be those who have induced them to emigrate who will do this and, under the law, of course, they would not be eligible to vote. The Department of Justice at Washington has been giving instructions that a guard be maintained against anything of that kind.

Politics has had no part in the hegira; the negroes were carried North for their labor, not their votes.

An educated negro at Columbia has sent the Banner a communication on the subject which is printed on this page. His view is jaundiced and his theory as to the cause of the exodus further from the truth than that which has imputed the movement to political machination. This correspondent frets fatuously over the lack of race equality and brings the old indictment against the South of injustice to the black man. He had just about as well protest against the weather or other natural phenomena not to his liking—complain that the summers are too warm or the winters too cold, that wolves are not good play fellows and lambs lack spirit—that his own skin is black and the leopard has spots, as to expect any speedy abolition of the distinction made between negroes and whites in the South, and the difference is not so marked in the North that it may be greatly noticed.

But it is not pertinent to argue that point here. The negroes who have gone North haven't gone because of any bad treatment accorded them here. They have gone because agents in search of labor needed in the great industries in the North came South in search of labor and offered them higher wages than they were making here. They didn't go expecting equality with the whites or because of any injustice they may think they suffer here.

A great many have been taken to West Virginia, a part of the old slaveholding South, where sentiment respecting the races doesn't differ materially from that in any other part of the South.

It is not recorded that the agents who have come South offered inducements to educated negroes to go North. The demand for negroes in office positions in the Northern industries is n manifest and not likely to be soon; not even the skilled laborers of the race are offered any inducement to migrate. It is negro muscle and brawn that is wanted; it is wanted for rough work and no philanthropic reason plays any part in the matter. It is not the people of the North who are after the Southern negroes, but cold-blooded capital that is void of sentiment of any kind and needs labor. The European supply has been cut off and the Southern negroes furnish the only resource in time of a great emergency.

The whole gist of the matter is this: All kinds of industry is exceedingly active in the North now; labor is in acute demand and immigration has ceased. Both phases of the phenomenon are largely attributable to the European war.

The Banner hopes that the prophecies being made that the end of the war in Europe will bring a collapse of the great activity of American industry will not be verified. It confidently believes they are exaggerated. But assuredly when the demand for war munitions ceases a part at least of the present activity will cease with it.

At any rate, when the war ends immigration will be renewed. It will likely be greater than ever before. It has always been so following wars in Europe. The people of the desolated lands will likely come in swarms to seek the blessings of peace and plenty that abound in America. In that day the negroes that are now going North are going to be thrown into competition with the white labor that comes from Europe and the Northern employer will give the negro no preference. Labor conditions in the North are not always what they are now. They have empty dinner pails and bread lines there sometimes.

However the Southern white man may treat the negro, he prefers negro labor to any other. That is one reason why the immigration that crowded into and built up other sections of the country has avoided the South.

Labor competition, as a rule, is much more seriously felt in the North than it is in the South, and when that condition returns up there, as it surely will return some day, the Southern negroes who have gone there are likely to find themselves in a bad way.

Journal

ss: LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEC 5 1916

Paying the Price.

Georgia is harvesting some of the fruits of her indulgence in mob law.

Among these is the migration of negroes from the State to such an extent as seriously to impair the labor supply. The emigration agents lately have found in Georgia a profitable field for their operations and the Legislature has endeavored to block them by placing heavy license taxes on them; but with the negroes intimidated as they have been by the mobs which have disgraced the State no such efforts to stop their leaving have proved effective.

The Atlanta Constitution confesses that "mob activity has grown from bad to worse until it has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem. It is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not half-heartedly, not half-way, but wholly and determinedly."

It is the counties in which the lynchers have been most active that have suffered most by the exodus of the negroes. "It is developed by investigation," says a dispatch to the Constitution, "that where there have been lynchings the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of plots for the removal or extermination of the race. Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty county, which is considered significant in view of the fact that this is one of the counties in Southwest Georgia in which a lynching has never occurred."

There is an alarmed concerted effort in Georgia now to stop this emigration, which is by no means as efficacious as would have been a concerted effort to prevent and put down the outrages of the lynchers.

Labor-1916
Migration

PRESS PRESS
Detroit, Mich.

NEGRO LABOR PROVES WORTHY

Tested, the Negroes Are Showing the South Real Reliability.

Springfield, O., June 17.—In Farm and Fireside is an exceedingly interesting article concerning the regeneration of the farm lands of the southern states and how the rice crop is being developed there. Among other things the article says that when well handled, no laborer is more reliable or efficient under the existing climatic conditions than the Negro. "The trouble has been heretofore in the handling. By giving the black man exactly the same food, care and pay accorded to his white help, Fred Gibson of Stuttgart, a young farmer whose record is one of the chapters in the story of the agricultural south, has succeeded in solving the vexatious labor problem. On a full stomach the Negro works as well in the fields as any white man. It is only when he comes in from the hills, carrying his own bacon and biscuits in a bag, and attempts to sustain his strength on insufficient and improper food, that he lags behind and becomes worthless in comparison with the white man. In this finding Mr. Gibson is corroborated by Gerald Fitzgerald, manager of what is declared by experts to be the finest fruit farm in Texas."

ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Causes

AS TO NEGRO MIGRATION.

Columbia State.

The surest way to p event the migration of Southern negroes is to treat them fairly, pay them what their labor is worth and see that they enjoy the rights to which they are entitled.

This being the practice of employers, the loss of negro labor by the South will be of negligible importance. A few may leave but they will come back. The negroes undoubtedly prefer the South to the North as a dwelling place.

The time has come when the negroes will live in the land where they have the fairest chances. If the pretensions of the Northern people that the negroes are treated better by them than in the South are true, the negroes will not stay in the South.

Southern employers need no be alarmed. The negroes will not be allowed to settle in the North in large numbers. On account of a temporary scarcity of labor, due to the European war, some Northern employers are employing Southern negroes, but, annoying as it is, no considerable or permanent movement of the negroes is indicated by it.

At the same time, if the white South really wants the negroes the thing to do is to cause the negroes to want to stay in the South. If the North persists in its industrial boycott of negroes it may be possible to keep them in the South and force them to be bondmen, but if the North would have the negroes, the only way to keep them in the South is to accord to them the rights of freemen under the law.

If there be any truth in the conventional charge of some of the Northern people that the negroes are oppressed in the South, the explanation of it is that the industrial North closes itself against the reception of negroes.

GAZETTE TIMES
: Pittsburg, Pa.

Mobile Register: A great many reasons are advanced for the exodus of negroes in response to the promises made them of employment in the Northern states, but one reason is sufficient; the negro is nomadic by nature; he always wants to go somewhere; he is seldom settled for good in any place; he camps rather than domesticates. It is said that he is the victim of adverse conditions, ill-treated, half-paid and oppressed. Not so, as a general thing. He is what he is, for the most part. Education probably will cure much of this restlessness, but, in the present status, it must be expected that the negro will travel whenever he is offered the chance. As we have said, it is his nature.

NEGROES SUE ARMY OFFICER.

Damages of $104,813 Asked of Major General Bell, Texas City and Board of Trade.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday.—An action against Major General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., and two other defendants was filed in the United States Court here to-day on behalf of twenty-six negroes, who ask damages amounting to $104,813.

Texas City and the Texas City Board of Trade are co-defendants. The negroes charge that after the tropical hurricane of last August they were arrested and set at work with no promise of pay. General Bell was in command of troops then stationed at Texas City.

FLOOD VICTIMS STARVING.

Two Thousand Marooned in Louisiana Send Appeal for Help.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—At least 2,000 persons, mostly negroes, are facing starvation in the back country, west of Newellton, La., as a result of the flood, and some actually are starving, according to long distance telephone messages received here to-night from Martin Jacoby, Mayor of Newellton, and Julius Solomon, Town Marshal. An appeal for help has been sent broadcast.

Three persons have been drowned and much property damage is reported.

The flood now includes eight parishes, the Mississippi, Red, Black and Atchafalaya rivers being out of their banks. Several hundred thousand acres are inundated.

TRIBUNE
: New York City

DEC 24 1916

Why Negroes Come North

(From The Philadelphia Telegraph)

Colored men are still leaving their homes in the South and coming North, though we no longer hear the suggestion that it is to colonize them for voting purposes. There is a more durable and conclusive reason.

Since there has been a great falling off in immigration, due to the war, and employment for everybody, also due to the war, there has been such a scarcity of labor, particularly unskilled labor, that many operations have not been conducted to their full advantage. The return of laborers to Europe has aggravated a situation which reduced immigration made bad enough.

There was an opening for the negro of the South who was willing to come North and fill the gap. Many have done so, but there is room and opportunity for more. They get better wages and labor under better conditions than is generally the case at their homes, and if they choose to remain here permanently they will enjoy civil rights which race prejudice withholds from them in the Southern states.

Until the war is over, and possibly for a long time thereafter, we shall have to depend upon our own resources for much of the unskilled labor needed. If the negro of the South can supply the want it will be obviously to his advantage, and probably to the advantage of the employer.

From LEADER
Address: Cleveland, Ohio

Date

GETTING RESULTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most ruthless and violent of the southern states in the suppression and intimidation of the negro race is Georgia. There, Judge Lynch sits in almost undisputed authority. Its mob outrages and murders have brought forth protests and warnings even from neighboring commonwealths, which also refuse the protection of the law to colored citizens.

Up to the present time Georgia has remained defiant in the face of state and national indignation. But now it is paying the penalty of its savagery. Employment agencies seeking to supply the urgent labor needs of the north are taking its colored workers away from it. The exodus has become so heavy that the entire state (which, of course, means the white people in it), is seriously alarmed. The Atlanta Constitution says of the situation:

"The heaviest migration of negroes has been from those counties in which there have been the worst outbreaks against negroes. Where there have been lynchings the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of the plots for the removal or extermination of the race. Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty county, which is considered significant in view of the fact that this is one of the few localities in Georgia in which a lynching has never occurred."

Yes, Georgia is paying the price. And it will surely have to pay more as time goes on, in more ways than one. Perhaps the rest of the south will take heed.

INTER OCEAN
s: Chicago, Ill.

DEC 12 1916

WAR GIVES THE NEGRO HIS CHANCE TO WORK

Present Shortage of Labor Causes Migration to the Manufacturing Cities.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

One of the largest of Chicago's hotels had trouble with its chambermaids a couple of weeks ago. They quit in a body. That night a telephone message came to one of the colored churches on the south side from the hotel management saying that 300 colored girls were wanted for chambermaids. There was a scurrying around and much more telephoning, for 300 unemployed girls who can do bedroom work of the kind required by a hotel of international reputation are hard to find in these days of plentiful work. But they were found and the next morning colored maids were on every floor in the big hotel.

The European war and the consequent shortage of labor in the United States have given the colored man his industrial opportunity. Previous to the war his greatest opening came through the hostile attitude of the labor unions, strange as it may seem. Now there is work in plenty for all and few are idle, whether skilled workmen or ordinary laborers.

Churches Employment Agencies.

Nearly every colored church has an employment agency which is one of its most active auxiliaries. The Young Men's Christian association at 3763 South Wabash avenue has an employment branch which fills more positions than any other agency among the colored people. The Young Women's Christian association at 3424 Rhodes avenue and the Phyllis Wheatley home at 3256 Rhodes avenue do similar work for women and girls. The Frederick Douglass center, 3032 South Wabash avenue, and the Wendell Phillips settlement, 2009 Walnut street, the two social centers among the race, find this one of their most valuable activities. The Negro Fellowship league, 3005 South State street, an organization of Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, is supported by its employment agency.

Labor agents from the stockyards packing houses and other big concerns patrol South State street every day, accosting every idle man they see and asking him if he cares for work.

Cause of Southern Migration.

Demand for cheap labor caused the colored man to be brought from Africa. Now that he is the master of his own destinies the same force is bringing him north. Shortage of crops, the boll weevil and lack of work in the south were added incentives causing him to leave that section of the country. The colored man wants to come north, where he can vote, send his children to school and have im-

proved opportunities. Nearly all of those who come north are said to be industrious.

"I can send my children to school here and can feel that my family is safe," said a colored man who had been a steamboat captain in Florida. "In the south I did not know when trouble might start in the town where I lived and in the excitement some of my family be murdered."

Arrivals of Varying Types.

Of an entirely different type was a southern field hand who had been in Chicago four days, got himself a revolver and went out and brutally murdered an aged white man returning from work.

The south has protested strenuously against the exodus. In Florida there is a penalty of $1,000 fine for any person convicted of employing a colored man to go out of the state. In Georgia the fine is $500. One labor agent for a big Chicago corporation escaped being locked up only by beating the local police in a race to an outgoing train.

In Macon, Ga., the police forcibly dispersed 1,000 Negroes, who were at the railroad station to get a train for Chicago and the next day the police asked for rifles to keep the colored men at home. In the rural parts of the state a form of peonism has been introduced by which a colored man must sign a year's contract before he can get work and becomes a fugitive if he leaves before the end of the year. Through the length and breadth of the south newspapers are demanding that northern labor agents be "run out of town" and that the Negroes be kept at home. They assert that the colored man cannot stand the northern winters. Whether Admiral Peary discovered the north pole or not, a colored man was with him at the point farthest north, so the race can endure cold if it wants to.

It is now almost as difficult for a colored man to leave some parts of the south as it was in the days of the "underground railroad" of sixty years ago. In many of the small towns he must explain where he is going before he can buy a railroad ticket. If he admits that he is coming to Chicago he does not get the ticket. He must travel by easy stages, buying tickets for short distances, until Tennessee or Kentucky is reached and he can slip across the Ohio river. Railroads gave excursions to the north until they feared southern state legislatures would retaliate. Then big employers of labor chartered their own trains. An empty train would be backed into a town and word passed around that anybody wanting to go north could get aboard. After it had lingered at enough towns to fill the train it made no more stops. Most of the passengers never went back. One stockyards plant brought several hundred butchers from its southern plant for the summer rush and sent them home again. Another offered a free return trip until Dec. 4.

The importation of laborers from the south is continuing. Last week 195 men arrived from Louisiana in one party to work for a stockyards concern. Even living quarters were waiting for them in houses which had been rented by their employers. Ocular evidence of the foothold colored labor has at the stockyards is shown at the Indiana avenue station of the South Side Elevated railroad when the trains come in from "the yards" at the close of the day's work.

Usually Not in the Unions.

Colored workers first got into the stockyards through a strike. They were not members of the union and when the unions went out the colored man went in. Though the labor has gone on record for admitting the colored man to the unions, many of the national organizations will not admit him and each local organization adopts a policy of its own. In Chicago the colored man with a union card from another city is permitted to work on union jobs, but he can seldom get into a local union.

"Union leaders look on the colored man as cheap labor," explained a man in touch with the situation. "Chicago is one of the few cities where he is either kept out or frozen out of the unions. If he has a union card from some other city he is permitted to work as long as there is plenty of work, but his card will not be transferred to the local union. It is not the colored man who does not believe in organization, but the union which forces him to be on the other side."

CHESTER, N. Y.

NEGROES LEAVE SOUTH

Fear Mob Violence at Hands of Whites.

Albany, Ga., Dec. 11.—At a conference held here between leading white men and negro men to determine the cause of negroes leaving this section of Georgia the fact was brought out that most of the negroes are leaving because they fear mob violence.

Prominent white men, who are large plantation owners and who are dependent upon negro labor, are striving to bring about conditions which will stop the migration of the negroes northward.

One negro farmer told how when at night an automobile would pass their home his little girl would cry and fret, fearing a mob was coming to put them to death. In some sections the negroes had actually been warned that unless they left, death would overtake them.

These reports, white planters contend, have been spread by labor agents from the North, who are paid $5 for every negro sent to certain industrial centers north of the Ohio River.

In some sections it was found negroes are leaving because the boll weevil has invaded the cotton fields, making it difficult for them to make a crop and realize enough money to eke out a living on the "share" basis.

The Savannah Tribune 9/30/16

The lynching record of the week in which three Negroes met death at the hands of white mobs of the South, while it is nothing out of the ordinary, yet it furnishes an interesting phase of the treatment of Negroes in the Southland and emphasizes the reason for the exodus of thousands of Negro workers from south of the Mason and Dixon line.

TELEGRAPH

Macon, Ga.

SEP 5 - 1916

From a Negro.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: I read with interest your article "Over the Hills" commenting upon the "luring" of negroes to the North. In this article you endeavored to show what our people would lose by leaving this section of the country and for their good, as well as for the good of the community, and you suggested that some action be taken to prevent any considerable exodus of negroes from the State.

While I do not know what our white friends will do to encourage the best element of our people to remain in the South, as a colored man, I know that they have within their power the opportunity to make fruitless the efforts of those who would offer inducements to the negroes to leave the South.

The natural inclination is to live in the South and if the white people of the State at large would adopt the following method of dealing with our people, there would be little desire on the part of any negro to leaave the State.

First, enorce the law equally between all men, white and black.

The wholesale arrest of negroes as occurred Saturday at Sulphur Springs Park, seemingly without any cause, the frequent arrest of honest, hard-working negroes upon the simple charge of "loitering," all tends to create in the minds of our people that they are not getting square deal.

Therefore when an opportunity presents itself as in the present instance many leave.

In the second place, the public school accommodation for our people in the South in many places is very poor, and many are the complaints which I have heard.

Take, for instance, the public schools for negroes in Bibb county, which is a fair example of the schools furnished our people throughout the State.

The negro feels that the law is not being impartially observed in our public school system, neither do they believe that an equal proportionate share of the taxes paid by them is being applied to negro schools, hence it is an easy matter for many of the best negroes to be "lured" away when they are told by an immigrant agent that in the North he will not only receive better wages but that he will receive better advantages for the education of his children.

The negro has settled convictions about educating his children. This he means to do, no matter what sacrifice as a parent he has to make.

This letter is necessarily long because I wanted to express fully my views on the situation as I see it. Personally I have never been in the North, but my business for the past ten years has put me in touch with the rank and file of my people, and I know their expression relative to the things mentioned above. I am quite sure if the best white people of the State will lend their efforts toward seeing that the negro gets a square deal before the law, the labor conditions will not be disturbed because of any large exodus of our people.

Macon, 608 New street. L. J. MAY.

Nation

New York City

Fresh evidence that one of the prices Georgia is paying for the exploits of her mobs is an alarming emigration of negroes East and North, appears in the Atlanta *Constitution's* report of a concerted movement to check it for industrial reasons. The heaviest migration runs a dispatch to the *Constitution*, has been from those counties in which there have been the worst outbreaks:

POST INTELLIGENCER

Seattle, Wash.

It is being pointed out in the South that there has been practically no emigration of negroes from communities where there have been no negro lynchings of recent years. As the Atlanta Constitution puts it: "Mob activity has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem."

Migration

GEORGIA WHITES WORK TO STOP LABOR EXODUS

Inaugurate Organized Effort to Assure Negroes of Their Good Will.

New York Age 11-30-16

CONFER WITH LEADERS OF RACE

Colored Men Given Opportunity to Speak Plainly On Present Conditions—White Men Were Convinced that Georgia Is Reaping Fruits of Lawlessness—Steps to Protect Race.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ALBANY, GA.—Leading white citizens of this section have awakened to the necessity of stilling the unrest which is agitating Negro labor and leading to the unprecedented migration to Northern sections, and as a means to this end, they have called into conference leading Negroes of the community. At a preliminary meeting held to talk things over, prominent representatives of the Negroes were asked to talk frankly and freely of the problem, and they did so, with the result that a clearer insight was had by all present into certain features of the widespread emigration movement among the Negroes of this section.

As an outcome from this meeting the white citizens have determined to take action to assure the Negro laborers of southwest Georgia that they are wanted here, that they will be given protection from mistreatment, real or imagined, and that the best class of white citizens will continue as in the past, to be their friends.

Why They Leave Georgia.

It was brought out by the statements made by the Negro leaders that there are several considerations that influence the Negroes who are leaving Georgia. In the first place the coming of the boll weevil has caused many of them to become apprehensive of their ability to make a living here any longer. Some of the large white plantaters, it is stated, have hold their Negroes that because of boll weevil conditions they can no longer make arrangements to supply their needs as they have done in the past. This has removed the main prop of the existence of many Negroes, and when the opportunity has come to go north they have seized upon it as a welcome means of salvation from conditions which they feel unable to cope. Many large land owners, however, who had told their Negroes that they could no longer supply their needs have changed their minds, and have informed the Negroes that they will continue to look out for them in the future as in the past, realizing that as much money can be made from cotton, peanuts and other crops, under boll weevil conditions, as was made before the pest came. In many instances, where this has been done, the Negroes are content to remain.

Fear a Potent Factor.

Another factor, and a much stronger one, that is causing many Negro families to leave, especially from certain sections, is the impression that has gone abroad among them that the better class of white ticizens have changed their attitude and will no longer protect them. Labor agents have assiduously fostered this impression, and hundreds of Negroes are said to firmly believe that the white folks are going to run the Negro out of Georgia."

The big, outstanding feature of the meeting was the assertion that the plain truth of the exodus of Negroes from southwest Georgia is that they are afraid to remain here. Tales were told of the sleepless nights spent by Negro families in sections where lynchings have been prepetrated; how every sound outside the humble cabin caused terror; how the women and children liver in constant dread until finally they could stand it no longer and departed for other states where this dread could be shaken off.

GRAVE PROBLEMS CONFRONT SOUTH

Christian Recorder 11-9-16

Many Reasons Given For Great Exodus of Laborers.

NEED OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Editorial In New Orleans Times-Picayune Evokes Able Comment on the Situation by W. Scott Chinn—Emigration of Colored People to the North and West Is Approved.

Plaquemine, La.—The great exodus of colored people from the south to the north and west is evoking serious comment in all sections. The following by W. Scott Chinn of this place, which appeared recently in the Picayune, sums up the cause of this leave-taking of the colored people of the south in a nutshell. The situation is serious, and it requires a right about face action on the part of the south to change the growing condition of unrest which now pervades the ranks of the working classes in its midst.

Mr. Chinn says:

"Your editorial of Sept. 19 entitled 'Negro Emigration to the North' is about the sanest and most logical view of the situation presented lately, and it's high time for our good white friends of the south to quit playing and 'act' rather than 'talk' about what the south stands for as relates to the Negro.

"As far as climatic conditions, location, etc., the south is the natural home of the Negro, but I blush and hang my head with shame when I think of other essential conditions—namely: Social welfare, where absolutely no protection is given to the women of my race, and our young girls still remain the prey of evil white and black men, the Mann act not affecting them at all.

"Educationally, it is 'nil,' for in many counties and parishes there is not a public school for colored people, and if so it is for a few days or months and often taught by those less prepared than their pupils, although in many instances Negroes pay all kinds of taxes, even school taxes, which must help to educate white children, while their own grow up in ignorance.

"Economic conditions need not be mentioned, for the south has waxed and grown fat on the work of the colored laborer, for every cent paid him has simply flown back into the white man's pocket, whereas that paid other nations has flown abroad, and to stay. Inhuman treatment of the Negro simply means the killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs.

"Why should lynching continue for a moment? White men both make and execute the laws, thus putting us at their complete mercy in every way, so that legally any crime can be punished within an hour after its committal.

"The utter disregard of these things upon the part of the south is responsible for the migration, not the lure of better homes and other things alone, but longing for that peace and privilege to rest contented and happy within the place called home.

"The Negro loves the south and his southern white friends, but I am afraid she only loves him as he serves her selfish ends. Boast as we may, it still appears as if the south harbors ill will toward us, for at every opportunity harrowing tales are told of our faults and shortcomings, real or imaginary, while our worthy deeds seldom see the light of day. There is too much 'living in the past' as relates to us—days of reconstruction and Negro domination—when the white man is now in full possession from start to finish. Why not play fair and tell the truth?

"Booker T. Washington, with all of his apparent indifference, knew full well that the south did not practice the Golden Rule in its treatment of us, and on no proposed tour did he ever sanction or agree to travel until he had been assured that his presence would meet the approval of the whites. Why? The answer is with you.

"Publish it far and near, as you well point out, that unless the conditions be improved in those sections where they are dissatisfied the exodus will continue, and it will unless the white Christian men and women of our fair southland rise and with undaunted faith in God, who leadeth aright, come forth and correct these evils. The die is cast, and that 'formidable competition' of which you speak will prove the undoing of a land rich in many possibilities and once again set back the hour hand of time on the clock of progress.

"The Negro must be allowed to work with and not merely for the white man, to be at least kicked and treated even worse than when a slave. It's high noon, the clock has struck, and the European war is yet destined to settle many other problems equally as grave. A new program is on, and the new south must keep pace with it or suffer. A grateful people thank you for that noble editorial."

News

Charleston, S. C.

THE NEGRO MIGRATION

Views of a Correspondent Who has Studied the Other End

To the Editor of The News and Courier: I have read with extreme interest your editorial in your issue of November 3 upon "The Negro Exodus and What is Back of It," and since I have given considerable study to the subject of negro migrations, and am only recently from the section where most of these negroes have gone, viz: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; I thought that you might be interested in a frank presentation of some of my observations. I may state that for eighteen years I have devoted myself to the study of laboring conditions among negroes in the North, having made publications under the United States Bureau of Labor, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics, the Pittsburg survey, the University of Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

As is known, there have been several periods of migration to the North, the first from this section being of free negroes after the Denmark Veazie plot of 1822, later after the Nat Turner insurrection of 1831. But the largest migrations have been since the civil war, and there have been at least four of these, all of which have been because of industrial conditions.

There are today in the North about 1,600,000 negroes, and three-fourths of them were born in the South. The cities of New York and Washington have three times as many negroes as Charleston, while Philadelphia and Baltimore have about 85,000 negroes to Charleston's 31,000. Other Northern cities having a larger negro population than Charleston are Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, while Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Kansas City, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn., have more than 10,000 negroes.

Most of the negroes who have recently left for the North went to work on the railroads and upon public works. They have not all remained in their first jobs, as many as 25 per cent cent having left during the first two months. Many of them, as your editorial stated, went "with their eyes big with wonder at the tales they have heard of the golden opportunities," and have been disappointed, and have returned home. But the great majority have remained and will remain; for the same laws of migration are seen to be working with these negroes who have gone North, as with the foreigners who have come from Europe. The vigorous negro will remain. The inefficient negro, the negro who cannot stand the pace, will die out or come back South. About 20 per cent, of whom 90 per cent will be of the more worthless type, will come back home. This is based upon observation in other cases of migration.

There will be a number of things which will hold the negroes of the better type in the North, among them are some of the following:

1. The negroes do rough work, and in the competition with the foreign immigrant, the Slav and the Italian, have an advantage which has been recognized by many employers. They are not only good for that work; but ability to speak and understand English gives them an advantage, so that it is no strange thing to see a negro foreman over a group of Italians or other immigrants. In a recent investigation made by me for the State of Pennsylvania of over 175 large and small employers of several thousand negroes, 90 per cent of them declared that for rough work, the negroes were more efficient than other help.

2. The higher wages will keep the negroes. Today women are earning $5 to $7 a week with room and board, as maids, nurses and cooks; and $1.50 and $2 for washing and cleaning by the day. Able-bodied men are getting $1.75 to $3 a day for ordinary work, and exceptional men are making as foremen as high as $5 per day. Negroes who never earned more than $4 to $8 per week in their Southern homes, who now receive from $2 to $3 per day.

3. Better educational opportunities will hold them. The average negro is not awakened to the need of education until he strikes the North, when he finds it necessary. Then the superior opportunities for training his children appeal to him. Night schools are now open in many of the camps, for

the employers are quick to see that intelligence is an asset to them, and they are encouraging the newly-arrived negroes to study.

4. The opportunity to vote will also tend to hold them. Politicians are encouraging negroes to remain; as they are very generally Republicans. Northern negroes are encouraging them to stay because it gives them more power; and after the negro casts his vote, takes part in political meetings, he is just like the naturalized foreigner—he likes it, and stays. Of course, the white people rule, because superior intelligence and wealth always rule. But the black man enjoys being a part of the government, and being called upon every year to have his "say." It has been a continual surprise to me how the negro in the North, like the newly-arrived foreigner who has not taken any active part in voting in his native home, quickly develops a liking for politics.

5. Better conditions of working will tend to keep the more intelligent class of negroes. Compulsory education laws, laws of employers' liability, workmen's compensation, etc., which are for the workers' benefit, will have their influence.

Cause of Labor Unrest In South

Weekly Reporter
12-9-16

Among Colored Laborers South—Movement Northward Due To Low Wages and Other Handicaps Many Sending For Their Families.

Wilson Jefferson, in concluding in the Evening Post of New York an exhaustive discussion of the effect of the European war upon the colored American, says: To get a glimpse of the possibilities wrapped up in Negro labor one has only to investigate the more progressive of the manufacturing cities of the South. Birmingham, Ala. depends almost wholly upon the Negro for its unskilled, semi-skilled labor. Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis, and Jacksonville do likewise. But in all of these towns, save in some instances in Birmingham, wages are too low, housing conditions are poor and the advantages for recreation and pleasure exceedingly limited.

It will be from these localities that Negroes will emigrate to the middle west and east and to localities where wages are good and where there are opportunities for pleasure and self improvement. No class of labor remains satisfied indefinitely under oppressive conditions. The Negro laborer is no exception to the rule. He has tried the south. He is willing to try the east and middle west. All he has awaited is a genuine call, based upon a real and lasting need.

This movement eastward and westward of unskilled Negro labor will both directly and indirectly help the professional Negro. The younger element of Negro workers, those of ambition and of some training in the schools, will be constantly emerging from unskilled to the semi-skilled and skilled classes, with a consequent increase in their payrolls and a betterment in their methods of living.

This will give the Negro professional man a hold in many not strictly Negro communities and will give him what a few of his colleagues now possess in the larger centers—a clientele that will be of all colors and of all races. It will allow those of marked natural ability to rise higher in their profession than they would if limited in their practice to only one race and class.

A decidedly better treatment of the Negro, both in the north and in the south, will grow out of this scattering of the race. The old condition grew out of the fact that the demand for his labor has been limited and the supply unlimited. Other influences, some sinister and some not so sinister, have worked against him. In the south it has been that old and seemingly ineradicable prejudice which would give to him only those things which the white man did not want. Not infrequently the ostracism that came to the Negro in the east and middle west came by virtue of the fact that in religion, in race and sometimes in politics he has been an outsider. It is not unnatural in the small community for the priest to intercede with the employer or his flock and for those of his persuasion. Neither is it out of the ordinary for the politician to desire to control jobs out of the narrow range of political appointments.

Closer ties still are those of race and language and nationality. The Negro heretofore, with merely sentiment on his side, has not been able to overcome these barriers. But, if all signs fail not the conflict now raging will so lessen the effectiveness of these agencies that the black man will not find it difficult to win a place and hold it in our larger industrial and economic scheme of things.

EVENING POST

New York City

MUST EDUCATE NEGRO TO STOP SOUTHERN EXODUS

EDWARD T. WARE TELLS OF NEED FOR MORE TEACHERS.

President of Atlanta University Here in Effort to Raise $500,000 Endowment Fund—Says His Graduates Are Means to Better Understanding Between White and Colored Populations—Two School Systems Are Kept Entirely Separate.

One of the vital questions in the Southern States is the exodus of the negro from the South, according to Edward T. Ware, president of the Atlanta University, who is in New York for the purpose of starting a campaign to raise a $500,000 endowment fund for the University. If the negroes are to remain in the South, Mr. Ware says, they must be educated. He believes that the best method of doing this is to give Atlanta University an endowment fund that will insure for it an income sufficient to meet its present obligations and to pay the salaries of additional teachers who are badly needed at the University.

For this purpose the trustees of the University have begun a campaign to raise half a million dollars in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. The graduates of the University are now organizing in various cities of the South with a view of doing their part in the raising of the fund. Mr. Ware has been relieved from duty for the major part of the present school year, and will devote his time to the campaign in the North. Already several important meetings have been held, and interest in the work stimulated. The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Atlanta University will occur next fall, and it is hoped by that time the fund will have been raised.

SEPARATE SYSTEM FOR NEGROES.

The work of Atlanta University is recognized throughout the South and North. It was founded for the purpose of giving the negroes a chance for the same educational advantages that the white population of the Southern States enjoys. If this work is to be done, it must be done by men and women who have had more than an industrial school education, according to Mr. Ware.

"The whole system of negro education in the South is separate from that of the white population," he said, "and consequently we must equip negroes to carry on this work. Everybody recognizes that the negro must be educated if he is to have the same opportunities that his white brother enjoys, but few stop to consider where this education may be given.

"One of the vital questions in the South at the present time is the exodus of negroes from the South. The Southern press has pointed out that, if the negroes are to remain, they must be educated and protected against lynchings. Already in southwest Georgia intelligent members of both the white and negro populations have gotten together to discuss what can be done. It is in just such situations that the educated negro exerts his influence."

Atlanta University is giving the South just such educated negroes. The distinctive service of the University has been the preparation of teachers for the negro schools. Among the graduates, also, are successful doctors, preachers, and business men, but the majority of graduates, both from the University and the normal school, are now teaching in Southern schools.

CREATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

"We give them the equipment and fill them with the inspiration to serve. Our students come from twelve different States, and a recent survey showed that our graduates were spread over thirty-two States. Their influence is felt throughout the South. They are not only teachers in the schools, but they are the means of a better understanding between white people and the negroes, as the following incidents will illustrate:

"One year ago a bill passed the Georgia Senate to exclude white people from teaching in negro schools. One of the strongest influences leading to the defeat of this bill was the protest of intelligent colored people in Atlanta and Augusta. A very strong letter, written by a former student of the University, appeared in an Atlanta newspaper, and a committee of twelve negro citizens in Augusta, five of them graduates of the University, sent a protest against the passing of the bill. This and other efforts on the part of the negroes were immediately backed up by thoughtful white people of the South, and the bill was defeated.

"Another incident happened in the city of Augusta, Ga., a year ago last March. A disastrous fire swept the city, and a former student of the University was appointed chairman of a colored committee to coöperate with a white committee in the matter of relief. Relief to the amount of $15,000 was distributed by this committee, with such efficiency that the chairman was publicly presented with a gold watch by representatives of the

"These and other countless incidents illustrate the possibilities of helpful cooperation between intelligent people of both races in matters of public welfare."

The University had accommodations for about 500 students, Mr. Ware said, and at the present time the enrolment was 540. Of these 160 are boarded at the school. Students who have had a grammar-school education are admitted to the institution. In the high-school department all students are compelled to take instruction in mechanic arts and domestic science. Those who show peculiar adaptness may select a college course and became manual-training teachers. The tuition in the college and normal school is $3, and the board, $14 a month. In addition to this each student must work one hour each day about the university, thereby doing away with all janitor expenses.

Dean Sage, of 49 Wall Street, and the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, are the New York members of the board of trustees of the University, who are cooperating for the success of the campaign.

THE AWAKENING

Chicago Defender 8/19/16



After fifty years of sound napping, depending on the white southerner and his "cotton crop," the members of the Race are migrating into northland, where every kind of labor is being thrown open to them, where decent houses are obtainable for him to house his family and better schools to educate his children.

Labor - 1916
Migration

The "Munition" Plant

Advertises Oct. 17/16



Labor-1916

Migration

Cartoons

Farty at Post "Dey Sho' Wont Get me Out o' This Town"

Advertiser Oct. 2, 1916



The Nation's Be Asset: The Negro Laborer



The great exodus of foreign-born Americans from Northern industries to European battlefields has created an unprecedented demand for Negro labor. The farms and industries of the North are offering them large inducements while in some parts of the South they are being held by persuasion and in other parts by intimidation.

9/6 The Call of The Nawth

Advertiser Sept 24/16

SON - DID YO' EVAH HEAH DE STORY OF FO'TY ACRES AN DE MULE

AN EVERY OTHA CHEWSDAY IS CHRISTMAS!!

BACON! CHICKEN! POKE CHOPS! GRAVY!

GRAND FREE RIDE. AND BIG MONEY AND LOTS OF WORK

WELL JES SO DE SISTERN STAY TO HOME.

CLOTHING

FOR NORTHERN CLIMATE

AN' SHE CALLS ME MISSUS

Mrs. Housewife Nawth.

WEEKLY WAGE ACCOUNT WITH — Mrs. Clorindy Johnsing - (Cook)

Provisions carried home for Mr. Johnsing & Children seven (7) evenings @ 85c	5.95
Time deducted for Tardiness - 10½ hrs. @ 10c	1.05
Breaking Soup plate	.60
Ditto - Cup and Saucer	.60
Burning Pot	1.50
Total	$9.70
Salary @ $10.00 per week	10,00
Deducted from Salary (as per above list)	9,70
Balance due Mr. Johnsing	.30c

AH JUST LAID OFF FRIDAY - AN' SATTIDAY AH' MONDAY - AN' NOBODY WORKS ON SUNDAY!

TIME CLOCK

NOTICE!! NO TIME OFF FOR FUNERALS

SIMON LEGREE THE SECOND

THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE IN GOING TO SLEEP ON THE JOB IN ALABAMA -

AW WAITE TILL THE ROAD WIDENS OUT AN THEN WE CAN GET BY.

HONK HONK

AND IN TAKING A LITTLE NAP IN A MUNITION FACTORY -

NOW MISTO HAIG AN' HAIG - DE RAZAN IS DE KING OB DEM ALL -

MY WORD - BUT DO YOU HAVE TO LATHER THE BALLY GERMANS FIRST?

MUNITIONS OF WAR - MADE BY THE ALABAMA TALENT CO

AFTER ALL - THERE IS NO TELLING — FOR MAYBE THEY WILL PROSPER AND GET INTO THE BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES -

Labor-1916 Migration

Crime

LEADER

s: Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLORED PEOPLE AROUSED TO ACT

Will Hold Mass Meeting to Condemn Police Arrests of Innocent Negroes

LETTER BY LAWYERS

As a result of the present police department crusade in bringing about the wholesale arrest of negroes during the past few days, a big mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Ebenezer Baptist church, corner of Wylie avenue and Devillier street, to take action.

It is expected that a great many of the colored people of the city will attend. The committee in charge has arranged for many notable speakers to address the meeting. Prominent among them will be Attorney Van, Frank Stewart, Wilford J. Holmes, the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of the church; the Rev. G. J. Triggs, the Rev. G. W. Ganes and others whose names have not yet been announced.

The following letter has been received by the Leader:

Pittsburg, Nov. 30, 1916.

"To the Pittsburg Leader, Pittsburg

"Gentlemen—As counsel for a large number of the men arrested in the wholesale roundup of negroes perpetrated by the Pittsburg police in the last few days, we feel that we should extend to you our thanks for your article in the Leader of Wednesday in which you express your condemnation of the wholesale arrest of inoffensive and unoffending negroes under the pretext that the person or persons responsible for this outrageous proceedings were desirous of apprehending the murderers of the Jewish grocer at Webster avenue and Arthur street last Monday night.

"We are no apologists for crime and like all law-abiding citizens we desire the majesty of the law to be upheld and the violators thereof brought to justice. We are made to feel, however, that the wholesale arrests of members of our race and the herding of them together like sheep, hogs or cattle in the various station houses under a mere pretext and for no apparent cause or reason other than that they are members of our race is a mean, unjustifiable blow against us by enemies of our race.

"We don't know whether the person or persons responsible for this high-handed outrage belong to the minor or higher officials of the city government, but we do believe and reason dictates that in a concerted action like this, the ordinary patrolmen are acting under orders from some higher authority.

"We entirely and heartily agree with you that this proceeding smacks of lynch law. This is the second time within a few years that this thing has happened; this wholesale arrest of negroes on the subterfuge of necessity for the prevention of crime.

"The great majority of the men arrested in this raid were working men. Their very appearance indicated that. Some of them were arrested while walking along the streets either going to or coming from their work. They were stopped, asked where they were going and when the explanation was made they were pushed into pool rooms or saloons where a number of other men were under arrest, to await the arrival of the patrol wagon.

"These men were all charged with vagrancy and under this omnibus charge, the committing magistrate conducted the hearings with no semblance of justice and with a demeanor of arrogance and highhandedness toward the persons under arrest which surpassed some of the things we read about the committing magistrates of some of the South Atlantic or Gulf States.

"Can it be that this thing will be tolerated here, in the city of Pittsburg, a place famous for the love of the 'square deal?' Can it be supposed that this thing will meet with no resentment from the law-abiding, self-respecting taxpayers of this community? We don't believe that this action of the police officials will meet with the approval of the fair-minded and unbiased white citizens of this city. Many of them are all ready expressing their disapprobation, nay their condemnation of this proceedure in the strongest terms.

"We appeal to the fair-minded and law-respecting white people of this community to help us create such a public sentiment against this infamy that will cause the despot or despots who issue these orders to hesitate and reflect upon the probability of incurring the wrath of the outraged citizens of this vicinity, both colored and white, before they issue such another order against a long suffering people.

"A blow of this kind has never been struck at any other race of people in this community so far as we know and we do know that there are some peoples who are less law-abiding and who give more trouble to the police than members of our race.

"Again we thank you for this expression of disapprobation and condemnation of this heinous proceeding against our people which appeared in your front page article and also in your editorial of yesterday; believing such articles will go far toward chrystallizing public sentiment in this community which will sa to the man or men responsible for this dastardl outrage, 'BEWARE!'

"The Leader deserves and receives the thanks of the negro citizens of Pittsburg and, we believe, the thanks of the better element of citizenry of this community without regard to race, color or creed.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. Welfred Holmes,

"Frank C. Hewald,

"R. L. Vann."

GAZETTE TIMES

ss: Pittsburg, Pa.

POLICE CONTINUE RAIDS IN HILL DISTRICT

Fifty Plainclothes Patrolmen Directed to Arrest All Suspicious Negroes.

BURDEN ON CHARITIES

The raid in the Hill district of undesirable Negroes by the police, under Commissioner Robert J. Alderdice, which resulted in almost 200 arrests Tuesday, following a score of crimes, will be continued until that district is entirely cleaned out of unemployed Negroes who were brought here from the South by railroads and who now are jobless, penniless and homeless. Last night Commissioner Alderdice again had over 50 policemen in plain clothes patrolling the district, and every suspicious character was arrested.

Besides the many crimes, the Department of Charities and other charitable organizations are confronted with the problem of feeding and clothing most of these 5,000 Southern Negroes, while the Department of Health officials are endeavoring to eradicate diseases which had become prevalent in the Hill district. Four cases of smallpox have already been discovered, all of the victims being Negroes.

The sensational raid by the police on Tuesday and statements by police officials that the city is overrun with a lawless element and that situation cannot be handled in an adequate manner until City Council appropriates money for at least 200 additional policemen, brought out the statement from President J. P. Kerr of Council yesterday that the situation is not due to insufficient policemen, but prevails because the officials of the police bureau do not know their business or they are not trying to perform their duties. "We ought to have men at the head of the police bureau who will recognize their responsibilities and be willing to do their duty," said Dr. Kerr.

Speakeasies and Gambling.

Dr. Kerr stated that he understood conditions in the Hill district were caused by the fact that speakeasies were being allowed to run wide open and gambling houses were flourishing. This Commissioner Alderdice and Director of Public Safety Charles S. Hubbard deny. Mr. Hubbard last night issued the following statement:

I have read the statement made by the President of Council, Dr. J. P. Kerr, in which he states that the Hill district is wide open and that there is a speakeasy at every other door; in other words, that 50 per cent of the people in that section of the city are conducting speakeasies.

As director of the Department of Public Safety I have had an opportunity to observe the people of all sections of the city, and it is my opinion that there is as large a proportion of law-abiding and respectable citizens in the Hill district as in any other section of the city, and I say positively that 50 per cent of them are not engaged in selling liquor illegally.

A man occupying as high an official position as president of Council should have facts before making a statement of this kind. Certainly no public official should cast such an aspersion not only upon the Police Bureau, but upon such a large portion of the population, without knowing positively that he is speaking the truth.

Says Statements Are False.

My own opinion, based on the reports which I receive daily from the Police Commissioners, is that the Hill district is cleaner from the standpoint of crime, immorality and gambling than ever before in its history. If my informataion is not correct and the President of Council has information which he believes is correct, it is his duty to either prove his assertion by producing the facts or publicly withdraw the same. I challenge the President of Council to prove publicly the statements that he has made, which I brand as false and without any foundation in fact. If Dr. Kerr believes that his information is correct, let him make specific charges for which he will personally stand responsible and give the Department of Public Safety an opportunity to meet those charges, and on the result of the investigation we are willing to be judged by the public.

Practically all the Negroes arrested in Tuesday's raid were arraigned before Magistrate John A. Fugassi at the Center Avenue Police Station yesterday. Of the 148 Negroes arrested, 70 were discharged, 68 who admitted that they were jobless and homeless, were sent to the workhouse, five were sent to jail and five others were held for further investigation.

The murder of Israel Safir, grocer, of 1703 Webster avenue, who was shot down by two Negroes in his storeroom, Monday night, is still unsolved. The police are holding two men in connection with this crime, one, George Metcalfe, has already been identified by Samuel Smith, who was near the storeroom when the crime was committed. The other suspect, Louis Carter, has not been identified and the police so far have been unable to connect him in any way with the crime.

400 Housed in Boxcars.

In the Glenwood and Hazelwood districts, where 400 Negroes are housed in box cars, as many as 30 and 40 sleeping in one car, the residents are alarmed over the present conditions. A score of burglaries and holdups have occurred there which have never been made public, police admitted last night. Fights, cuttings and brawls are nightly occurrences, and Tuesday night Charles Williams, a Negro foreman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was shot and killed following a quarrel for which "Pie" Harris, a laborer, was arrested.

Eugene K. Jones, Negro, a representative of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, arrived here from New York. He said that 160,000 Negroes have been brought North by railroads within the past three months and that these are not of the best type of Negroes, most of them representing a vicious class. This is not the only city, he said, that was being overrun.

At the office of General Superintendent M. A. Cahill of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it was stated that the railroad was continuing to bring Southern Negroes to this city, but not in large lots as previously. It was explained that the road was justified in doing so because of the shortage of labor.

Burglars early yesterday forced an entrance to the general store of M. N. Miller & Brothers, 117 Irwin avenue, Hays, and stole merchandise valued at $300. Among the articles taken were 150 boxes of cartridges. Chief of Police Andrew Fitzinger, who is conducting an investigation, is of the opinion that the theft was perpetrated by Negroes working in nearby camps.

"SUSPICIOUS PERSON" AND SUMMARY CONVICTION.

The action of Judge Miller of the county court in ordering the release of 71 Negroes who were sent to the workhouse in connection with the wholesale arrests made lately on the "crime wave" excitement here gives the police and the community something to think about. Undoubtedly the court did its duty as far as it

ment. The police were unable to sustain charges against the prisoners, who had been arrested as "suspicious persons" or as vagrants, and sentenced summarily virtually by wholesale. But is not there need for something more to prevent the police from abusing the power given them to take up and sentence known professional thieves, pickpockets, and individuals unable to give a reasonable account of themselves, as "suspicious persons?" Lately "suspicious person" has been used as an omnibus charge, applying to practically any person the police want to hold. The action of the courts repeatedly shows that this is going far beyond the intent of the law for dealing with "suspicious persons." It has been stated by competent critics that there is no such a charge as "suspicious person" in criminal jurisprudence. The constitution requires a specific complaint, that the prisoner be "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation" against him. A man may be arrested on suspicion that he is a professional thief, but there is no authority for sentencing him to prison unless it is proved that he is a thief as suspected. If the police do not realize this, or ignore it, it is about time that something were done to enforce it upon them.

About two years ago Judge Robert S. Frazer, then president of common pleas court here, ordered the release of a man, accused of implication in a robbery, who had been sent to the workhouse as a "suspicious person." The jurist informed the police that if they had a case against the man he should have been charged with larceny and held for court. Only a few days later Judge James R. Macfarlane had a more serious case before him. A man had been held for three weeks in the county jail in connection with a murder case, but without a formal charge against him. The court ordered his release, with the statement that "no man may be held in that manner in this country." The suspect was rearrested immediately and a specific charge placed against him. The release of the 71 Negroes is in line with these views. The speed with which they were "convicted" and sentenced made it plain that they had not been given the kind of hearings supposed to be guaranteed by the constitution.

No objection can hold against the making of arrests on justifiable suspicion. If officers of the law did not have this authority many criminals would escape. The complaint is against holding persons an unreasonable length of time merely on suspicion and against sentencing them in an illegal manner. We do not believe for a moment that the police have been acting in these "suspicious person" cases from any criminal motives on their part; but, as heavy penalties are provided against imprisonment or defamation of character by conspiracy, it is about time more attention were paid to guarding against blunders that cause about the same amount of suffering. Public sentiment should hold officers of the law to the rule stated so ably by the late Mayor Gaynor of New York: "A policeman may do only what the law permits and that only in the manner the law prescribes."

Violation of that rule should not be tolerated in the case of any person. Permitting it with respect to persons who may not know their rights in court subject the rights of all to attack by giving the police the impression that they are a law unto themselves. If these rebukes administered by the court will not suffice, then let whatever action is necessary be taken without delay.

LAWLESS ELEMENT AROUSES CITIZENS

Chicago Defender
11-4-16

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Steelton, Pa., Nov. 3.—Citizens of both races have been aroused over the lawless element who have been terrorizing this town lately. Murders, hold ups and drunkenness on the part of the imported Southern labor has set the advancement made by members of the Race back ten years.

The new comers seem to have saved all their fighting blood till they got where they have a little bit of freedom, instead of using it all in the South—when the mobs lynch one of their kind.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Harrisburg is stirred over the murder of policeman J. L. Beisser and both races have been stirred to action. Dr. H. Crampton and W. J. Carter, both leaders among the members of the Race, and Mr. Quincy Brent (white), head of the Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., are plannig ways and means to put a stop to the crime wave caused by lawlessness of Southern laborers brought to work in the steel mills, owing to the shortage of labor.

Pittsburg, Pa.

NEGROES DENOUNCE RAIDS BY POLICE

A protest against the action of the Center ave. police last Tuesday night in arresting more than 200 negroes in a general raid following the murder of Israel Safir, a Webster ave. merchant, was voiced by the adoption of a resolution in a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at the Ebenezer Baptist church, Wylie ave. and Devilliers st. At this meeting and at services in other churches about $200 was raised to defray the expense of ocurt procedure in an effort to gain the release from the workhouse of 71 of the negroes who were sent there after the raid on charges of vagrancy. Attorneys Robert L. Vann, Frank R. Stewart and J. Wilfred Holmes will petition for a blanket writ of habeas corpus, asking that the negroes be released on the ground that their arrest was unlawful.

Dr. Kerr, president of council, was one of the principal speakers at yesterday's mass meeting. He was also a contributor to the fund to free the imprisoned men. He said:

"I come here to correct an erroneous impression that has been taken from my remarks in council the other day, that every other house in the Hill district is a speakeasy. I know that you people of the Hill district desire as good a place to live in as people in any other section. You know when I said every other house is a speakeasy that I did not include or intend to include every other house literally. I spoke only in a general way, and those who know me know that my intention was just and fair to you."

Dr. Kerr said he wanted the colored people to take action against injustice done to their race, and that his heart was with them in their cause. Councilman Enoch Rauh sent his regrets.

Attorney Vann, a member of the committee on resolutions and a chief speaker at the meeting, pointed out that the murderers of Safir were described to the police as being a tall, dark man and a short, yellow one. In spite of these descriptions, he said, the police arrested over 200 of many shades and sizes. At a hearing the next morning Magistrate John A. Fugassi sent 71 to the workhouse for 60 days on charges of vagrancy.

"A vagrant," said Mr. Vann, "must be a man with no visible means of support. These men possessed money and pay checks, showing that they were employed by various companies."

At the mass meeting $119.50 was collected. Rev. G. W. Ganes, pastor of the John Wesley Baptist church, gathered $50 from members of his congregation at his morning service. A collection taken up by Rev. G. B. Howard in the Central Baptist church has not yet been counted. Councilman Kerr contributed $10 at the mass meeting.

POST

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thinks Imported Negroes a Menace

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: I have read in the daily papers of thousands of negroes being transported from the South to various Northern States, to fill vacancies in the common labor ranks, due principally to the great activity of the munition factories. I have also read that the Southern Courts have searched and researched their statute books for a law to prevent the exodus of the Southern negro.

It must be much regretted that such a law could not be found. It is to be deeply regretted that the Northern States (particularly Pennsylvania) has no existing law to prevent such a blind movement. Here are two questions I would like to ask: First, Have the companies employing these negroes pledged to this State their willingness to assume the responsibility for the unlawful acts of these negroes? Second, Have the companies promised to return them to their various homes in the South from whence they were obtained? We read in the daily papers that only a fortnight ago a contracting foreman of the Cumberland Railroad was brutally murdered, making the twelfth victim of the Southern imported negro. This is quite a total considering the brief period they have lived in the Keystone State.

When munition factories reduce their output, there will be a general change about in the various industries, which will result in ending the services of these same Southern negroes, who will be at liberty to roam all over the State. If they fail to secure positions, who can guess what the outcome may be? This is a subject which commands serious consideration. I truly hope there will be found an effective remedy for this daily growing Northern menace.

E. M. YOUNG.

GAZETTE TIMES

ess: Pittsburg, Pa.

Judge Scores Railroads For Importing Negroes

"The railroads are importing you Negroes without regard to the safety of our people," remarked Judge John C. Haymaker in Criminal Court yesterday afternoon after hearing Charles Buckner, a Negro, aged 25, who had been brought here by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to work as a laborer, plead guilty to obtaining a fellow-worker's pay envelope by misrepresenting himself. Judge Haymaker declared Buckner was the thirtieth Negro imported by a railroad company to face him since the resumption of jury trials last September. Buckner was sentenced three months to the workhouse.

"It's a pity somebody don't kill fellows like you," said Judge Haymaker in sentencing Henry Harrington, self-confessed hold-up man, whom the police say has a bad record, to serve not less than eight nor more than 10 years in the penitentiary. Harrington, a Negro, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of holding up Ralph H. Thomas of St. Clair street at the point of a revolver the night of October 4 and of robbing him of his watch, stickpin and other valuables.

LEADER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 6 1916

DEC 9 1916

NEGROES' APPEAL UP IN COURT

Innocent Victims of Police Having Hearings in County Court This Afternoon

TAKEN FROM PRISON

Rehearings of the 71 negroes illegally jailed in the recent police raid in the Hill district were started before Judge James B. Drew, in county court, this afternoon.

The time set for the hearings was 10 o'clock this morning, but when the 71 prisoners were marched into the courtroom, the city offcials made the plea they were not ready to present their side of the case, and asked for a postponement, which was granted until this afternoon.

The negroes are represented by Attorneys J. Welfred Holmes, Robert Lee Vann and F. R. Stewart. The rehearings are resultant from appeals taken from the decisions of police magistrates, in sentencing these negroes to the workhouse, when it is alleged there was no charge against them.

Much indignation was expressed in the courthouse this morning when the negroes were brought in for their hearings and then the plea was made by the city that it was not possible, at that time, to go into a hearing. The courtroom was crowded, while the lobbies were filled with friends of the prisoners and residents of the Hill district.

Attorneys for the 71 negroes insisted on the rehearings being granted at once, claiming a great injustice in keeping these men locked up, many of them having homes to take care of and work to go to when they were released.

Evidence has been secured showing that in many cases the men were picked up by the police while on their way to their homes and molesting no one.

Labor - 1916
Migration

Crimes

PRESS

Pittsburg, Pa.

s:

REHEARINGS STARTED IN COURT FOR NEGROES.

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POST

s: Chicago, Ill.

Judge Fisher to Ask U. S. Probe of Dumping Of Negroes Into City

"It's a shame the way young negroes are imported here from the South and literally dumped into Chicago.

"I shall ask the federal authorities to make a thoro investigation into this case," declared Judge Harry M. Fisher in the Morals Court today when nine young negroes arrested in a disorderly house raid last night admitted under questioning that they had been given free transportation to Chicago from the South in the last six months. All denied knowing who supplied the railroad "passes."

Claud Ferguson, arrested as keeper of the place raided at 51 West Thirty-fifth street, was fined $200 and costs and each of the inmates was fined $1, with $1 costs.

POLICE NAB 100 NEGROES.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Pittsburg, November 28.—In a general clean-up of the sections of the city inhabited by negroes in search of suspects connected with several mysterious murders, 100 negroes, all strangers in the city and without visible means of support, were gathered in by the police this afternoon and to-night.

Labor-1916
Miogration

25 More Boys Leave For North

Savannah Tribune

WILL WORK IN TOBACCO FIELDS OF CONNECTICUT

7/22/16

About Twenty-Five More to Sail Soon

Twenty-five local boys sailed today for the tobacco fields of Connecticut. Most of the boys to leave today are students of the Ga. State College who have remained here for the trip north.

These boys are the second batch from this section to go to the fields of Conneticut and a third crowd is expected to leave in the next six or more days.

The boys are working under the care of Connecticut and a third crowd is ex-

ditions Among Negroes.

STUDENTS MADE GOOD IN THE TOBACCO FIELDS

Connecticut Tobacco Growers are Pleased with Work of the College Boys.

PLAN TO USE THEM NEXT YEAR

Association Writes Letter to National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which Secured the Student Labor, Expressing Satisfaction and Appreciation.

The New York Age

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The five hundred students from southern colleges who have been employed during the past summer in the tobacco fields in this region have more than made good.

Their employment, tried by the planters as an experiment in their extremity because of the shortage of labor, solved the labor problem from an economic standpoint, and at the same time it has served to give the white people of this section of the country an insight into the character and development of the Negro race which they could have secured in no other way.

The Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Association has in its membership practically every tobacco grower in the Hartford Valley, and these were the men who employed the colored boys in the tobacco fields. It was through the office of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes of New York City that these students were employed, and John T. Clark, in charge of the industrial work of that organization, worked in co-operation with the tobacco growers in securing the student labor.

Tobacco Growers Send Letter.

In commendation of the work of the students and in appreciation of the assistance rendered by the National Urban League, the Tobacco Growers' Association has sent the following letter to the league, showing not only satisfaction with the present season's results, but also that plans are being laid to use the college student labor next year. The letter is as follows:

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes,
2303 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I am glad to be able to write that upon every plantation where the colored students are now employed they are giving satisfaction, and plans are being made for their return to Connecticut at the end of the school term next season.

These boys have proven to be efficient and conscientious workers, and they have won the approval of both the planters they have been working for and the members of the different communities in which they have lived.

I believe it to be the duty of the Association to send some letters of appreciation to the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes for their efforts in this movement and at the same time to mention the efficient and able manner in which they have handled this proposition.

Very truly yours,
Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Association.

COLORED LABOR FOR CONN.

The Guardian 3/25/16

TOBACCO GROWERS IN NORTHERN STATE PLAN TO IMPORT COLORED PEOPLE FROM THE SOUTH FOR SUMMER AND FALL WORK—SHOULD HIRE ADULTS, NOT STUDENTS.

Hartford, Conn., March 20, 1916.—Many tobacco dealers arrived yesterday and there was a large influx today. They will all find their way to the great warehouse of this corporation in the Silver lane district of East Hartford, where they will be shown a greater quantity of wrapper tobacco than any American grower has ever before offered for sale at one time. It is not impossible that this sale may be the forerunner of an annual winter sale of Connecticut "shade-grown" such as the Amsterdam dealers in Sumatra tobacco have long conducted. All that is now needed to put the shade

Connecticut Tobacco Fields

growing industry in season, like that of 1914.

MAY EMPLOY SOUTHERN COLORED.

The valley growers are confronted with a prospect of increased cost of production this year that will require them to put more capital per acre into the business than in any previous year. The special cotton cloth, of which they use such quantities, will cost them more this year, and the higher cost of the indispensable fertilizers promises to be an important item. But the most serious matter they have to provide for is the prospect of a shortage of laborers when harvesting time comes, and later in the autumn when there will be a call for hundreds of young women in the warehouses to do the sorting. In the earlier years of the industry there was obtainable an ample supply of men to do the harvesting, and of girls as sorters. The difficulty is that the harvesting must all be done within a period three or four weeks, and the sorting needs to be completed during the last three months of the year. The large producers have combined, in view of the annoyance to which they were subjected last year, on account of the lack of the necessary number of laborers in the autumn, and they now are seeking to arrange to bring a large number of Negroes from the Southern States of both sexes to Hartford next August—the men to help in the fields and the women to work as sorters as soon as the tobacco is cured. A committee of the growers has communicated with the director of the Hampton School, and has received assurance of aid from there. It is believed that the Negroes will like the prospect of a Northern trip and the possible opportunity of finding permanent occupation and homes in New England. The success of J. H. Hale, the famous Glastonbury peach-grower, last last season, in bringing Negroes from his big Georgia plantation to do the work of harvesting the peaches on his 500-acre estate ten miles from Hartford probably pointed the way to this solution of the labor problem for the shade-growers. Big plantations and Negroes seem to belong together, and New England may yet furnish employment to a large number of the black people of the South, although the easier living conditions made possible by the Southern climate will be missed by those who come.

NEGRO STUDENT WORKERS IN TOBACCO FIELDS GIVE CONCERT AT DIXIE CABIN

Atlanta Independent 9-23-16

Unique Treat for Guests of M. L. Floyd is Provided by Morehouse College Boys, Who Are Saving Connecticut Crops from Labor Shortage.

Special to The Times.

Rainbow, August 10.

Dixie songs rang around Dixie Cabin, on the Hazelwood farm of the Connecticut Tobacco corporatioin, near here, Wednesday night. Dixie Cabin is the summer home of Marcus L. Floyd, of Hartford, situated on a beautiful knoll above the tobacco fields, and there Mr. Floyd entertained a number of his friends, who had an opportunity to hear the southern melodies sung by a dozen members of the Glee club of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" was the favorite in this rare treat. Again and again the guests called for its repetition, for there was a peculiar fascination in the soft rolling harmony that those boys from the southland put into the well known tune. "Coming for to carry me home," they sang, and the words seemed to take on a new significance for these college lads who had come from their southern homes to Connecticut, to labor for the summer in the tobacco fields, in order that they might be able to study for the betterment of themselves and their race during the rest of the year.

The songs for the most part were those religious tunes in which the Negro has made such an unique contribution to American music, and one after another they rolled out on the night air, while those among the guests who had once known the south as home and many of the workers lingered unseen not far away, allowed their imaginations to carry them back to Dixie. Of the singing too much could not be asid. Each voice was vibrant with those rich tones which the voices of no other people can produce, and clear above all was the baritone of John D. Lewis, the leader of the club. "You Better Mind," "Study War No More," "Seeing Nellie Home," and "What Kind of Shoes" were typical of the selections which made up the greater part of the program, though the more modern "Are You From Dixie" found its way into the list. Then, too, there was "Tipperary," first with the well-known words of the marching song and then with words adapted by the college boys in expressions of their college spirit.

In addition to the singing by the club, a remarkably fine quartet gave two selections, old songs with the usual quaint religious twist that seems so amusing. "Little David" and "Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego." The singing concluded with the alma mater song of Morehouse college, and a college yell for Mr. Floyd. Then, of course, there was watermelon—watermelon enough for everybody as many times around as they wished—and other dainties to make the feast a royal one, and the boys drove away to their quarters at Floydsville, still singing out of the joy of their hearts.

These young men are solving two problems at once by their work here. First of all, they are getting the money they need to continue their education. Also they are solving a problem for their employers, the problem of the scarcity of labor, which but for the relief afforded in this way, would have made it well nigh impossible to harvest the tobacco crop under the unusual conditions of this season.

The young men who sang at Dixie cabin are members of a group of fifty students from Morehouse college who are working at the Connecticut Tobacco corporation's plantation in Floydville, near Tariffville. There are only a few of the Negro workers imported for the summer to work in the tobacco fields, and many of those at other plantations, owned by this and other companies are also students, or in some cases ministers and teachers. However, the group at Floydville is prominent, first as one of the largest single groups of college men and also by reason of the Glee club which has given several concerts in the past few weeks. The young men were sent here by the arrangement of John Hope, president of Morehouse college, an institution conducted at Atlanta, Ga., under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary society.

Young men of earnest purpose in life, they have demonstrated ability and willingness above the average of the workers in the tobacco fields, and Mr. Floyd has found no cause for ought but praise of these employees. They maintain a student governing body like that with which they con-

trol undergraduate activities at the college and several instances have been noted in which the intelligent action of the leaders has helped to maintain the standard that the men wish to uphold as a tribute to their college. Bright, industrious, intelligent, manly to every action, and all of athletic appearance they compare favorably with any body of fifty men which could be selected from northern universities of greater fame and wealth, and their appearance attracted much favorable comment among the guests at Dixie Cabin.

About 100 Negroes are employed at the Floydville plantation and about the same number at Hazelwood farm, practically all of these having been brought from the south especially for this work. The Connecticut Tobacco corporation does not employ any Negro help at the plantation at Silver Lane, East Hartford. Many other tobacco growers have turned to the south this year for their harvesters, the arrangements for the most part being made through the employment bureau of the Connecticut Leaf Growers association. Some of the farms have tried boys for the work, but the hours are long and the conditions exacting and most of the employers have found much better results from the southern workmen. And in the meantime, while saving the Connecticut valley from a shortage of labor these young men are receiving the wherewithal to continue their education, the results of which on the future life of their race in the United States it is impossible to determine.—The Hartford Daily Times.

SO. COLORED STUDENTS GET SUMMER WORK IN NORTH

The Guardian 7/27/16

HIRED IN CONNECTICUT TO RAISE SUCCESSFUL ONION CROP—NEWLY HIRED WHITES TOO SHIFTLESS—PRAISED FOR CONDUCT.

(Christian Science Monitor, July 22, 1916.)

Amherst, Mass.—A force of 300 students from the Hampton, Va., institute and 500 others from the South farmed and harvested the onion crop in a portion of Connecticut this year, when the regular farm hands left the fields for higher wages in the munition factories of the state, according to a statement of J. W. Alsop of Avon, Conn., before the onion growers of Hampshire and Franklin counties yesterday.

Mr. Alsop said: "When our laborers went to the factories we raised $8000 and sent to employment agents in the cities. The men provided were worse than useless. Then we sent to the South and got 300 students from Hampton Institute and other schools and 500 other Negroes.

"These students went to church, sang well and by their gentlemanly conduct won the good will of the community and the praise of their employers."

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO ADVERSE YEAR TREASURE

Shortage of Other Crops Makes Its $10,000,000 Value Big Asset for Farmers.

NEGRO LABOR IMPORTED

Lack of Help and Fertilizer Twin Handicaps Growers Had to Wrestle With.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 30.—Ten millions dollars is a conservative estimate of the amount paid Connecticut Valley tobacco growers for the 1916 crop. The large yield is the more noteworthy in that it comes in a year marked by short crops of grain, cotton, potatoes and other staples. Moreover, it put to the test the stamina of the sturdy group of New England farmers, most of whom can trace their ancestry through several generations of tobacco growers. Shortage of fertilizer, unfavorable weather and scarcity of labor successively threatened the planters with serious loss.

The 1916 New England tobacco acreage was the largest yet planted, and while yield per acre was not a record, high average prices and large area bring the total received by the tobacco growers from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 above the aggregate paid for any previous New England tobacco crop. It is true that the crop was the most expensive to produce in the history of the industry, but after making allowance for the increased cost, net results are entirely satisfactory to the tobacco planter.

Of the 30,000 acres of tobacco raised in New England, Connecticut claims upward of 22,000, Massachusetts a little more than 7000 acres and New Hampshire and Vermont together not more than 200 acres. Nearly 5000 acres of the 30,000 was given over to tent-grown or shaded tobacco. The Nutmeg State easily takes precedence in the cultivation of this strain of tobacco, the Connecticut area being close to 4000 acres or four times that of Massachusetts.

One of the essentials of high-grade tobacco culture is cottonseed meal, fully a ton to the acre being required for fertilizer on the average tobacco farm. In addition other fertilizers are necessary, so that this item alone ranges from $75 to $100 per acre. As the war progresses, the fertilizer problem becomes more acute in the United States, which has long depended upon Germany for potash and other basic plant foods or stimulants. The tobacco grower has not been able to surmount the fertilizer problem satisfactorily, but has done the best he could in the way of substitutes.

Cold and Storms Drawbacks.

Last spring was cold, rainy and long drawn out. Young tobacco plants died by the thousands in the seed beds under glass or canvas covering. Even June brought fewer than the average number of warm, sunny days. In July, however, weather conditions took a decided turn for the better, and from then on ideal tobacco weather prevailed. Crops which seemd hopeless rounded into form, while those which had been rated fair began to show the rank growth which spells American dollars to the fortunate owner.

A hail storm which swept through the heart of the New England tobacco belt and whipped $250,000 worth of tobacco into shreds in two or three minutes damped early exuberance. Usually such a storm is the forerunner of others, and hail is no respecter of persons. Fortunately, fears of further hail loss were groundless.

Connecticut Valley tobacco growers have had experience with the labor shortage. Help was scarce at the outset and demanded wages never before paid. Gone, for the present at least, are the days in which the tobacco farmer can hire all the able-bodied men he wants to work 10 hours a day for $1.50 or $1.75. The rate has jumped to $2 and $2.50, and while the farm hand is not unionized and does not insist upon an eight-hour day, with Saturday afternoons off, a day's toil in the tobacco fields the past season netted fewer callous spots than in previous years, and the average tobacco farmer manifested more deference to his "help" than toward the representatives of the firms which buy the New England tobacco crop.

Women and children were pressed into service, and boys of 13 and 14 were paid wages on a par with the remuneration of men in ordinary years. Hundreds of growers found themselves with thousands of dollars' worth of ripe tobacco on their hands and no way of getting it into the barns. Fortunately there were no early frosts, and no serious loss was entailed by the labor shortage. Some of the larger growers of shaded tobacco decided to import negroes from the South. The negro, it was argued, would appreciate Northern advantages, would be easier to handle than much of the labor which growers had been forced to hire, and, in a nutshell, would solve the labor problem for all time, so far as New England tobacco culture was concerned.

Negroes Proved Nuisance.

More than 1000 negroes came North in response to inducements offered to the New England tobacco planters. Trouble began early. Some of the negroes instituted strikes almost as soon as they arrived. Others proceeded to get hilariously drunk on their first payday, while still others quarreled among themselves and figured in the Police Court news. On one or two occasions there was a little shooting by way of diversion. Razor play was too common to attract even passing notice unless a white man was endangered.

The white man who toiled in the tobacco fields did not receive the negro with open arms, and there was more than one physical clash. Some of the negroes have returned to the South, others wish they had the price of a return ticket, while a moderate number have decided to brave the frigidity of New England hospitality. In time the negro may be a factor in tobacco raising in the Connecticut Valley, but the day is seemingly far distant when his presence will solve the farm labor problem.

While hundreds of New England tobacco growers have netted for their season's work an amount rather larger than the income of the average professional man in a fair-sized city, the really big profits have been made by the growers of shaded tobacco. Much of the 5000 acres of tent-grown tobacco brought $1000 or more per acre. A number of corporations raised several hundred acres of tobacco under cloth, and while gross receipts of such firms are large, heavy expenses are entailed. The largest item, larger even than fertilizers, is that of the cheesecloth which protects the growing tobacco. Nevertheless, after all expenses are deducted, the margin on shaded tobacco is sufficient to induce those engaged in its culture to increase the acreage under cultivation every year. Shaded tobacco culture requires both special knowledge and capital, and the number of firms and individuals engaged in this branch of tobacco growing in New England is less than 60.

Shaded tobacco is the most aggressive competitor of the famous Sumatra wrapper tobacco, which, as its name implies, is imported from Sumatra. Since the war began, importers of Sumatra (which is shipped to this country from Holland), where it is marketed at the Amsterdam, have had their full share of troubles due to irritating delays in ocean freights. The shaded tobacco contingent has not been slow to press its advantage, and millions of smokers are daily puffing cigars wrapped with tobacco grown in the Connecticut Valley.

A Department of Agriculture expert has figured out that the 1916 Connecticut Valley shaded tobacco crop will wrap at least 1,000,000,000 high-grade cigars and that the average smoker is pretty certain to have the opportunity to pass judgment upon at least one cigar which owes its outward appearance to Connecticut Valley shaded tobacco.

Up and down the Connecticut Valley 40 or 50 warehouses are beginning to prepare the tobacco crop for the manufacturer. In a few weeks thousands of men and women will be at work in the packing houses which this season will be busy until next May. The cost of packing the shaded crop will not be less than $750,000, while a much larger amount will be required for the handling of the immense crop of Havana seed and broad leaf strains raised in the Connecticut Valley this year.

THE NEGRO AND NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO.

Age 7/27/16

Hundreds of negro students, two-thirds of whom are from the South, have gone this year to Connecticut to take employment in the tobacco fields. A writer in the New York Age, a negro newspaper, who has visited the tobacco fields, reports that negroes during this tobacco season will earn $150,000 this year. Tobacco pickers get $2 a day; foremen and drivers make more.

The Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Association found itself in a serious quandary in the beginning of the season. The tobacco growers found that alien laborers generally had either returned to Europe to fight or had gone to the munitions factories for higher wages. This left a great gap to be filled; the negro, especially the negro student, according to The Age, was thought of, with the result that agents of the organization came South—they are still here, in fact—to recruit laborers for the tobacco fields.

A Southern white man, a Mr. Flod, who is an extensive cotton planter, in Connecticut proposed the idea. He is quoted by The Age as saying that he is better satisfied with negro labor than alien white labor and that he will stand for retaining this labor even after the war when alien labor will be free to take its old position.

The tobacco industry represents no small item in New England, especially Connecticut, and for four months in each year labor is in great demand.

Will the negro fare as well in New England in winter and after the war as he fares in the South? It is very doubtful, but it is a fact that New England tobacco growers will draw a large number of Southern negroes to their fields. Other industries, affording a greater day wage are drawing heavily upon Southern farm labor. It is a problem that cannot be ignored, because it has already assumed the character and dignity of a fact.

Labor - 1916

Migration

Efforts to Handle

NORTH WANTS RELIABLE LABOR

Journal & Guide

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES WARNS THRIFTLESS ELEMENT THAT THEY ARE NOT WANTED.

12-2-16

The Journal and Guide has received a letter from Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes with headquarters in New York City, in which attention is called to the opportunities awaiting intelligent, efficient and honest, Negro labor at the North, and warning the indolent and inefficient of what they may expect from Northern employers and Northern people generally. We letter:

The Migration of Negroes To The North.

"Negroes in large numbers are leaving the South for the North. Many are securing good positions. Those that are sober and responsible and know how to give an honest day's toil are holding their positions. The indolent, inefficient men, however, are soon dscharged, become a burden to the Northern communities and bring reproach and humiliation to thrifty colored citizens in communities where white people have not hitherto considered Negroes undesirables.

"The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes urges the right-thinking Negroes of the South and everywhere to discourage the wholesale migration of shiftless people between any two points, be they North or South. The League also warns Negroes against fraudulent agents who are collecting employment fees and who disappear soon afterwards.

"Negro labor is in demand. Use that fact to improve the efficiency of that labor by demanding:—First, better wages where the wages of colored men are below the current wage; second, better working conditions so that your health will not be impaired by the work you do; third, better living conditions both for yourself and family, so that your efficiency as a worker will not be impaired by living conditions which prevent proper rest and recreation to fit you for the day's labor, and base these demands on the facts that all these things will make your work more valuable to yourself and to your employer and make for better feeling between the races.

"The National Urban League urges Negroes everywhere to take advantage of this great industrial opportunity to work in co-operation with their local neighbors whether North or South, for the improvement of conditions which will affect both races."

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY 11 1916

INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGRO WORKERS URGED

Armstrong Association Discusses Means of Providing Them

Increased opportunities for negro workers were discussed last night at the eighth annual meting of the Armstrong Association, held in the New Century Drawing Rooms, on South 12th street, last night.

It was shown that contracts aggregating $84,000 were obtained for negroes here last year as compared to $52,000 worth the year previous. It was further shown that employment had been obtained last year for 1413 colored persons while only 583 were similarly provided for the year previous. Speakers urged that the negro should share in greater abundance of the work in Philadelphia, it being shown that only one carpenter in 100 here is a negro, while one in every 17 of the population of the city is a negro.

Dr. Carl E. Grammer presided at the meeting and an address was made by L. Hollingsworth Wood, a prominent white lawyer, of New York, who is president of the National League on Uurban Conditions Among Negroes.

LEADER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMPAIGN TO EDUCATE NEGRO IN THE NORTH BEING CONDUCTED HERE

A campaign is being conducted in the Pittsburg district by Dr. Joe T. Thomas, of Birmingham, Ala., for the benefit of the southern negro who comes north seeking work. Dr. Thomas is assisted by John R. Macbeth, who is in charge of the social side of the campaign.

Dr. Thomas, in discussing his mission, said:

"The north gives the negro equal school advantages, the ballot, civil rights, equality before the law and a right to live anywhere. He is in the city counsel of Chicago; he is a fireman, a sanitary inspector. He is an American citizen all over the north.

"The south is far behind in the development of the race. High schools should be given to negroes and they should be appointed to minor civic positions.

"The war in Europe has cut off the northern supply of white laborers and will keep it cut off for 35 years. The negro naturally will move north if the south does not give him more advantages. He is treated better in the north."

Dr. Thomas and Mr. Macbeth will meet heads of corporations next week to discuss the social elevation of the negro.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

Prof Kelly Miller of Howard university in a letter to the New York Times points out the desirability of steps to prevent the present movement of Negro workers from the South to the North from carrying with it elements of the race problem. Specifically, he urges the broadening of the activities of the Negro church and the Young Men's Christian association to meet the religious, educational and social needs of the workers. The national league on urban conditions among Negroes, which is alert to the new situation, has found places in Connecticut tobacco fields, Prof Miller reports, for 700 Negro students. He himself has placed more than 75 students of Howard university in these fields. These ambitious young men should be encouraged to develop a wise leadership among their fellow-workers.

BISHOP COPPIN IN A RAILROAD CAMP.

Christian Recorder

11-16-16.

Dear Mr. Editor:

On Thursday evening, November 9, 1916, I had the honor and pleasure of accompanying Bishop L. J. Coppin to the Pennsylvania Railroad Camp of employees recently arrived from the Southland, and located at Point Breeze, South Philadelphia. I crave space in The Recorder to write a word or two concerning that trip.

We arrived at the camp shortly before eight o'clock, and promptly on the hour the service began .After the singing of a few hymns by the men, which was followed by prayer and Scripture reading, Bishop Coppin announced his text, Matthew xxv, 14, 15, and with the same fervor and power the bishop displays when he addresses large assemblies or preaches before great congregations, he preached a wonderful sermon to about 50 men, basing his thoughts upon the parables of "The ten virgins," and "The pounds and talents."

Gripping his hearers from the moment he began to preach, he held their attention constantly and, rising to the heights of his sermon where he pleaded with his hearers to live clean, decent, honest lives, using always the talents God had given them to the glory of God, the men broke out in fervent "amens" and applause. Bishop Coppin also pleaded with those of his hearers who were Christians to set a Christian example before the other men of the camp.

I doubt that Bishop Coppin ever preached a more powerful sermon than on this occasion. Positively he could not preach a better one than this which held our own men, white men and Mexicans spellbound.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Dr. John M. Palmer, pastor of Mt. Olive Church, prayed fervently. The meeting closed with requests from the men that Bishop Coppin return again and preach.

W. SPENCER CARPENTER.

Journal

Detroit, Mich.

NOV 15

HOUSING IMPORTED LABORERS.

The partial failure of the move to utilize the southern Negro for the northern factory is the result of our own bungling industrial methods.

Perhaps the acute shortage of immigrant labor will teach us better manners and better methods.

Carloads of colored southern laborers were brought north, but as no adequate provision had been made in Cleveland, Detroit or Chicago for their housing on their arrival, many of them returned to the south, where at least there was shelter for their families.

We have treated the European immigrant in the same fashion, inviting him here, and then ignoring his necessities on his arrival. The adult Negro slave worker before the Civil war was valued at $2,500, which is the precise value of the adult immigrant laborer on arrival.

For back of each immigrant, as back of each Negro slave, was the cost of maturing a worker from infancy, a cost added to by the terrific infant mortality among the humble, and to the vicissitudes that attend childhood and adolescence. Now that millions of European adults have been killed in Europe, the value of a worker will rise to above $3,000.

But the colored slave was guaranteed by the law adequate shelter and adequate food.

Of course, the modern laborer is assured of a wage that will get him both adequate shelter and adequate food, provided such things are to be had. But those who import laborers without first making sure that they can find shelter are not above mistreating those whose labor is so necessary to existence.

The Americanization movement is to take care of the immigrant's education and patriotism and morals. But what we need in each city is an industrial bureau for the purpose of finding shelter for all labor that comes to town. The housing of imported labor is a crying need. It should be a part of the general program for the federal distribution of labor.

This is not anticipating future problems; this is recognizing present and acute problems.

TIMES

New York City

NEGROES DESERTING SOUTH FOR NORTH

Considerable Discussion Caused by Migration of Laborers to Border Cities

INCREASE IS STRIKING

From 1900 to 1910 the Increase Was More Than Three Times That of the Total Negro Population.

New York, Oct. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement of negro laborers from the South in large numbers during the

past few months has created considerable discussion in the public press, North and South, and not a little concern in parts of the South. A striking feature of most of this discussion is the absence of statements about the migration of negroes before the present movement. The migration of negroes northward in considerable numbers year by year for the last two or three decades has been quietly going on, although it may not have attracted much attention.

The indication of this movement since 1880 is shown by the percentage of increase of the negro population of the following nine Northern and border cities: Boston, Greater New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The census figures for these nine cities showed that between 1880 and 1890 the negro population increased about 36.2 per cent.; from 1890 to 1900 it increased about 74.4 per cent., and from 1900 to 1910 about 37.4 per cent. In the first decade the increase was more than three times the increase of the total negro population; in the second period it was more than four times as large and shows the influence of the economic disturbances of the period. In the last period the increase was nearly three times larger than the increase of the total negro population.

The rate of increase in the Southern cities has been large, although less than that of the Northern cities during the same period, indicating that similar causes were operating to draw negroes to Southern cities, although these causes were weaker than those operating in Northern cities. The percentage increase of negroes in fifteen Southern cities was, from 1880 to 1890, about 38.7; from 1890 to 1900, about 20.6; from 1900 to 1910, (sixteen cities with addition of Birmingham, Ala.,) 20.6 per cent. These percentages are based upon census figures for the following cities: Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Atlanta, Augusta, and Savannah, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville, Tenn.; Birmingham and Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La. It may be added in passing that from 1880 to 1910 the increase of white population in these Southern cities has been very similar to that of the negroes.

The causes of this movement during this longer period have been the same as those affecting the negro population in the last few months. The only difference has been the increase in the volume of the movement because of the increase in its influencing causes.

The newspaper discussion of the arrests, fines, and jail commitments, restlessness of the younger generation of negroes and political calculation may be given place as individual factors in the causes for such a movement. But a further sifting of the facts shows that at bottom the negro is reacting toward certain fundamental conditions in a similar manner to the response of other elements in our cosmopolitan population.

Economic, educational, and civic opportunities and conditions are having their influence. Among these forces economic conditions demand first consideration. The wages in all lines of occupations open to negroes in the North are considerably higher than those in the South. For instance, the writer found in New York City in 1910 that the majority of thirty-seven negro men who had recently come to the city had received weekly wages before they came of between $3 and $7, and after coming to the city the majority of the same group of men were receiving weekly wages of between $9 and $12 per week. Out of twenty-six women who had recently come to the city the majority, before coming, had received weekly wages ranging from below $3 to $5, and after coming to the city the majority had advanced in weekly wages so as to range between $5 and $8 per week.

Even if these facts are not conclusive, they are corroborated by the replies to a further question which was asked of negro wage earners in 1909 and 1910. In those years 365 wage earners were asked their reason for coming to New York City. Nearly half of the answers showed a decided economic reason; some gave reasons that were probably economic. The answers showed that probably three-fourths of these wage earners had been drawn to the city through economic motives.

It has been frequently stated and generally believed that the negro has economic opportunity in the North. And it cannot be denied that heretofore he has been practically shut out of most of the highly paid employments. He has also been crowded into very limited fields and mostly into occupations where white men in large numbers do not care to compete. This has been mainly in domestic and personal service. What has not often always been considered is that the Northern wage in occupations where negroes might enter, coupled with board, lodging, and other perquisites, sometimes has been better than the wage in the more skilled occupations into which negroes could enter in the South, to say nothing of the unskilled.

The writer has found many cases in the North of semi-skilled or skilled negro workmen who were crowded out of occupations to which they aspired either because of color discrimination or because of an efficiency lower than that of competing white workmen. Instead of returning to the South with its open field in their line, these men have become janitors in office buildings, messengers, Pullman porters, porters in stores, &c. They remain partly because in such jobs they receive better wages than they were getting as skilled workmen in the South. It should be borne in mind that the average workman does not consider the higher cost of living and the greater congestion of residence in the northern centre. He makes a comparison of wages in terms of dollars and cents and does not think of the economists' distinction between money wages and real wages.

The present labor demand in the opening of wider fields of employment for negroes, therefore, has simply accelerated a movement which has been under way for a long time. What should be emphasized both North and South in considering the matter in connection with the welfare of the negro and the nation is the negro's response to a fundamental economic call in a way similar to that of other groups. The migration cannot be stopped by ordinances or statutes and will probably continue as long as the conditions that create it persist.

There is another phase of the matter which has not seemed to find much expression in the public press. The settlement of large numbers of negroes in Northern towns and cities has been discussed from the point of view of its effect upon opinion concerning the so-called negro problem. Attention should also be directed to the adjustment of these newcomers to the life of the Northern communities in such a way that the political and economic forces which have attempted to exploit other elements of the communities may not use the negro in the same way. For example, the Northern communities need to see that proper houses, sanitary, and sewerage regulations are carefully provided in negro neighborhoods. Otherwise, the whole community may suffer from official neglect and landlord exploitation. "Loan shark" agents, company stores, and sweat-shop conditions may suck new life from the blood of these labor recruits. Ward heelers and local political bosses may gain a new grip on the community by posing as friends and champions of the new citizens.

Naturally, the question of the best steps to take in these larger community matters arises. Two or three suggestions may be out of place:

First—As the negroes in each of these communities may be found individuals of character and intelligence who are ready to do everything they can for the advancement of their people. Public-spirited white citizens may get in touch with these persons through personal contact.

Second—These white and colored citizens can then best help the adjustment of the colored people by coming together in some sort of joint organization with a definite purpose to benefit in the main the colored population.

Third—This organized effort may look over the field and agree upon a definite program of active work along a few lines such as the community most seems to need. This program may include a careful study of the living and working conditions of the colored people, a plan of publicity, and a plan to keep check on the conduct of public officials wherever their duties touch negro life. It takes public attention to see that the police department, the housing, the sanitary, the health, and other departments of the community government adequately serve the colored neighborhoods. So fundamental is the question of work and wages that a special part of any community program should provide some employment, finding agency or agencies, should seek methods of touch with employers, and should aim to set negro workers thinking and acting collectively with their employers for their own interest.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,
Professor of Social Science, Fisk University; Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

RO MIGRATION.

lems Raised by the Large nbers Coming North.

Howard University,
Washington, Sept. 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your highly illuminating editorial article on the economic opportunities of the negro in the North. Under the spur of urgent industrial demands it seems entirely likely that hundreds of thousands of negroes will be transferred to the North, and thus shift to some extent the centre of gravity of the race problem.

I beg to call attention to the importance of securing adequate provision for safeguarding the moral and social life of these people suddenly thrust into a new environment. The immigrants who, previous to the European war, had flocked to our shores in unprecedented numbers, in addition to their racial assimilability, have been assisted in adjusting themselves to their new relations by the Catholic Church and other agencies playing beneficially upon them. The negro laborer from the South has no such helpful influences.

Coming from an environment of social and civil restriction into a section of complete public and civil freedom, he will, naturally enough, at first, mistake liberty for license unless he is carefully safeguarded and encouraged in the right direction. The captains of industry are apt to be shortsighted. Immediate economic advantage blinds them to the evil consequences that may follow in its wake.

Should the influx of negro laborers to the North, without proper restriction and control, be allowed to prejudice public opinion and thus reproduce Southern proscription in the Northern States, the last state of the race would be worse than the first. The negro church where these laborers are at work should be encouraged to reach out and lay hold upon every workman who comes to the northern communities. Such agencies as the Young Men's Christian Association should be established and encouraged. Tried and experienced social workers should move among them with a view to relating them sensibly to their new environment.

This new industrial movement, which opens up untold possibilities for the race, illustrates anew the importance of the higher education through which a body of trained leaders may be prepared for the arduous tasks of guiding aright the masses of their race amid the dangers and vicissitudes of life.

As an illustration of this principle, the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes has recently been able to find places on the tobacco plantations of Connecticut for 700 negro students. I have, personally, placed over seventy-five students of Howard University in these tobacco fields. Experience has more than abundantly justified the wisdom of sending with each group of students as instructor to advise and encourage and direct them in their new relationship.

The economic opportunity for the race is, indeed, a large one. But great also are the moral responsibilities. Let us hope that the negro will be encouraged to receive and appreciate the advantage of both.

KELLY MILLER,
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

NEWS TRIBUNE

Detroit, Mich.

HELPING THE NEGRO.

In charge of a movement to improve the condition of the 15,000 Negros resident in Detroit is a colored man, Forester Washington, which is significant of the best methods taken to aid the race. Self-help is the help worth while.

In six years, the Negro population of Detroit has increased 150 per cent. A great many negroes have been imported from the south.

Of the 15,000 negroes here, there are many who have firmly established themselves. They are industrious, prosperous and contented. A certain proportion is inevitably exposed to the peculiar dangers that beset the Negro race in large cities. Leaders of the race insist that the Negro is at his best in rural surroundings. He is nearer to nature than the white man and in the confinement of urban life often deteriorates physically and morally.

Detroit has numerous race problems to solve. None is more appealing than the problem of the exiled Africans. In their efforts to make good, they deserve every encouragement the community can give.

THE NEGRO IN YANKEELAND.

There comes from New Britain, Connecticut, a story that has in it the elements of pathos and irony. Southern negroes, lured thither in quest of jobs, found jobs a-plenty, but no homes. They are not wanted by the landlords except at prohibitory rents, and the houses they are able to get are not only insufficient in number, but not fit to live in.

The situation is so bad that the pastor of a negro church in New Britain publishes the following appeal to the public:

"To the public: We, the undersigned, wish to call your attention to the fact that while we have been praying that God would in some way send men of my race from the Southlands where there is a large number of them and God has answered our prayers and has put it into the hearts of some of the large establishments to solicit the help of the negro race. Will you kindly oblige me by seeing that some good rents are secured for my people? Remember what God said in the Holy Writ: 'Ask and it shall be given you.' We are not asking for the best rents, but we are asking for a square deal. We are aware of the fact that because we are of the black race that there is quite a large mountain in the way. Every other race upon the face of the earth seems to be more favored than the black race"

An Eastern newspaper account of the situation says that "the negroes have found it almost impossible to get rents at any figure in the hardware town and they have been obliged to put up with unusual hardships."

Railroad companies and manufacturing plants induced the negroes to go in droves to the East and other points outside the South. The negro went readily, but he found no houses to shelter him, for there are no negro quarters in those towns, and landlords don't want negro quarters to be set up.

The same newspaper story goes on to say:

"Several negro families are now living in cramped quarters in certain sections of New Britain, and white landlords refuse to rent these houses unless they are so undesirable that even the poorest white folks will not occupy them.

"The average negro has almost nothing when he arrives. He depends entirely upon his job promised him before he left the Southland, and many members of the colored race find themselves in bad straits.

"If the negroes keep on coming, the capitalists will have to answer the colored pastor's prayer and erect suitable homes for the colored people."

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RACE MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH

Christian Record

Views of Dr. George E. Haynes on the Situation.

12-21-16

FACTORS IN THE MOVEMENT

Social Science Professor at Fisk University Offers Three Important Suggestions For Meeting New Conditions Caused by Influx of Colored People From the South to Border States.

The views of Dr. George Edmund Haynes on the migration of colored people from the south to the border states in such large numbers are worthy of careful consideration. In his position as professor of social science at Fisk university and as the executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Colored People Dr. Haynes is amply prepared to discuss the labor problems affecting our people.

That the movement is by no means new is shown by Haynes' article in a recent issue of the New York Times, in which he, in part, says:

The indication of this movement since 1880 is shown by the percentage of increase of the Negro population of the following nine northern and border cities: Boston, Greater New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

The census figures for these nine cities showed that between 1880 and 1890 the Negro population increased about 36.2 per cent, from 1890 to 1900 it increased about 74.4 per cent and from 1900 to 1910 about 37.4 per cent. In the first decade the increase was more than three times the increase of the total Negro population. In the second period it was more than four times as large and shows the influence of the economic disturbances of the periods above mentioned.

The rate of increase in the southern cities has been large, although less than that of the northern cities during the same period, indicating that similar causes were operating to draw the colored people to southern cities, although these causes were weaker than those operating in northern cities.

The causes of this movement during this longer period have been the same as those affecting the Negro population in the last few months. The only difference has been the increase in the volume of the movement because of the increase in its influencing causes.



DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES.

The newspaper discussion of the arrests, fines and jail commitments, restlessness of the younger generation of Negroes and political calculation may be given place as individual factors in the causes for such a movement. But a further sifting of the facts shows that at bottom the Negro is reacting toward certain fundamental conditions in a similar manner to the response of other elements in our cosmopolitan population.

There is another phase of the matter which has not seemed to find much expression in the public press, and that is the question of the best steps to take in these larger community matters. Two or three suggestions may not be out of place:

First.—Among the Negroes in each of these communities may be found individuals of character and intelligence who are eager to do everything they can for the advancement of their people. Public spirited white citizens may get in touch with these persons through personal contact.

Second.—These white and colored citizens can then best help the adjustment of the colored people by coming together in some form of joint organization with a definite purpose to benefit in the main the colored population.

Third.—This organized effort may look over the field and agree upon a definite program of active work along a few lines such as the community most seems to need. This program may include a careful study of the living and working conditions of the colored people, a plan of publicity and a plan to keep check on the conduct of public officials wherever their duties touch Negro life.

LEADER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREED NEGROES JOIN CHURCHES

Men Released by Judge Miller Are Given Employment and Clothing

CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

A banquet and special church services in the Hill district were held last night following the release of 71 negroes by Judge D. M. Miller in county court yesterday afternoon.

The negroes were being held in the workhouse as a result of the recent raid by the police. The opinion of the court was that their incarceration was illegal. He ordered their immediate release and a remitting of all fines handed over through the decision of Magistrate Fugassi.

The Rev. J. C. Austin, of the Ebenezer Baptist church, headed a committee that met the negroes at the door of the court house. They were taken to the church and a banquet served. Speeches were made by prominent negro leaders, followed by special church services.

A big majority of the negroes affiliated themselves with churches and promised to remain in Pittsburg. The committee telephoned the local employment agencies and secured work for all the men who were not already on the payroll of some manufacturing firm. Today found all the released negroes at work.

More colored men are being brought from the south by the local railroad companies and manufacturing plants and the committee, of which the Rev. Mr. Austin is chairman, will arrange for living places for them and to have them protected from any more danger from illegal arrest.

The Rev. Mr. Austin will leave today for Augusta, Ga., to start a campaign among the southern negroes to be brought here, to provide for better preparation for their coming north. Most of the men already here were not provided with overcoats or winter clothing and there is much suffering among them. At the banquet yesterday arrangements were made for the men released from jail to receive warmer clothing. The idea of the Rev. Mr. Austin going south is not to prevent negroes coming north, but to impress upon them the climatic conditions here and have them secure plenty of clothing to combat the cold weather.

In all, about 50 of the men released yesterday by Judge Miller, joined the church last night.

NEWARK PRESBYTERY TO HELP NEGRO LABOR

Newark, N. J.—"There are things going on in the south which make it worse than Russia. No manly Negro can stay there and live peacefully and as a Christian," declared the Rev. E. F. Eggleston, pastor of the 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church, to the Presbytery of Newark in a discussion of the problem of caring for the large increase in Negro population in Newark due to the influx of laborers from the south.

It had been said that many of the men came from the south because of the stringent prohibition laws in that section, and that they were being demoralized by the freedom of the open saloon in the north. Dr. Eggleston denied this most emphatically, and said, "Many of these people come here because they are invited to take positions; but they are glad to come, and many do so to escape persecution. There are many fine people in the south, but they are keeping quiet and allowing their evilly-disposed neighbors to ill-treat respectable and well-to-do Negroes."

A request to the Presbytery that plans be considered for the proper housing and clothing of these people, who are unaccustomed to the rigors of a northern climate, was referred to the social service committee, of which Moderator John J. Moment is chairman.

Other members of the Presbytery who joined with Dr. Eggleston in defence of the southern laborers were the Rev. O. M. Bonfield, pastor of a colored congregation affiliated with Bithany Presbyterian Church, the Rev. A. N. Stubblefield, pastor of Bethany Church, and Moderator Moment.

League Will Study Migration of Negro From the Southland

advertiser

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Increased migration of negroes from the south, is to be studied by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, it was announced from the league's headquarters here today. The subject will be gone into thoroughly and suggestions for the welfare of the immigrants will be furnished to the states in which they settle.

In the league's annual report, made public today, it was shown that many new lines of employment had been opened for the negroes in 20 cities where welfare work had been carried on.

The largest undertaking was the placing of 750 negroes in Connecticut tobacco fields. More than 450 southern negro students were provided with employment as harvest hands to obtain money for their education.

New branches of the league were organized at Memphis, Huntsville, Ala.; Detroit, Indianapolis, and Pittsburg.

CALL

Newark, N. J.

Appeals for Negroes' Protection.

William H. Maxwell, president of the Negro Forward Movement of this city, has issued an appeal for the protection of Southern negroes, who, migrating to this section of the country, have been victimized by the unscrupulous.

Maxwell declares that many Southern negroes have, in the North, been made to work for low wages and have been made the victims of storekeepers and dealers, who charge them high prices for worthless goods.

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Migration

THE REASON AND THE REMEDY.

Recently, we have twice given our views in this column on the migration of colored laborers from the South to the North to take the places on the railroads and other public works, made vacant by the Italians, Greeks and other South-Europeans who are now engaged in the war. We pointed out how the steady employment of a large number of colored men in the North would benefit the whole race economically and politically.

This northward movement of colored laborers has taken place on so large a scale, that many Southern communities have become alarmed, and have taken steps to stop it. In some cities exorbitant license fees have been laid on the recruiting agencies. We know that in one city the agents themselves were several times arrested on one pretext or another; perhaps in some other places they fared even worse.

New York Age 8/24/16

In Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah Ga., and other cities migration has brought about such a condition that the white citizens have asked the influential colored citizens to help them stay the tide. In connection with these requests, we received last week the following letter from an organization composed of leading colored men in Jacksonville:

Jacksonville, Fla., August 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The Age:

To be brief, I beg to state that the (————————) of this city, in a regular meeting, voted last Monday that I write your paper asking advice on the subject of migration which is large and really alarming to the people of this state, for thousands of people (colored) are leaving this state, going to Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and New Jersey, where it is stated they are wanted as laborers in various pursuits. In your mind and to your knowledge, do you think it the best thing for them to do, and are they bettering their condition financially, morally and religiously; even in manhood, citizenship, etc. Our ——— has been asked by the white and colored people here to speak in an advisory way, but we decided to remain silent until we can hear from reliable sources in the north and east, and you have been designated as one of the best. So to speak, our city is in a turmoil—in suspense. You have doubtless heard of the great exodus of Negroes to the north, and we presume you have given it some thought, and even investigated it. Please give us the benefit of your findings and reasons for your conclusion. Thanking your in advance for a prompt and full reply to the corresponding secretary, yours truly,

.....

Corresponding Secretary.

We replied to this letter as follows:

New York City, August 18, 1916.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant. I am enclosing for you two of my articles which recently appeared in The Age, giving my views concerning the migration of colored laborers and workmen to the North.

Speaking generally, I believe this northward movement of colored laborers will prove a great benefit to the race as a whole. At the same time I realize that individual Southern communities might suffer temporary industrial disorganization from a sudden and wholesale exodus. It would, of course, be better if the movement were gradual and steady.

Yet, the very inconvenience suffered by those Southern communities which might be affected ought to react to the advantage of the race throughout the whole South. Colored leaders in these communities who are asked by the white citiens to co-operate with them in discouraging the migration should point out to these white citizens that the best and surest way to stop the movement will be by the fairer treatment of the colored people; by the impartial execution of the law, both for the protection as well as for the prosecution of Negroes; by better schools, by less police persecution, etc., etc. They should point out that the South is the natural home of the mass of the race, and that if accorded fairer treatment, the Negro will have no inclination to leave.

Efforts to Check

I have had no opportunity to investigate the condition and prospects of those colored men who have already come north to work; if I am able to do so, I shall be glad to give you the benefit of whatever I might learn. With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. JOHNSON.

Several days after receiving the first letter above, we received from an Age reader a clipping from one of the Jacksonville daily papers, giving an account and description of the new million-dollar railroad station to be erected in that city. The following paragraph was marked for our attention:

The West Bay street end of the building will be occupied by the Negro waiting room, smoking room and the Negro women's room. The waiting room will have a separate entrance onto West Bay street, which will enable Negro passengers to go to and from the station without coming into contact with the white passengers.

The following news item of less than a dozen lines was carried in the daily papers last Sunday morning:

SIX FLORIDA NEGROES LYNCHED.

Accused of Helping a Colored Murderer Escape.

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five Negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., early to-day and hanged by a mob, and another Negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynee and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a Negro.

The lynched Negroes were accused of aiding Long's escape.

These two clippings furnish a commentary on the question we are discussing, which should give food for thought to the white citizens of Florida who are concerned about the migration of colored men from that State.

Take the clipping about the new railroad station. In that short paragraph, the colored people of Jacksonville are unnecessarily and brutally humiliated. Not only in that there are to be separate waiting rooms and smoking rooms and ticket windows; for conditions force colored people to accept those undemocratic provisions, **but more so in that it is publicly avowed that one of the advantages of the new building will be that it permits of white people going in and out without having to come into contact with Negroes. If it were a question of filthy animals or human lepers, the statement could hardly be put more objectionably.**

Jacksonville is one of the most progressive cities in the South. Fifty-one per cent., or more than half of its population is colored. **The great majority of this colored population must be industrious, thrifty, intelligent, productive, law-abiding tax-paying citizens or Jacksonville could not possibly be the progressive city that it is.**

Now what do the white people of Jacksonville suppose the innermost thoughts of this class of colored citizens must have been when they read that a great public building was to be erected, of which they would not even be allowed to use the front entrance; when they read the assurance to the white public that it could use the building without being subjected to coming into contact with Negroes?

We ask the white people, does not this question of avoiding whatever contact which might result from white and colored people passing in and out of the same entrance to a mammoth railroad station seem absurd in face of the fact that their food is prepared by Negroes, all their domestic work done by Negroes, and even their babies tenderly cared for by Negroes?

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

PENALTIES OF MIGRATION.

Notwithstanding there is some excuse, perhaps, for negro migration, growing out of the fears which have been engendered by the actions of mobs, and the false stories of threats which emigration agents have fed them, the southern negro who is lured by their persuasion usually fares worse in the end, if he does not lose his life into the bargain.

It is a pitiful story that comes from Newark, N. J., where the church had to take hold of the situation growing out of the increased negro population, due to emigration from the south. In a recent church meeting on the subject, reported in The Newark Evening News, Rev. O. M. Bonfield, pastor of a negro congregation, is quoted as saying that—

> Many of the newcomers are driven north by persecution in southern states as well as by the lure of high wages in the munitions factories. He charged that many are victimized by cabmen and then abandoned, and that saloons, heretofore closed to colored patronage, are now open to them.
>
> These people in many instances need proper clothing to enable them to withstand the rigors of this climate; they need decent housing facilities and we must have the aid of the white people in relieving their distress.

The northern idea of persecution in the south is, of course, a very exaggerated one; but we have to admit that in the work of the mob, at least, it has some foundation. It is a matter of common knowledge, however, that the honest and industrious negro gets along better and gets more out of life here in the south than he can anywhere else in the country.

Looking at the other side of it, the condition of the negro who emigrates to the north as the result of fair promises and big wages that do not always materialize, it is apparent from what the negro churchmen themselves say that there is no comparison in the surroundings there and here. The emigrants, and it is stated there are some 12,000 of them in and around Newark alone, working chiefly in the munitions factories, are in actual need of housing and clothing which, with all the promise of big wages, they have not been able to procure.

Nor is that the whole story. Many of them are dying, according to testimony given in this same meeting, because of the unhealthy surroundings in which they are compelled to live. We quote again from The Newark Evening News:

> Declaring that a large number of the colored workers in plants on the meadows are dying as a result of disease contracted in the unhealthy surroundings in which they live, Rev. Albert N. Stubbelbine, of Bethany church, said he had

complained to members of the board of health and had been told they were endeavoring to remedy conditions.

If distress and death are the lot of these negro emigrants today, when the munitions plants are running overtime and using all the labor they can get, what can they hope for when the European war suddenly ends, and even those plants which do not shut down entirely lay off the majority of their help? These imported negroes will be the first to be discharged.

Without money, without employment, without the means of returning south where they can always make a living in one way or another, their prospective condition is pitiful to contemplate.

If they are paying today the penalties of migration in discomfort, distress and even with their lives, there is the penalty of hunger, perhaps starvation, yet ahead of them, unless they are wise enough to take precaution against it.

The wise ones among them will save enough money to get back home and buy a ticket just as soon as they are able to pay for it.

Fort Worth, Texas

OCT 6 1916

Exodus of Negroes

An Atlanta dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor says sentiment in favor of some action which will prevent wholesale exodus of negroes from the South to points north of the Ohio river appears to be growing rapidly in many southern states. The matter has already been called to public attention in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, the states most seriously affected, and it is believed that recent developments of the labor situation in the Southland make some steps desirable.

When the demand for negro labor started the department of labor aided in sending negro laborers to the North. The first application came from the Erie railroad. This was followed by a similar request from the Pennsylvania.

Now negroes are being promised higher wages by northern agents. Thousands are going to Cleveland, Pittsburg, Chicago, Indianapolis and other northern cities.

In Mississippi the situation is said to be acute.

Negroes are leaving certain cities by carloads. Alabama negroes are going to points in Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The city of Montgomery has passed an ordinance making it a crime to entice labor from that point. Aberdeen has passed an ordinance whereby a labor agent must pay $250 as a privilege tax.

The brother in black is human.

The labor agent promises him higher wages, better quarters and greater liberty in the North. This wins him.

Diversified Farming Will Put End To Negro Exodus, Claims Educator

Constitution
Atlanta

That the application of the purposes and provisions of the Smith-Lever law, to the end that diversified farming may more generally be practiced throughout the south, will prove the solution of the problem growing out of the recent general exodus of negro laborers from the southern to the northern states is the opinion of P. C. Parks, from 1907 to 1912, inclusive, director of agriculture at Clark university, near Atlanta, and now occupying a similar position and also director of extension work at the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, known more generally as the W. H. Council school, at Normal, near Huntsville, Alabama.

Outlining his views Wednesday he said:

"The chief reason, as I view it, behind the great negro exodus from the southern to the northern states lies in the fact that the negroes of the south are largely of the tenant class. In northern Alabama there are 110,000, and 85 per cent of them tenants. Forty-five per cent of the 85 per cent are 'share croppers.' All of them get their food supply and clothing from the landlords, or from the merchants through the landlords. The other 40 per cent are cash renters, and are too poorly equipped, educationally and financially, to initiate plans for their own elevation or to stand the sudden change in our methods of doing farm business.

"Seventy-three per cent of all of our crop area is in cotton. Eighty-five per cent of all of the time required to make the crops is devoted to cotton. The cotton crop was cut short this year by reason of floods and the boll weevil; hence the negro farm worker has not had his regular line of occupation supplied in the south. The war in Europe has caused a decrease in the labor supply in the north and west because of so many laboring people returning to their native countries to fight. The negro is filling this labor demand at the expense of our southern farms.

"There are a few people who are taking advantage of the situation and are capitalizing it for the purpose of increasing the spirit of unrest among the colored people. I feel that the good white people here have an opportunity to serve in a concrete way the better thinking negroes in their efforts to quiet this spirit of unrest.

"It can be done, I am convinced, through advancing and emphasizing the diversified system of farming, and the spreading of the 'gospel of diversification' among the negro farmers in such a way as they can be brought to comprehend it and realize its value.

"The Smith-Lever law furnishes a means of state supervision over rural operations and demonstration work, and its aim is to —and it can be made of great effectiveness toward this end—make each community self-supporting.

"Georgia has not been so wide-awake on this proposition as has some of the other states. In Alabama, for instance, we have fifteen negroes working under this system, with a view to increasing the earning capabilities and also the efficiency of the regular tenant on the farm, and, be it said to the credit of the landlords, those of the Tennessee valley are supporting this measure in a vigorous and effective way."

Parks is the club agent for the Tennessee valley farmers working under the Smith-Lever act service.

Constitution
Atlanta

TIMES UNION

Jacksonville, Fla.

"We have been predicting that the negroes who were lured up North would be longing for the warmth and sunshine of Florida when winter's blasts struck them," remarks the Lakeland Telegram. "It now transpires that many of these negroes are in a pitiable state, dependent upon public charity for existence." The Telegram tells of the situation in Pittsburgh, where a great many colored men were taken on promise of big wages and easy work. It seems that the work either didn't last long or else that the men were not satisfactory, and now they would be glad to get home again, but have no money. The authorities in various Northern cities are said to be anxious to get the negroes away, as things are by no means satisfactory in the quarters where they congregate. It may be that some of those who went away will not be able to come back, but the majority will find some means of coming home and as the Telegram says, "they'll never hearken again to the persuasive voice of the labor agent."

Dallas, Tex.

—An exodus of negro laborers from the South, especially from Georgia, is arousing organized opposition from employers in that state. Agents of Northern firms and corporations are going among the negroes, promising them higher wages and luring them to the North. Railroads of the North are facing a shortage of labor because of the drain on the foreign population as a result of the European war. Over 1,000 negroes left Savannah in one day for the North.

SOUTHERNERS PLAN TO STOP EXODUS

Chicago Defender
8/12/16

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 11. — A bill passed the city council here where the emigrant agents must pay $1,000 in order that they may secure labor for the northern fields and mines. It also provides a penalty of $500 for those not having a license and 60 days in the workhouse.

This heavy penalty was imposed last week after the Pennsylvania railroad people swamped down and took all the members of the Race they could find and sent them north, offering half as much again as the men had been formerly paid and better housing and living conditions and no "Jim Crow" schools.

The men hesitated at first, but the women got behind their husbands and insisted that they at once leave the south henceforth and forever.

All the labor on one steamship line quit and it left the steamer owners crippled.

Mayor Pleads for Help to Stay

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11.—So strong has the exodus of farm and skilled labor been since the war, that the southern whites have begun to see that their treatment for the Race man has brought about unsatisfied conditions, and those who are trying to get away from the Jim Crow" and segregated part of the country are leaving in large numbers wing to the shortage of white help in the north. One hundred and fifty left or the tobacco fields of Connecticut last week. The Baltimore & Ohio took 200 being taken up and families are prepared mills in Indiana. The mayor of the city spoke in the watchword in every household.

labor – 1916

Migration

DEFENDER REPORTER IS NEARLY ARRESTED

Chicago Defender

12-9-16

Is Mistaken for Labor Agent; Finds Many Leaving Mississippi Town, Chicago Bound

Hattiesburg, Miss., Dec. 8.—A reporter for the World's Greatest Weekly blew into town last night and came near getting pinched as a labor agent when the local police found him talking to several waiting to leave for the "promised land." All the white people here are wondering when the exodus of labor is going to stop. Despite the fact that the state and county authorities have used every effort to locate and arrest the labor agents, men, women and children keep leaving at the rate of fifteen to thirty each night. They are headed principally for Chicago and other northern points, where they have been guaranteed employment in the stock yards and mills. The Defender reporter learned that good wages here for able bodied men are from $1.10 to $1.25 per day, and many of the days are from sunrise to sunset. No such thing as overtime. This contrasts widely with the $3.50 and $4.00 paid in the North. Then, too, when the reporter talked with those going, he found out that they sought better living conditions, better pay, and freedom. One old man told me that he guessed he could send his children to the school he saw in the Defender some time ago.

The reporter found twenty in the depot last night. There were policemen there, too, but they could not arrest any one, as they saw no labor agents. Each individual had his money and bought his or her ticket. They left over the New Orleans & Northern and told the Defender man that the money had been sent to them by relatives already in the North.

SOUTH AGAINST LABOR EXODUS

N.Y. Age 12-14-16

Would Prevent Negro Laborers from Coming North to Seek Employment.

PREVENTIVE LAWS ENACTED

Ordinance Enforcing License Fee of $1,000 on Labor Agents and Prohibiting Residents from Working with Them.

URBAN LEAGUE AGENT HELD

Georgia Taking Strenuous and Illegal Means to Stop Migration of Laborers —Savannah Man Arrested and Twenty-Six College Students Held as Witnesses, but Case Is Dismissed by City Recorder.

(An unexpected development brought about through the employment by northern railroad companies and other industrial organizations of large numbers of Negro laborers is the action taken by certain southern States to prevent this class of labor from leaving that section. Georgia and Florida are offering the most conspicuous examples in this particular, as is shown by the attitude of law officers in those States.)

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

SAVANNAH, GA.—James H. Butler, associate editor and manager of the Savannah *Tribune,* and assistant secretary of the Savannah branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which has its home office in New York City, was arrested on August 11 and placed under $1,500 bail on the charge of sending labor out of the State, in violation of both the city and State law. Seventeen college students, young men who were en route to the tobacco fields of Conecticut for summer work, were also arrested at the docks of the Ocean Steamship Line, and detained in cells over night as witnesses.

Twenty-six students who had already boarded the steamer for New York were not held. These young men, while in school, were engaged by the National Urban League under an arrangement with the tobacco growers of Hartford, Conn., and they were to take the places of workers who had sought other lines because of increased opportunities brought about through war conditions. Most of the contracts had been made by mail from the New York office of the League, and the students assembled here and at Norfolk, Va., where representatives of the League looked after them, supplying the transportation which had been furnished by the tobacco growers, and arranging for them to get away on the long trip.

Mr. Butler and Sol C. Johnson, editor of the *Tribune,* had foreseen the possibility of legal complications, and several weeks ago called on the assistant city attorney and asked for his opinion on the work Mr. Butler was doing for the League. This official advised that arrangement for sending students to the tobacco fields of Connecticut did not conflict in any way with the immigration laws of the State. About twenty-five hundred students have been sent from Savannah to Norfolk, representing colleges and schools from all sections of the South.

Case Was Promptly Dismissed.

When the case against Mr. Butler was heard by the city recorder on Saturday morning, it was promptly dismissed. The only testimony was given by Mr. Butler and one of the students. On Monday following, the twenty-six students, with ten additional who came in the meanwhile, took the steamer for New York.

This action was taken by the city authorities following the efforts of agents for Northern railroads who had sent more than three thousand Negro laborers away from this port within the past few weeks. In order to check the work of these agents the city council passed a special ordinance assessing a tax license fee of $1,000 on any one connected with an employment agent sending labor from this city outside the State. Two of the railroad agents were arrested, but their cases were dismissed.

A rumor was circulated later that on the following Monday two labor trains would leave for the North from a point four miles outside the city limits, and more than two thousand men and women assembled at that point awaiting the arrival of the trains. A crowd of about five thousand was attracted out of curiosity, and all day Monday, Monday night and Tuesday, until 10 o'clock at night the crowd waited in the vain hope of securing transportation to the northern El Dorado where plenty of work at fabulous wages could be obtained.

Arrested on Train.

On Wednesday press dispatches brought the information that a party of about fifty Negro laborers from Americus, Ga., were arrested by policemen and deputy sheriffs, accompanied by the county solicitor, after the laborers had secured their transportation and boarded a train for Savannah. In order to carry out their intentions, the officers secured John Doe State warrants, charging misdemeanors. Boarding the train on which the laborers were embarking, the officers waited until the cars were in motion. Then all the Negroes with transportation for the North were detrained at Leslie, and later carried back to Americus in automobiles. It was stated that the laborers would be held pending legal operations to stop the wholesale emigration from that section.

Of the crowd of two thousand who were disappointed at Four Mile Crossing by the non-arrival of the labor trains, more than three hundred bought transportation and left for the North, anyway.

Mayor Calls Negroes in Conference.

Aroused by the exodus of laborers, the mayor of Savannah called about thirty of the leading Negro citizens into a conference on the subject, for the purpose of discouraging the immigration movement, the mayor declaring that local concerns would be crippled by the lack of desirable laborers. He urged that Negro laborers would find climatic disadvantages in the North, the extreme cold of winter making them susceptible to tuberculosis.

Spokesmen for the Negro delegation did not agree with the mayor and insisted that there was no shortage of labor as a result of the recent exoduses. It was pointed out that hundreds of Negroes were idle because of their inability to secure work, and those who were able to find employment were paid miserably low wages—wages in Savannah being lower than is paid anywhere else in the State. In view of this fact, it was stated, the leaving of thirty-five hundred Negro laborers was beneficial, and the Negro representatives could not advise against the leaving of any others who wanted to go.

Offers to Furnish all Labor Needed.

The attention of the mayor was directed to the activities of a white minister of Savannah in reference to labor questions, the minister referred to having been the cause of hundreds of Negro brickmasons, carpenters and laborers being thrown out of employment. The efforts of this minister were mainly to bring about the supplanting of Negro artisans with white men.

As a proof of their assertion that labor was plentiful, the representatives told the mayor that the Negro Business League would undertake to furnish all the laborers wanted in response to any demand for same. Speaking editorially of the arrest of the men at Americus and of the detention of the students here in Savannah, the Savannah *Tribune* had the following to say:

All lovers of liberty will stand abashed at the action of the sheriff and his deputies at Americus in attempting to keep Americans from leaving that locality in order to secure work to better their condition. It is a great reminder of the days of slavery and other countries where free actions are prohibited. The main cause of the present unrest among the laboring class of our people can be rightly traced to such actions as enacted during the week. Advantage was taken of those men, and some of them should have had sufficient pluck to resist the arrest and seek redress.

* * *

Seventeen Negro school boys arrested and held over night in the city barracks simply because they were seeking lucrative work in northern fields, is the pitiable plight in which the students who arrived here last week to sail for the tobacco fields of Connecticut found themselves. The boys had committed no offense whatever against the city of Savannah or the State of Georgia, and every one of them carried a contract for work in the North, signed several months ago with the Urban League of New York. It is true that they were not held under any charges, but were simply detained as witnesses; yet they were kept all night in an unfit little room in the guardhouse and caused to endure the indignities of the ordinary prisoner and forced to await the sailing of the next steamer, three days later. It was a needless detention of the boys and was evidently done to inconvenience and intimidate them. But such action by the city police department will not stop the deportation of labor from this port. It was manifestly an effort to scare the boys and prevent others who might be going North by way of this port from showing up. The boys arrested were a very intelligent, likely looking crowd, and their apprehension by the city authorities simply because they were passing through the city en route to lucrative employment fields of the North is resented by every well-thinking Negro citizen here. We wonder what steps would Chief Detective Murphy and his associates take to stop a similar movement of white students. It is just such treatment as this which is inducing Negro labor to go to other fields whenever the opportunity presents itself, and until the South learns how to handle the labor situation fairly and to treat Negroes as if they are human beings and not chattel, the departure of labor for northern fields is going to continue.

* * *

For the past several weeks crowds of men and women from other places have been coming here seeking employment in the North. Hundreds of them are here now without any means of support, and others are coming occasionally. The Tribune advises these people to either stay at home or go direct North. By such large numbers coming here will make conditions deplorable, and will do themselves no good.

Efforts to Check

Seventeen Negro school boys arrested and held over night in the city barracks simply because they were seeking lucrative work in northern fields, is the pitiable plight in which the students who arrived here last week to sail for the tobacco fields of Connecticut found themselves. The boys had committed no offense whatever against the city of Savannah or the state of Georgia and every one of them carried a contract for work in the north, signed several months ago with the Urban League of New York. It is true that they were not held under any charges but were simply detained as witnesses, yet they were kept all night in an unfit little room in the guardhouse and caused to endure the indignities of the ordinary prisoner and forced to await the sailing of the next steamer, three days later. It was a needless detention of the boys and was evidently done to inconvenience and intimidate them. But such action by the city police department will not stop the deportation of labor from this port. It was manifestly an effort to scare the boys and prevent others who might be going north by way of this port from showing up. The boys arrested were a very intelligent, likely looking crowd and their apprehension by the city authorities simply because they were passing through the city en route to lucrative employment fields of the north

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TAKEN FROM TRAINS

St Louis Argus 8/20/16

Wholesale Arrests to Stop Immigration of Negroes to North

Americus, Ga., August 10.—Almost half a hundred Negroes were arrested at an early hour this morning as they started on their journey to cities in the north and east, where they had been promised work. Armed with state warrants charging misdemeanors, a formidable army of policemen and deputy sheriffs, accompanied by Solicitor Zack Childs, brought the Negroes back to this city, where they will be held pending legal operations to stop the wholesale emigration of laborers from this section.

The officers got wind of the fact that a large number of Negroes from this city and vicinity would entrain on the 2:30 a. m. for Savannah en route to northern and eastern points, and realizing that the continued exodus of Negro labor is bringing about a serious condition of affairs among the farmers of this territory, they determined to end the practice if possible.

Sheriff Harvey, Deputy Sheriff Bob Price, Policemen Lowery, Summerford, Rigsby, Chalkley and Solicitor Zack Childs all boarded the 2:30 train with warrants in their possession. The Negroes holding transportation for the north also climbed aboard, and not until the train was speeding toward Leslie did the officers begin their operations.

By authority of the John Doe Warrants the officers took into custody all Negroes bound for the north and detained with them at Leslie, where automobiles were in waiting to bring them back to Americus with their prisoners.

A Tribune representative wishing to ascertain the truth of the situation, approached several of the railroad officials Wednesday and was told that there would be no further deportation of laborers over their lines from this point. Many of the men who were waiting at the four-mile hill for transportation north, were from neighboring cities. Some of these men have returned home while others are in the city.

Not to be entirely disappointed in their desire to go north, over three hundred men paid their own fares and are now across the Mason and Dixon line where they will find employment at wages that will enable them to realize much more than the average dollar and twenty-five cents paid here.

EXODUS OF NEGROES MAY BE STOPPED BY 2 CITY ORDINANCES

Penalties Provided For Those Who Entice or Persuade Laborers to Leave This City

Advertiser 9-20-16

Iron clad ordinances, if enforced to the letter, as passed by the city commission Tuesday morning, will check the exodus of negroes from Montgomery to the east and middle west, and also will deal in an effective manner with labor agents instrumental in luring colored people way from the capital city.

Commissioners Tyson and Stough were in conference for some time over two ordinances, which were being prepared, and which later were introduced and adopted. These ordinances are expected to prove a restraining influence in checking the operation of labor agents.

The ordinance provides that:

Provisions of Ordinance.

"Section 1—Any person who entices or persuades or influences any laborer or other person to leave the city of Montgomery for the purpose of being employed at any other place as a laborer, must on conviction be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars, or may be sentenced to hard labor for the city for not more than six months, one or both in the discretion of the court.

"Section 2—All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, except as to the pending prosecutions and offenses or violations committed since the first day of January, 1916.

"Section 3—The public safety demanding, this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Companion Ordinance.

A companion ordinance, which was adopted, provides that:

"Any person, firm or corporation who publishes or prints or writes or delivers or distributes or posts, or causes to be published, printed or written or delivered or distributed or posted, any advertisement, letter, newspaper, pamphlet, handbill, or other writing, for the purpose of enticing, persuading or influencing any laborer or other person to leave the city of Montgomery for the purpose of being employed at any other place as a laborer, must on conviction be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars, or may be sentenced to hard labor for the city for not more than six months, one or both in the discretion of the court.

"The public safety demanding, this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage."

Exodus of Negroes to Be Probed

Montgomery and Alabama to Work in Munitions Plants

Advertiser 9-12-16

About 100 negro laborers left Montgomery Monday morning at 9 o'clock on the north bound Louisville and Nashville passenger train, presumably to work in some of the munition or manufacturing plants in the east or middle west.

For some time reports have been current that negroes were leaving not only Montgomery and this section, but other parts of Alabama, for the north where they are paid higher wages.

Realizing that something should be done to stop this exodus of the colored race to other climes, business men of Montgomery are said to have prepared an ordinance which will be read before the city commission Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, with a strong probability that the ordinance will be passed. Commissioner Stough has been requested to introduce the ordinance, and he said that he would do so.

The ordinance, it is said, will be aimed at labor agents who come to Montgomery or this county, it is said, and make arrangements for the transporation of colored laborers northward.

High License Planned

The exact wording of the proposed ordinance is not available but, it is understood the measure will place a prohibitory license on labor agents, the license being higher than labor agents could afford to pay. This ordinance would require labor agents operating in Montgomery county to pay a license of $1,000 or more.

Montgomery county is not the only section of the state which negroes have been leaving for jobs offered in the manufactories in the east middle west. The movement has been reported in several other counties.

In the east the huge iron manufactories and munition plants are in operation, these being a great demand for the output. There is a consequent scarcity of labor, and these corporations turn to other sections of the United States where they might procure labor.

The south, with its many negro laborers, is said to have offered a fine field, as negro laborers in the south do not receive as high wages as they have been promised in the east and middle west, although living expenses in those sections are higher.

Not Permanent

There are some people who look with misgivings upon the movement of negroes northward, for they realize that when the European war is over, and the demand for munitions diminishes, that many of the negro laborers will lose their jobs and be without employment. This would force them to migrate elsewhere, and the chances are they would turn southward, glad to get back the old jobs they had left.

J. H. Butler Charged With Deporting Labor

Savannah Tribune

SEVENTEEN COLLEGE BOYS DETAINED AS WITNESSES

8/19/16

Case Dismissed by Recorder Next Morning

Charged with violating the city and state law in sending labor out of the state J. H. Butler, manager of The Savannah Tribune, gave bond Friday afternoon of last week for $1,500 to appear in court next morning. At the same time of his arrest, seventeen college boys who were waiting at the New York steamer's dock ready to sail were apprehended by the city detectives and held at the barracks as witnesses.

The arrests were the outcome of the labor agitation which has arisen here this summer caused by the departure of about 3,500 laborers for the north, immediately following the first deportation of laborers about four weeks ago. Editor Johnson of The Tribune upon noting the great opposition the city authorities were manifesting toward the movement, obtained an opinion of Asst. City Attorney Atkinson on the matter and was advised by him that the forwarding of students from this port to the tobacco fields of Connecticut did not in any way conflict with the labor laws of the city or state.

The students being sent up by Mr. Butler were signed up for the work in Connecticut by the home office in New York of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The twenty-five hundred students needed for this work during the summer were to be sent from Norfolk, Va., and this port and the Urban Leagues of both Norfolk and Savannah were asked to co-operate with the New York League in sending up these students.

Editor Johnson as head of the local league appointed Assistant Secretary Butler of the league to take charge of the forwarding of the boys who were assigned to go by way of this port and approximately three hundred boys were handled by him prior to last week.

About three weeks ago Mayor Pierpont sent city detectives to investigate the activities of Mr. Butler in the labor movements. They were told by him that only students were being forwarded and that his services were given to the work without remuneration, and that the work in Connecticut was only temporary. The detectives were also told of the opinion of the assistant city attorney in the matter. Nothing was heard of the affair until Friday afternoon when Chief Detective Murphy called on Mr. Butler at The Tribune office about two hours before a crowd of forty-five boys were to sail for New York. Twenty six of the boys had boarded the steamer before the detectives arrived there to arrest the crowd as witnesses in the case. However, seventeen of them, who arrived at the steamer about three o'clock, were taken into custody and lodged in jail to appear at the hearing the next morning. Of the boys arrested three of them were from Payne College, Augusta, eleven from colleges in South Carolina and two from Atlanta schools With the exception of the Payne college boys who were taken out on bond furnished by Mr. Paul Edw. Perry, the boys were all held in jail until the next morning.

The recorder dismissed the case the next morning after hearing the evidence of one of the student witnesses and the statement of Mr. Butler. On Monday the seventeen boys retained here by the unpleasant and uncalled for incident, augmented by ten others, sailed for New York.

SENDS NEGROES NORTH; IS HUNTED BY POLICE

Constitution

Several Industries in Sumter Paralyzed When Hands Quit Work.

9/13/16

Americus, Ga., August 2.—(Special.) A police dragnet, with the sheriff's office co-operating, has been thrown out to arrest the party who is leading a large number of negroes out of Americus and Sumter county with promises of good work in Connecticut.

Americus has been stirred by the reports today of numbers of negroes leaving their work and several industries have been paralyzed.

Farmers are bringing their hands into the city tonight to assist in the search for the man who has made them promises of higher wages in the north. A party of negroes leave for Savannah tonight to take a boat north

Labor-1916
Migration

Effort to Check

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

ENTICING AWAY LABOR.

Up in Mississippi which, like other Southern states, has been unfavorably affected by the operation of labor agents engaged in enticing away the workers, mostly negroes from the farms and plantations, and saw mills, to the great demoralization of all, two convictions have just been secured. The cases were tried at Columbus, where the agents were convicted of violation of the state laws on this point, one being white and the other negro. Mississippi has suffered as its neighbors, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida, from these raids on its labor supply, and the prosecution of the men convicted will be understood as a notice to labor agents that it is the intention of the local judges and other authorities to enforce the statutes.

It is probable that these Mississippi judges will come in for the same denunciation as The Times-Picayune has already met with from the New York Post and other Northern papers of that type, always looking for outrages on the negroes, and who regard legislation on labor contracts as a restriction of the rights of the colored race. It will scarcely be possible, however, to make a sectional issue of these Columbus convictions, as the charge of "enticing away of labor" in that country is aimed at certain Arkansas planters who carried away several carloads of negroes to work on their places, leaving the Mississippi employers without the labor to gather or grow their crops. It cannot, therefore, be interpreted as an attempt to keep the negro in semi-slavery in the South, and prevent him from going to work at better wages in the Northern munitions factories, it being only an effort to protect Mississippi employers from Arkansas planters.

The Northern papers which have commented on this subject have done so with great ignorance of the subject, encouraged to some extent by misinterpreted articles in those Southern states which are aiming to overcome the negro majorities by encouraging negro emigration instead of white immigration. The South has been accused of inconsistency in seeking to get rid of the negroes and then protesting against their emigration when they wanted to go North and endeavoring to prevent them from doing so by legislation. As a matter of fact, the South is in favor of white immigration, believing that the best results are achieved through white labor; but it has never worked in any way to drive or shut the negroes out, as it believes that the congestion of negroes in any section can be cured without the confusion and demoralization of the labor conditions incident to evoduses or labor panics.

Thus Louisiana, formerly with a negro majority, is now white by over three hundred thousand by white immigration; and Mississippi will be similarly white within fifteen years. Mistakes of the past are being naturally corrected by time. The tendency of the South will continue in the direction of encouraging white majorities; but this improvement can, and should be, secured without any injury to the negro and free from the panics and injuries that have been caused in the past by violent emigration movements.

All countries have found it necessary at times to more or less control their immigration and emigration in order to protect those of their people going abroad to new homes, or the countries themselves from an invasion or immigration that may prove injurious. Many European nations have rules and regulations in the interests of emigrants going to America or elsewhere; and we of the United States have similarly protected ourselves against the Chinese, while Congress declared, only the other day, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of a greater restriction of immigration by shutting out all who cannot read or write.

If some such regulation is necessary to protect whites moving from one country to another, how far more necessary is it in the case of an emotional race like the negro. We found how necessary this protection and regulation was in the great exodus in the seventies from the South to Kansas and Oklahoma. The columns of this paper at the time told a pitiable story of the great losses and sufferings caused and the heavy expense entailed in helping home some of the misled negroes who were tempted to the West by irresponsible land speculators. There was a similar panic among the negroes of Louisiana and Mississippi when the boll weevil first invaded these states; when thousands of negroes in their panic sold their lands, mules and property at great sacrifices, believing there was no possible hope for the insect-invaded sections. Barely a year ago, when the hostile legislation of Congress threatened the sugar districts of Louisiana, there was, as we noted at the time, a great scare among the laborers, which was worked up by labor agents from Mississippi and the northern portion of Louisiana, and which threatened serious injury to every one concerned.

Those who will study the question will see the wisdom of some rules and regulations on the subject for the states as well as for the United States, not to prevent any one from leaving when he wishes to do so, but for the purpose of preventing any fraud or deception that will protect all employers or employes from being irreparably injured by irresponsible men. As a general rule these laws have worked well and have prevented frauds and much demoralization as well as suffering. They are as necessary today as when they were first adopted.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

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POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANIZED EFFORT LAUNCHED TO STOP NEGRO MIGRATION

White Economists and Colored Leaders Join in Series of Mass Meetings.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—In an effort to check the widespread migration of Southern negroes to Northern labor fields, negro leaders and white economists have joined forces and at mass meetings, which are being held generally are pointing out that no permanent

gain awaits the average negro in the North. It is estimated that fully 100,000 negroes already have left the Southern States since the northward movement began last summer.

Alluring offers of high wages and easy work made by labor agents in all parts of the South appear to have met with a general response from negroes in all sections. Varied reasons have been advanced for the apparent willingness of so many negroes to leave their homes.

A serious shortage of labor in the cotton fields next spring and summer is feared if the exodus continues.

When the movement began several months ago it was not viewed seriously, but when labor agents were successful in inducing thousands of negroes to go North to work, employers of labor in the South became alarmed. Efforts were made to hamper the agents by law. In some cities ordinances providing a prohibitive license fee for such agents were passed. Old laws were scanned to ascertain if some means could be found to stay the migration. These efforts resulted in slight checks, but in the main the movement has continued on a large scale.

The negroes were brought in from the country and small towns to concentration points and in many instances shipped north in trainload lots. After several hundred had been collected at Montgomery, Ala., something went amiss with the agents' plans, and the negroes were left without money and away from home. It was then that the situation was first taken seriously in Alabama.

In most cases the Southern negroes have been placed where labor has been scarce in the more thickly populated districts. Reports of their welfare vary, but those which have gained the widest circulation in the South tell of hardships suffered principally because of the cold weather which the negro as a race cannot stand. One report told of an old negro farmer, who had sold everything he owned but a mule and had gone North. Soon after cold weather came his wife received this telegram: "Sell the mule and send money to me. It's cold and I want to come home."

TIMES

Buffalo, N. Y.

SOUTHERN NEGROES MIGRATE TO NORTH FOR HIGHER WAGES

Leaders in South at Mass Meetings Urging Them to Remain at Home.

100,000 HAVE LEFT SOUTH

Serious Shortage in Cotton Fields Predicted if Movement Gains More Force.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—In an effort to check the widespread migration of Southern negroes to northern labor fields, negro leaders and white economists have joined forces and at mass meetings which are being held generally are pointing out that no permanent gain awaits the average negro in the North. It is estimated that fully 100,000 negroes already have left the southern States since the northward movement began last summer.

Alluring offers of high wages and easy work made by labor agents in all parts of the south appear to have been met with a general response from negroes in all sections. Varied reasons have been advanced for the apparent willingness of so many negroes to leave their homes.

A serious shortage of labor in the cotton fields next spring and summer is feared if the exodus continues.

When the movement began several months ago it was not viewed seriously but when labor agents were successful in inducing thousands of negroes to go north to work, employers of labor in the south became alarmed. Efforts were made to hamper the agents by law. In some cities ordinances providing a prohibitive license fee for such agents were passed. Old laws were scanned to ascertain if some means could be found to stay the migration. These efforts resulted in slight checks but in the main the movement has continued on a large scale.

Sent in Trainload Lots.

The negroes were brought in from the country and small towns to concentration points and in many instances shipped north in trainload lots. After several hundred had been collected at Montgomery, Alabama, something went amiss with the agents plans and the negroes were left without money and away from home. It was then that the situation was first taken seriously in Alabama.

In most cases the southern negroes have been placed where labor has been scarce in the more thickly populated districts. Reports of their welfare vary but those which have gained the widest circulation in the south tell of hardships suffered principally because of the cold weather which the negro, as a race, cannot stand. One report told of an old negro farmer who had sold everything he owned but a mule and had gone north. Soon after cold weather came his wife received this telegram: "Sell the mule and send money to me. It's cold and I want to come home."

POST

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SOUTH SEEKS TO CHECK THE NEGRO MIGRATION

Serious Shortage of Labor in Cotton Fields in the Spring Is Feared.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press from Atlanta, Ga.)

In an effort to check the widespread migration of Southern negroes to northern labor fields, negro leaders and white economists have joined forces and at mass meetings which are being held generally, are pointing out that no permanent gain awaits the average negro in the North. It is estimated that fully 100,000 negroes already have left the Southern states since the northward movement began last summer.

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HERALD

ORIGINAL LACK DIS. ART

COMBINE TO KEEP NEGROES IN SOUTH

WHITE MEN AND COLORED LEADERS OPPOSE MIGRATION TO NORTHERN STATES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—In an effort to check the widespread migration of southern Negroes to northern labor fields, Negro leaders and white economists have joined forces and at mass meetings which are being held generally are pointing out that no permanent gain awaits the average Negro in the north.

It is estimated that 100,000 Negroes already have left the southern states since the northward movement began last summer.

Alluring offers of high wages and easy work made by labor agents in all parts of the south appear to have met with a general response. Varied reasons have been advanced for the apparent willingness of so many Negroes to leave their homes.

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SAVANNAH ALARMED OVER LABOR EXODUS

The Chicago Defender 10/17/16

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 13.—The exodus of members of the Race for the North has caused an increasing alarm among the white business men of Savannah.

They have sought the aid of some of the preachers, who, for a paltry sum of gold, tell their congregations that the weather "up norf" is colder than they can stand. Yet despite this class of men and their aid, hundreds continue to leave daily. Strict laws have been passed prohibiting the recruiting of men by white labor agents of the factories and railroads.

The men will not be fooled, however, for they have hired several smooth members of the Race to collect men into groups and ship them away. Many have gone to the coal mines in Virginia and some to Pennsylvania to work for the railroad company. Others have gone to Chicago, where they readily found work in the stock yards district. A recent letter from one of those who went North, says that over five hundred eat with the whites at the Libby plant, and between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning, you can find crowds of Race men and women going into the different packing houses.

Men are given jobs where they have never been known to work before. There is a shortage of labor in the North. The Southerner admits this, but sees no way to stop the exodus. There is only one way—that is to recognize man for man regardless of color; to give justice and education to all, and to abolish the lynch law and Jim Crow schools, and above all, give the Race its vote and stop disfranchising them.

NEW SCHEME SPRUNG BY LABOR AGENTS IN SOUTH GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution 10/18/16

Macon, Ga., October 17.—(Special.)—Labor agents from the north are at work again in Macon without having secured the $1,000 license required by the city and the city detectives are now making an effort to locate the guilty parties.

Last night between forty and fifty negroes gathered at the union station, saying they had been promised transportation north and jobs paying good wages. Several of them left the city, but the police got twelve of them on charges of loitering, and some of them, who were unable to give accounts of themselves, were convicted of loitering and sent to the chaingang.

According to one negro before the recorder today, he had been told that the negroes had been given three years in which to get out of Georgia, and that he had decided he had better go now while the going is good.

Labor-1916
Migration

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 23 1916

CONCERTED MOVE TO STOP EXODUS OF GA. NEGROES

Albany, Ga., November 22.—(Special.) A concerted movement looking to the dissemination of information among the negroes in rural communities throughout southwestern Georgia, with a view to checking the present movement of farm hands and others to the manufacturing and industrial centers of New York, New Jersey and New England has been launched here, and other communities are being urged to take the matter up without delay.

Already several thousand negroes have left this part of Georgia, and many others are preparing to do during the winter and in the spring. Some have already written back that they are disappointed with conditions found in the north, for although employment is to be had at good wages the cost of living is unprecedentedly high, and a good many families that left southwest Georgia farms are anxious to get back.

Investigation by Albany parties has revealed a surprising condition among negroes on the farms of many counties. Stories that seem ridiculous when repeated to well informed persons or printed in newspapers are readily credited by simple-minded negroes, and have been diligently circulated by emigration agents of several kinds.

Negroes in many rural communities have been told that they are all to be moved out of Georgia after the first of January, that being the explanation of the south's great interest in the recent national election. Negroes have been thrown into panic by the report that Wilson's election made certain the expulsion of all negroes from Georgia; that their property would be confiscated, and that all resisting the decree of banishment would be killed.

Strange as it may seem, these stories have been believed by thousands of simple-minded negroes, and hundreds of them are going to the towns, usually to railroad ticket agents, seeking further enlightenment on the exodus plan. One story widely circulated is that Indians are to be brought from the west to take the places of negroes in the cotton fields.

The heaviest migration of negroes has been from those counties in which there have been the worst outbreaks against negroes. It is developed by investigation that where there have been lynchings the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of plots for the removal or extermination of the race.

The movement just put on foot is designed to relieve the negro population of apprehension—to assure them that the better class of white people will befriend and protect them, as they have done in the past, and that more vigorous steps will be taken to bring to justice white men who take the law into their own hands.

There seems to be no doubt that while many negroes leaving Georgia and Florida during the last few months have been in position to defray their own traveling expenses to the north, others have had tickets and traveling money furnished them.

Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty county, which is considered significant in view of the fact that this is one of the counties in southwest Georgia in which a lynching has never occurred.

[illegible]VILLE [illegible]

AUG 12 1916

NEGRO LABORERS ARE GOING NORTH

New York Paper Comments Upon the Migration of Laborers.

SAVANNAH LOSES MANY

The small stream of negro laborers that began flowing here from the south to take advantage of the more attractive wages and better working conditions brought about by the shortage of workers in the north has now become a veritable flood, and that this has caused no little alarm in the south is evidenced in efforts being made in some cities to check the outpouring.

The situation in one large city of the south, Savannah, has become critical, according to the Morning News, and both the mayor of the city and the city council are taking a hand in the effort to stop the steady outflow of the black men.

Monday morning of last week the scene in the Savannah union station much resembled troops departing for the border, except that the mass of men and women were black instead of white, and the policemen had to be stationed throughout the crowd to keep order. The city is keenly alive to the fact that a serious inrod is being made on its available supply of labor. The negroes leaving that city alone last Monday totaled 1,1000, and the crowd assembled to see them off numbered as many more, and Savannah had quite a problem on its hands. —Daily Trade Record, New York.

Observer

New York City

OCT 5

NEGRO LABOR COMING NORTH

Representatives of Northern Companies Shipping Men Away at the Rate of One Hundred a Day

Efforts to Check.

A serious shortage of negro labor is facing the South, due to the fact that labor agencies and agents representing Northern companies that require the services of a large number of laborers are shipping the negroes north at the rate of nearly 100 per day, according to figures compiled by companies who are suffering on account of it.

Most of the men are being sent to the mining fields of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia, where it is stated that on account of the war, and the large number of foreigners who have returned to their countries to fight, a serious shortage is also felt.

Because of the activity of labor agents, who have sent hundreds of negroes into Northern States, the Montgomery, Ala., city council passed an ordinance making it an offense punishable by a fine of $100 and sixty days' imprisonment to induce any laborer to leave the city.

[illegible]

As to Negro Migration.

The surest way to prevent the migration of Southern negroes is to treat them fairly, pay them what their labor is worth and see that they enjoy the rights to which they are entitled.

This being the practice of employers, the loss of negro labor by the South will be of negligible importance. A few may leave but they will come back. The negroes undoubtedly prefer the South to the North as a dwelling place.

The time has come when the negroes will live in the land where they have the fairest chances. If the pretensions of the Northern people that the negroes are treated better by them than in the South are true, the negroes will not stay in the South.

Southern employers need not be alarmed. The negroes will not be allowed to settle in the North in large numbers. On account of a temporary scarcity of labor, due to the European war, some Northern employers are employing Southern negroes but, annoying as it is, no considerable or permanent movement of the negroes is indicated by it.

At the same time, if the white South really wants the negroes the thing to do is to cause the negroes to want to stay in the South. If the North persists in its industrial boycott of negroes it may be possible to keep them in the South and force them to be bondmen but if the North would have the negroes, the only way to keep them in the South is to accord to them the rights of freemen under the law.

If there be any truth in the conventional charge of some of the Northern people that the negroes are oppressed in the South, the explanation of it is that the industrial North closes itself against the reception of negroes.

Kansas City, Mo

AUG 17

DIXIE WANTS THE NEGRO

EXPORTING WORKMEN TO THE NORTH PARALYZES SOUTH'S FACTORIES.

Shortage of Labor in East Is Due to Munition Plants' Demands and to Curtailing of Immigration.

A wave of industrial prosperity and we have to revise all our notions.

The South wants the negro after all, and wants him so badly that it isn't going to let him get away if it can help it. Listen:

"Americus, Ga., police and sheriff's office have thrown out a dragnet for the agents who have been leading negroes out of the country with promises of work in Connecticut," a special dispatch that has been felt in the North during the present period of intense industrial prosperity has been met is by the importation of negro laborers from the South. The tobacco plantations in the immediate vicinity of Hartford have made particular use of this expedient.

"Marcus L. Floyd, general manager of the Connecticut Tobacco Corporation, now has 145 negroes at work, and expects soon to have 200 working on the 620 acres that are being cultivated under cloth by the corporation.

"On the Griffin-Neuberger plantation at Griffins, Conn., there are now eighty-three negro workers, and there will be 130 before the season is over.

"These negro workers are paid $2 a day and housed free."

WAR IS TO BLAME.

And here is the explanation:

"The cause of the labor shortage in this section, according to Mr. Floyd, is that the high wages offered by munition factories to unskilled laborers drew most of them into the work. This with the fact that immigration has almost ceased."

So the war, which brought the industrial prosperity and also cut off the immigration upon which American employers so long have depended, is to be both praised and blamed. And in the meantime there is only one result in sight, the wages of the common laborer will advance sharply, in the South to keep the negro at home, and in the North to lure him away from Dixie.

TIMES

DEC 16

WHITES AND BLACKS JOIN AGAINST EXODUS

ALBANY, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 16.—At a conference held here between leading white men and negro men to determine the cause of negroes leaving this section of Georgia the fact was brought out that most of the negroes are leaving because they fear mob violence.

Prominent white men, who are large plantation owners and who are dependent upon negro labor, are striving to bring about conditions which will stop the migration of the negroes northward.

One negro farmer told how when at night an automobile would pass their home his little girl would cry and fret, fearing a mob was coming to put them to death. In some sections the negroes had actually been warned that unless they left, death would overtake them.

These reports, white planters contend, have been spread by labor agents from the North, who are paid $5 for every negro sent to certain industrial centers north of the Ohio River.

In some sections it was found negroes are leaving because the boll weevil has invaded the cotton fields, making it difficult for them to make a crop and realize enough money to eke out a living on the "share" basis.

NEGRO IS ARRESTED FOR LABOR FRAUDS

Constitution

Moultrie, Ga., December 7.—(Special.)—Will Peterman, a Moultrie negro, has been arrested here on the charge of fraudulently obtaining money from members of his race at Doerun, this county. The prosecutors claim that Peterman represented himself to them as being agent for a large labor bureau in the north seeking negroes to take lucrative jobs in Pittsburg.

12-9-16

His alleged victims assert that Peterman told them that they would have to put up $15 to help defray their expenses to the Pennsylvania city. Several of them did. When Peterman failed to show up on the day they were to leave, three Doerun negroes came here and issued warrants for his arrest.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

The universal demand for labor has resulted in the coming North of many

Negroes. Georgia, one of the states from which the exodus has been considerable, has been attempting, with more or less success, to enforce the

letter of a law against sending labor out of the state. It needs its Negro workers, and is demonstrating that it realizes the fact. The realization is not always obvious.

Tennessean

Nashville, Tenn.

Enticing negroes away from their work in the south is causing a protest. At Columbus, Miss., a number of agents were tried and convicted under state laws on this subject. The New Orleans Times-Picayune thinks the result of the trials will be understood as a notice to labor agents that it is the intention of the judges and other authorities to enforce the statutes. It says, moreover, that the northern papers which have commented on this subject have done so with great ignorance of the subject, encouraged somewhat by misrepresented articles in those southern states which are aiming to overcrowd the negro majorities by encouraging negro emigration instead of white immigration.

EVENING JOURNAL

New York City

OCT 26 1916

Trying to Check Negro Migration

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 26.—Drastic ordinances are being adopted by towns and cities in practically every Southern State looking to curtailing the negro immigration to the North.

Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Georgia all have laws which prohibit the "enticing of labor," and imposes licenses upon those engaged in hiring labor. Some of the States have laws which prevent a labor agent from removing labor out of the State.

NORTH AMERICAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

One cannot understand Georgia. After abusing the negroes, it puts an embargo upon negro labor that wants to come north.

Labor-1916 CALL
Migration New York City

Effects, Opinions, etc.



SLAVES AND SLAVES.

IT is said that the majority of "Negro melodies" and sentimental slave songs were written by Northerners who did not know the actual conditions. Be that as it may, whatever of genuine sentiment there may have been in most of them is dead today.

For instance, take the song of the dying slave who is may to say: "Carry me 'long to the burying ground, and, Massa, don't you cry."

Whatever of sentiment may have once existed between owners and slaves was strongly bolstered up by, if not actually founded in, the financial value of the slave. (Oh, yes, we grant those exceptions.) Chattel slaves were, financially, on a par with horses and cattle.

But today how is it?

In some respects the Negro laborer of the South is the worst exploited in the world, robbed in "company stores," etc. In factory or field their work is seasonal, and between seasons and crops only the Negroes themselves know how they exist. Employers hire them in droves, drive them to the limit of endurance, and discharge them with a "debt" claim at the "store" in excess of the wages due.

Can you imagine one of these modern masters crying at the death of one of these wage slaves?

And, as a gentle mental stimulant, compare the case of the Southern Negro wage slave with that of the Northern whites—and your own.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE NEGRO

Evening Post New York City

Cessation of Foreign Immigration Opens Big Opportunity for the Black Man of the South—The Exodus Already Under Way to the East, Middle-West, and West—Hope in Rising Wages and Standards.

10/10/16

By WILSON JEFFERSON.

Negroes who have reached any appreciable degree of race consciousness are watching with interest the various phases of the European war. Out of the murder and destruction of it they expect a new order to arise, a new brotherhood to spring up, and they believe that never again will the men who toil, the men who make up the strength and backbone of the army, both of war and of peace, be as subject to the men who rule. They believe in the cause of the Allies because the nations now fighting under that banner, even before war was declared, leaned more honestly toward the ideals of equality and brotherhood. Their sympathies are with them. But over and above all sympathies or emotions which the war may arouse among them is the firm belief that in many other indirect ways the black man will prosper because of this upheaval.

He will gain in a general way, as will all neutrals far removed from the scene of conflict. He will gain in many specific ways because he represents the only large group of workers not in some vital way touched by the course events are now taking in the war zone. Whatever the outcome, the destiny, of mankind, it is reasonable to suppose, will in the years to come be largely in the hands of our two great English-speaking nations. The big reconstructive tasks will be mainly of their undertaking.

The negro is a part of this English-speaking world. He is even now the physical strength of at least one-half of our United States. He represents no inconsiderable portion of the strength of both England and France in their colonies and possessions. An open and avowed policy of help and uplift is all that he has been waiting for from these two countries, for all these years. This help may now be in sight.

The present war has brought these blacks of the British and French colonies to the front. Up against the varying fortunes of war, and on foreign soil, they have proved both apt and tractable. These countries are not unaware of their strength and hardihood, and of the uses to which this strength could be put in the great work of rebuilding their destroyed cities, industries, and railroads. France particularly will need them sorely, and judging her by the past treatment of her black citizens, will not hesitate to use them freely. However, our more immediate concern is with the American negro, and it is chiefly of the effects of the war upon him that this article wishes to treat.

FOREIGN LABOR HAS CEASED TO COME.

Heretofore the workers in our mines, on our railroads, and in the shops and factories have been recruited almost wholly from Europe. This army of people which swarms to our shores at the rate of over a million a year has now practically ceased to come at all. For the present they cannot come on account of conditions over which they have no control. In the future, on account of their depleted populations, the countries now at war will no doubt frame laws to keep at home the able-bodied survivors of the conflict to repair and build up again their own wasted cities. If the war lasts another two years, or even if it ends sooner, this country will be almost entirely dependent upon the negro of the South for its supply of unskilled labor. This supply of labor is plentiful. Like the worker of Europe, the black man of the South wants to better the conditions under which he works. He is not satisfied with his wages, with his status in society, or with the homes and neighborhoods he must live in. He would be eager to avail himself of opportunities to labor under better conditions in the East or North or Middle West.

The picked negro laborer makes the best unskilled worker in the world. The South will acknowledge this. But the South has not profited by this labor to the extent that it is willing to pay for it a decent, living wage. Negro wages in the South are a standing disgrace. He has been at the mercy of the employer class of the South. And this wage scale for negroes has, next to liquor, been a prolific cause of crime and debauchery. You cannot blame a man much for not wanting to work for three or four dollars a week in the hot sun of the fields or in the malarial brick-yards or at the lumber camp. Petty thieving, where there is a chance, grows out of petty wages. It has not been on account of its poverty that the South has paid the black man so poorly. The wage has been low because the supply of labor has been plentiful. Only in recent months have there been signs that this supply might be drawn upon by the East and Middle West to the detriment of Southern industries.

EMIGRATING FROM THE SOUTH.

There is no doubt but that in many various ways this bid for negro labor by other sections is even now being made. Thousands of negroes who went East and West last summer from the lower South did not return the past winter. Most of them went as house servants and hotel help, but remained to work as porters, elevator men, and the like. This summer the traffic has been even greater. To the writer's personal knowledge almost whole neighborhoods have gone to some of the smaller towns of the Middle West. For an instance, no less than a score of negro families have gone in recent months to certain Chicago suburbs, notably Evanston, from one Southern community. Each negro worker that leaves the South draws at least one other worker with him. The ability to earn a dollar, together with the privilege to spend it largely as one wishes, offers an irresistible inducement to a growing class of blacks.

If this migration increases, which is likely, since the movement is given an added impetus by the rapidly improving condition of this country, the negro will find himself in the midst of new adjustments which will work in many ways for his good. For one thing he needs to be more evenly scattered over the country. Kansas will need him, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will need him, Illinois and Iowa will need him.

In the South the poorer whites will be forced to do some of the harder tasks of the shop and field, and will be forced to do what they have never hitherto done: fit themselves for house work and other work calling for more or less personal service. And it will all work to the negro's gain. The employer will not be able to get along without the help of both, and the white worker will not be willing to work for the negro wage.

Some of the trades in the South offer an example of white and negro coöperation. In them negro and white unions affiliate for their mutual protection. As a consequence, in the building trades, for example, the wage compares favorably with the scale in other parts of the country. Among unskilled workers there will be unions and affiliations of a similar nature, and a much higher wage scale will prevail as a result.

Nothing has hampered the negro more as a race than the inability of its great body of workers to make a decent living. From the beginning he has been dependent upon a cold and indifferent white South, which has always been willing to feed him and to praise him *(as servants)*, but never willing to pay him very much in the way of wages. The one- and two-room hut has grown out of this state of affairs. If, as it often happened, the black man rebelled, he was always taunted with the more or less truthful assertion that the North and West did not want him and his "ways." What was not told him was that the black man's "ways" *were largely a result of the white man's ways.* But more and more he is finding this out for himself. He is rapidly learning that forty dollars a month and regular habits are infinitely better than fifteen or twenty dollars a month and irregular habits. In short he is learning to be willing to cast off the loose methods of the South for "Yankee" ways because of the difference it makes in his payroll and in his condition of living.

There will not be much difficulty attending the effort of the negro to adjust himself to the discipline of the shops and factories and business places of the North and West. Only those of us who live very near to their struggles know just how indifferent has been the average Southern employer to the needs of his workmen. The laws give these men absolutely no protection. The bulk of them are as capable and live as clean lives as do a corresponding class among any people. They are as ambitious. Given a fair chance they will no doubt prove more efficient as all-around workers than any class of foreigners we might import.

THE NEGRO CAN BE TRUSTED.

Another thing in the black man's favor is the growing Americanism of the employer classes. It has been largely true heretofore that the dollar knew no patriotism. It will not be true again to any appreciable extent. The negro represents the sanest, safest group—too safe, we think, sometimes—in this country, and he has proved it on more than

one occasion. He can be trusted. Many of the employer class have had their eyes opened with respect to much of our foreign-born labor. A great deal of it is much too keen (to use our American expression) for ordinary, everyday uses. Even with less effective results to begin with, the negro in the end would prove more tractable, and, what is more important, more genuinely interested in the advancement and prosperity of his employer.

With a demand for the negro in the industries there will be a lessening of negro congestion in the big centres like New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, and St. Louis. With all of the ostracism of the trade unions, and the indifference of employers, there have still been more opportunities for earning a living in the big cities than in the towns and smaller cities. There were always openings in the big cities for blacks as house servants, porters, hotel men, and the like. And more important still there was always a large circle of friends to fall back on if temporarily out of a job. With a greater demand for his services in the smaller industrial towns and in the manufacturing districts around the big cities, there will spring up that community and neighborhood life which he so dearly loves. Besides, the employer will have him present in large enough numbers to fight any competition which might arise over any question of race or nationality. There will not be much incentive to complain about ten or fifteen negroes in an establishment if there are other capable negroes to take the places of those complaining.

To get a glimpse of the possibilities wrapped up in negro labor one has only to investigate the more progressive of the manufacturing cities of the South. Birmingham, Ala., depends almost wholly upon the negro for its unskilled and semi-skilled labor. Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis, and Jacksonville do likewise. But in all of these towns, save in some instance in Birmingham, wages are too low, housing conditions are poor, and the advantages for recreation and pleasure exceedingly limited. It will be from these localities that negroes will emigrate to the Middle West and East, and to localities where wages are good and where there are opportunities for pleasure and self-improvement. No class of labor remains satisfied indefinitely under oppressive conditions. The negro laborer is no exception to the rule. It has tried the South. It is willing to try the East and Middle West. All he has awaited is a genuine call, based upon a real and lasting need.

HOPE FOR PROFESSIONAL AMBITION.

This movement eastward and westward of unskilled negro labor will both directly and indirectly help the professional negro. The younger element of negro workers, those of ambition, and of some training in the schools, will be constantly emerging from the unskilled to the semi-skilled and skilled classes, with a consequent increase in their pay-roll and a betterment in their methods of living. This will give the negro professional man a hold in many not strictly negro communities, and will give him—what a few of his colleagues now possess in the larger centres—a clientele that will be of all colors and of all races. It will allow those of marked natural ability to rise higher in their profession than they would if limited in their practice to only one race and class.

A decidedly better treatment of the negro, both in the North and in the South, will grow out of this scattering of the race. The old condition grew out of the fact that the demand for his labor has been limited and the supply unlimited. Other influences, some sinister and some not so sinister, have worked against him. In the South it has been that old and seemingly ineradicable prejudice which would give to him only those things which the white man did not want. Not infrequently the ostracism that came to the negro in the East and Middle West came by virtue of the fact that in religion, in race, and sometimes in politics, he has been an outsider. It is not unnatural in the small community for the priest to intercede with the employer for his flock and for those of his persuasion. Neither is it out of the ordinary for the politician to desire to control jobs out of the narrow range of political appointment. Closer ties still are those of race and language and nationality. The negro heretofore, with merely sentiment on his side, has not been able to overcome these barriers. But if all signs fail not, the conflict now raging will so lessen the effectiveness of these agencies that the black man will not find it difficult to win a place and hold it in our larger industrial and economic scheme of things.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

OCT 1 0 1916

THE NEGRO IS WANTED

The negro moves northward, meeting the demand for labor which the war prevents the European immigrant from answering. This movement causes some uneasiness in the South, and with good reason, for it threatens the loss of needed labor there. Nor is it altogether a satisfactory condition for the North, or for the negro himself. Generally speaking, Northern industrial conditions are hurtful to the negro. Forced as he is to live in the worst neighborhoods, separated from the home influences which restrain him from evil courses, exposed to bad sanitary conditions to which his long Southern out-of-door experience has left him no power of resistance, he goes down hill in our town slums morally and physically. He is better off in the South. It is his home. It is here where his best chance lies. He has been repeatedly warned against removal to the Northern cities by leaders of his own race like Booker Washington and Major Moton. "Fight it out where you are," was Washington's advice; "nowhere else are you needed so much, nowhere else are you so well off."

But for all that, labor tends to flow to the spot where it is immediately called for. The American negro is coming North in response to the call of better wages than he gets at home. The call is likely to be uttered more and more urgently. Immigration from Europe may be cut off for some time to come. Will it be renewed after the war is over? Authorities disagree on that head, but there is good reason to believe that, notwithstanding the poverty with which their people will emerge from the war, the principal European governments will put an embargo on emigration, for the reason that every man will be needed at home to reconstruct the shattered industries of the belligerent countries. If this is the case, the demand for negro labor will increase rather than diminish in the Northern States, and the flow of colored labor northward must continue. The fact is even noted that American negroes have gone in considerable numbers to England to take the place of laborers who have been drawn into the army.

All this at least promises an amelioration of the condition of the negro laborer in the South. To keep the negro at home Southern industry, which gains with each succeeding year, will pay him a little more. Some new avenues of employment above that of the field laborer may be opened to him. The negro's opportunity will surely improve with the demand for him. There is nothing to spur a man to better things like being wanted in the world.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WHAT WILL BE THE WAR'S EFFECT ON OUR MANUAL LABOR?

Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft, contributes an interesting article on immigration restriction to the current number of the American Leader. He sees various factors that tend to make labor scarce at present and give indications of still more of a scarcity in the future. The adoption of a literacy test, which may prevail even over a presidential veto, would exert a marked influence in that direction. European countries will exert an influence after the war to retain their laborers for national reconstruction, and the division of large landed estates would materially assist in checking migration from those countries. He thinks it unsafe to assume that a flood of wage earners will come to our shores after the conflict is ended. Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, speaking in Worcester the other day, predicts, on the other hand, a heavy immigration period, basing his view especially on the heavy taxes necessitated by the war.

But while a temporary increase of immigration may result, it is by no means certain that the high tide will long continue. In that event the Nation may indeed face a protracted labor scarcity with attendant high wages, especially since the wage-earning class is constantly diminished by a shift from it to the proprietary class marking the success of those new-comers who are qualified to cope with our conditions. "It will at least be an interesting spectacle," remarks Mr. Nagel, "if our proprietary class should be compelled to undertake wage work, for the double purpose of seeing it done and holding down the price of labor. The effect would undoubtedly be wholesome, because we have unquestionably suffered from a strong class division. In the long run no country, and certainly no republic, is safe, in which one part of the population forgets the significance and dignity of manual labor, and neglects the importance of the cultivation of the soil."

In this connection Mr. Nagel refers to a matter that has received less attention than the more fundamental discussion. The local press has carried suggestions that Connecticut Valley tobacco growers might be impelled to bring in Southern Negroes to alleviate the labor shortage. On that score Mr. Nagel says: "If there should be a real scarcity of labor in the North, and if wages, in consequence, should be materially increased, it is not impossible that we may have to deal with an entirely new migration—a race movement which is not subject to restriction. It is quite true that it will not be easy to induce the Negro to leave the sunny South for the more bleak North. On the other hand, the Negro race has made very considerable progress, and has shown most surprising success both in farming and in mechanical work. If, therefore, the conditions become very unequal, it is not at all impossible that by degrees the Negro will move northward. It is likely that such a movement would not be looked upon with regret by the Southern people. It is more likely that the regret would come from the North. But however that may be, it is not safe to assume that the inertia of the Negro race will continue to resist the economic pressure for an adjustment of the wage scale. If that should be the result, we would have at least one experience, which is, that preaching about Negro equality would come to an end. The question would become universal—national, as it should be. Discussions about the position and rights of the Negro in our country would be had face to face with the actual—a more or less universal—condition, and not with the entire burden upon one section of the country, and most of the altruistic declamation in the other."

NEGRO'S OUTLOOK CHANGING

The St Louis Argus
9-22-16

Boston, Mass.—The world war is changing the outlook for Negroes in the United States. Employers in the North, shut off from supplies of workers from Europe, are now importing Negroes from the South, and to such an extent as to provoke dissent from employers in the South, who have no liking for a labor shortage.

As a consequence of the rivalry for his service, the Negro already gets a higher wage. Continued for any length of time, there will be a shifting of population, due to this economic adjustment, that will have consequences immediate and remote.

Labor-1916

Migration

Effects, Opinions, etc.

HOW THE WAR BRINGS UNPROPHESIED OPPORTUNITIES TO THE NEGRO RACE

Current New York City

12/13/16

NOBODY thought of predicting that war in Europe would extend itself into the negro problem of the United States. But the war cut off the supply of foreign immigrant labor. Now labor agents are representing that Northern industries can use 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 colored laborers the coming year, and evidences of a large migration have already accumulated. It was reported to a recent negro conference in Washington that more than 500,000 negroes had come north in the last six months. Savannah alone is said to have lost 3,000 colored males ranging from 16 to 60 years of age. In an effort to stop the exodus, Montgomery, Alabama, authorities passed an ordinance providing for fines and imprisonment of anybody convicted of enticing, persuading or influencing any laborer to leave that city for employment at any other place. Various Southern papers advocate legislation against "unscrupulous" labor agents, and call for measures to prevent migration. With some exceptions the Southern press advises the negro that in the long run he is better off in the South than anywhere else, and fears the loss of colored labor as a very serious disturbance of industrial conditions.

The Macon, Georgia, *Telegraph* criticizes petty police persecution of negroes as a contributing cause of the local exodus which it calls the most pressing thing before the State to-day.

"We must have the negro in the South. The black man is fitted by nature, by centuries of living in it, to work contentedly, effectively and healthily during the long summers of semi-tropical and tropical countries. He has been with us so long that our whole industrial, commercial and agricultural structure has been built on a black foundation. It is the only labor we have, it is the best we possibly could have—if we lose it, we bankrupt!"

A considerable redistribution of the negro race throughout the States is an unexpected phenomenon of far-reaching importance. This new form of the negro issue is widely discussed. The negro's migration will not only be a "second emancipation," according to the Chicago *Herald*, but "it may be the prelude to a new emancipation for the South."

"The feeling of race antagonism in the South will inevitably be relieved. Furthermore, the southern States will necessarily progress along mechanical and industrial lines. The fact that labor in the South has been cheap has retarded both the negro and the whites. Labor-saving machinery has not been installed as rapidly as in other sections where human effort [illegible] the expenditure of more dollars. [illegible]age competition with the North, [illegible]eared, will have wholesome results. T[illegible] process of dividing large farms a[illegible]o attracting immigrant settlers is likely [illegible] be enhanced. Altogether a new civiliza[illegible]on may be created."

The gist of much Northern comment is expressed by the Dayton, Ohio, *News*, which admits that there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question as to whether it is better for the colored man to leave the South. "But the only thing the South can consistently do to meet the competition of the North in the matter of inducements to the negro is to pay as good wages and to furnish as good working conditions as the Northern employer."

The dominant note in negro comment on the significance of the exodus is emphasis upon the big opportunity that has been opened to the colored race. But bitterness is not absent. A New York *Age* editorial reads:

"We have pointed out that the negro does not remain where he is unjustly and brutally treated because he is indifferent to that treatment. He remains there because economic necessity compels him to do so. And whenever economic opportunities open for him elsewhere he will leave.

"These opportunities are now opening for him in the North, and it will take something more than 'exodus laws' to keep him from leaving the South. It will take a willingness on the part of the Southern white people to accord the negro better treatment; and that means better wages, better schools, better police protection, less police persecution, less brutal and unnecessary discrimination, and a stamping out of lynching. In a word, it means the treatment of the negro as a fellow human being and an American citizen."

The letter of a Florida colored man to the Montgomery, Alabama, *Advertizer* contains these paragraphs:

"Why should the South raise such objections to the jobless man seeking the manless job, especially when it has held that jobless man up to the ridicule of the world as trifling, shiftless and such a burden to the South?

"Now that the opportunity has come to the negro to relieve the South of some of its burden, and at the same time advance his own interest, a great hue and cry is started that it must not be allowed, and the usual and foolish method of repressive legislation is brought into play. . . .

"The Macon *Telegraph* says of the negro exodus: 'If we lose it, we go bankrupt.' Yet it is the same paper that only a few months ago was advocating the sending of 100,000 negroes into Mexico to conquer the 'mongrel breed,' and at the same time rid the South of that many worthless negroes. How different the song now. . . .

"The world war is bringing many changes and a chance for the negro to enter broader fields. With the 'tempting bait' of higher wages, shorter hours, better schools and better treatment, all the preachments of the so-called 'race leaders' will fall on deaf ears."

The most comprehensive expression of hope for the negro raised by the direct and indirect effects of the war appears in an article by Wilson Jefferson contributed to the N. Y. *Evening Post*. While the war lasts and in the following years of necessary reconstruction work in Europe, foreign workers will be kept over there. Consequently our source of unskilled labor supply must be the over-plentiful negro labor of the South, according to Mr. Jefferson. The Southern wage has been low because colored labor was so plentiful. The migration will react on Southern conditions.

"In the South the poorer whites will be forced to do some of the harder tasks of the shop and field, and will be forced to do what they have never hitherto done: fit themselves for house work and other work calling for more or less personal service. And it will all work to the negro's gain. The employer will not be able to get along without the help of both, and the white worker will not be willing to work for the negro wage.

"Some of the trades in the South offer an example of white and negro cooperation. In them negro and white unions affiliate for their mutual protection. As a consequence, in the building trades, for example, the wage compares favorably with the scale in other parts of the country. Among unskilled workers there will be unions and affiliations of a similar nature, and a much higher wage scale will prevail as a result."

Nothing has hampered the negro as a race more than the inability of its great body of workers to make a decent living, Mr. Jefferson insists. He believes that most people do not realize how indifferent the average Southern employer has been to the needs of his workmen. "The laws give these men absolutely no protection. The bulk of them are as capable and live as clean lives as do a corresponding class among any people. They are as ambitious. Given a fair chance they will no doubt prove more efficient as all-around workers than any class of foreigners we might import." While the white South has been willing to feed and praise the negroes, "as servants," says Mr. Jefferson, it has never been willing to pay them very much in wages.

"The one and two-room hut has grown out of this state of affairs. If, as it often happened, the black man rebelled, he was always taunted with the more or less truthful assertion that the North and West did not want him and his ways. What was not told him was that the black man's 'ways' *were largely a result of the white man's ways.* But more and more he is finding this out for himself. He is rapidly learning that forty dollars a month and regular habits are infinitely better than fifteen or twenty dollars a month and irregular habits. In short he is learning to be willing to cast off the loose methods of the South for 'Yankee' ways because of the difference it makes in his pay-roll and in his condition of living. . . .

"To get a glimpse of the possibilities wrapped up in negro labor one has only to investigate the more progressive of the manufacturing cities of the South. Birmingham, Ala., depends almost wholly upon the negro for its unskilled and semi-skilled labor. Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis and Jacksonville do likewise. But in all of these towns, save in some instances in Birmingham, wages are too low, housing conditions are poor, and the advantages for recreation and pleasure exceedingly limited."

Furthermore Mr. Jefferson argues that American employers can trust negro employees.

"The negro represents the sanest, safest group—too safe, we think, sometimes—in this country, and he has proved it on more than one occasion. He can be trusted. Many of the employer class have had their eyes opened with respect to much of our foreign-born labor. A great deal of it is much too keen (to use our American expression) for ordinary, every-day uses. Even with less effective results to begin with, the negro in the end would prove more tractable, and, what is more important, more genuinely interested in the advancement and prosperity of his employer."

Unforeseen, the way is opening for the negro to win a better place and hold it on industrial and economic grounds in this country. In Europe, too, the war has brought the blacks of British and French colonies to the front, not merely as fighters but "apt and tractable" industrial workers. From the shaking up of race relations the world over, negroes, Mr. Jefferson thinks, may reasonably expect an open and avowed policy of help and uplift long waited for.

EFFECT OF THE GREAT WAR ON THE NEGRO

Christian Herald

Wilson Jefferson in Entertaining Article Predicts Better Times For Colored Workmen in the Absence of Foreign Laborers—Abundant Supply of Labor South Cause of Low Wages.

10-26-16

In discussing the effect of the European war on the Negro in a recent issue of the New York Evening Post Wilson Jefferson in part says:

The present war has brought the blacks of the British and French colonies to the front. Up against the varying fortunes of war and on foreign soil, they have proved both apt and tractable. These countries are not unaware of their strength and hardihood and of the uses to which this strength could be put in the great work of rebuilding their destroyed cities, industries and railroads.

France particularly will need them sorely and, judging her by the past treatment of her black citizens, will not hesitate to use them freely. However, our more immediate concern is with the American Negro, and it is chiefly of the effects of the war upon him that this article wishes to treat.

Heretofore the workers in our mines, on our railroads and in the shops and factories have been recruited almost wholly from Europe. This army of people which swarms to our shores at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year has now practically ceased to come at all. For the present they cannot come on account of conditions over which they have no control. In the future, on account of their depleted populations, the countries now at war will not [illegible]

frame laws to keep at home the able bodied survivors of the conflict.

If the war lasts another two years, or even if it ends sooner, this country will be almost entirely dependent upon the Negro of the south for its supply of unskilled labor. This supply of labor is plentiful. Like the market of Europe, the black man of the south wants to better the conditions under which he works. He is not satisfied with his wages, with his status in society or with the homes and neighborhoods he must live in. He is eager to avail himself of opportunities to labor under better conditions.

The picked Negro laborer makes the best unskilled worker in the world. The south will acknowledge this. But the south has not profited by this labor to the extent that it is willing to pay for it a decent, living wage. Negro wages in the south are a standing disgrace. The Negro has been at the mercy of the employer class of the south. And this wage scale for Negroes has, next to liquor, been a prolific cause of crime.

You cannot blame a man much for not wanting to work for $3 or $4 a week in the hot sun of the fields or in the malarial brickyards or at the lumber camps. Petty thieving, where there is a chance, grows out of petty wages. It has not been on account of its poverty that the south has paid the black man so poorly. The wage has been low because the supply of labor has been plentiful. Only in recent months have there been signs that this supply might be drawn upon by the east and middle west to the detriment of southern industries.

In the south the poorer whites will be forced to do some of the harder tasks of the shop and field and will be forced to do what they have never hitherto done—fit themselves for housework and other work calling for more or less personal service. And it will all work to the Negro's gain. The employer will not be able to get along without the help of both, and the white worker will not be willing to work for the Negro wage.

Some of the trades in the south offer an example of white and Negro co-operation. In them Negro and white unions affiliate for their mutual protection. As a consequence, in the building trades, for example, the wage compares favorably with the scale in other parts of the country. Among unskilled workers there will be unions and affiliations of a similar nature and a much higher wage scale will prevail as a result.

Nothing has hampered the Negro more as a race than the inability of its great body of workers to make a decent living. From the beginning he has been dependent upon a cold and indifferent white south, which has always been willing to feed him and to praise him (as servants), but never willing to pay him very much in the way of wages. The Negro is rapidly learning that $40 a month and regular hours are infinitely better than $15 or $20 a month and irregular habits.

There will not be much difficulty attending the effort of the Negro to adjust himself to the discipline of the shops and factories and business places of the north and west. Only those of us who live very near to their struggles know just how indifferent has been the average southern employer to the needs of his workmen. The laws give these men absolutely no protection. The bulk of them are as capable and live as clean lives as do a corresponding class among any people. They are as ambitious. Given a fair chance they will, no doubt, prove more efficient as all around workers than any class of foreigners.

NEWS

Indianapolis, Ind.

NEGROES COMING NORTH

[New York Sun]

Since the European war, by cutting off immigration to the United States and calling to their homes thousands of alien workers, created a shortage in the labor supply in industrial centers in this country, a constantly increasing movement of negroes from southern states has been in progress which promises to have important economic results. Already the exodus of workers has aroused fears in the south. Various communities selected by employment agencies for recruiting purposes have endeavored by municipal enactments to hamper the work of these bureaus, and campaigns intended to convince the negroes that they are better off in the land and at the tasks with which they are historically associated than they can be elsewhere have been undertaken.

The arguments of those seeking to transplant the negroes to the north are summed up in higher wages and better political and social conditions, and these are reinforced by reports from blacks who have made the experiment in which they inform their friends of their satisfaction with their new environment. In some cases nostalgia has affected individuals, but homesickness has been less common than was predicted. The negroes have been found easily adaptable, sufficiently competent and generally well fitted for the works on which they are engaged.

This migration of negroes has assumed proportions that have led the American Federation of Labor to adopt a resolution looking toward the formation of trades unions among them in the south, to protect the unionists in the north. As the Sun has already suggested, it supplies the explanation of Attorney-General Gregory's trainloads of fraudulent black voters, of which so much was heard before election. It is bound to have an interesting effect on industrial and social conditions wherever the new element is introduced, and its results in the south are likely to be of great weight in that section.

It is plain that competition for the labor of the negro improving his economic situation, would be reflected in every aspect of his life. From it would flow political and social changes of far-reaching effect, and the future of the race in this country will be altered seriously if the European war continues for many months more its embargo on the labor reservoirs from which the north has consistently drawn in the past.

Labor – 1916

Migration

Firms: What they are doing for Negro Employees.

"Co-operation" was the keynote of a banquet tendered by Patterson & Ingalls Tuesday night to their twenty-seven employes on the second floor of their plant on Dexter avenue. The heads of the firm and the attaches were drawn closer together than ever before and fully a score of brief toasts were responded to. A separate table was set for the negro employes.

The picture shows three of the hefty negroes in the employ of the company. They were requested to stand to be certain that the camera man got them.

Patterson & Ingalls last year adopted the plan of giving their employes an annual affair. They were given a picnic in 1915.



COLORED EMPLOYES OF N. C. R. FIELD DAY

The regular annual field day for the colored employes of the National Cash Register company will be held Saturday afternoon, July 22, at the N. C. R. Country club.

As usual there will be adequate car service for all. A number of field events will take place during the afternoon and evening.

The regular Saturday evening dance will be held as usual from 7 to 10:30 p. m.

Commencing Sunday afternoon, July 23, the N. C. R. orchestra will give a concert at 4 o'clock. A series of these entertainments is being planned for Sunday afternoons.

PATTERSON AND INGALLS HOSTS FOR EMPLOYES

M. G. Patterson and C. E. Ingalls proprietors of Patterson and Ingalls, were hosts to their employes Tuesday night at a banquet, which was served on the second floor of the establishment on Dexter avenue. Covers were laid for twenty-seven employes, two guests and the heads of the firm.

Degardless of position or color, the employes of this immense automobile concern met on a common plane and enjoyed themselves while they discussed matters of mutual benefit to all. It was the idea of co-operation that spurred the firm to give the annual affair. The first of these events was given last year, but at that time took the form of a picnic.

Two tables were set. At one of these sat the heads of the firm and the white employes. At the other sat the negroes, who joined rapturously in the spirit of the occasion and often during the evening, attested their loyalty to Patterson and Ingalls. A delicious menu was served, during which numerous impromptu remarks were offered Mr. Patterson and Mr. Ingalls both made appropriate talks. Several responses were offered among the speakers being Shelby Miller, recently appointed foreman of the shop, and Albert Naftel, superintendent of the plant. Among the negro employes called on and who had something pertinent to say were Isaac B. Keating and Henry Latimore, both having been with Patterson and Ingalls a long time.

Besides Messrs. Patterson and Ingalls the following attaches of the firm were present: J. Baumgartner, A. J. Sweatt G. W. Gregg, W. M. Pennington, L. E. Greeson, O. P. Harrison, G. C. Hendricks, Shelby Miller, C E. McPheeters, C. C. Bedgood, R. A. Bannister, Albert Naftel, R. M. Hendley and Alexander Kenton. The negro employes in attendance were: Isaac B. Keating, Milton McDade, Jackson Peyton, Joe Dorsey, Bob Wood, Grant Cooper, Anderson Russell, Jim Latimore, Robert Barnes, Henry Latimore, Hester Roden, Will Jones and Leland Percival.

There were only two outside guests these being Malcolm C. Patterson, Jr., and John C. Leffler, with the Hamilton Auto Graphic Register Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

HERALD

New York City

OCT 8 1916

Y. M. C. A. MAKES BETTER NEGROES

Work Done Among Employes of Newport News Shipbuilding Company Shows Value of Institution.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Saturday.—In the course of development of the work of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company certain operations and kinds of work have come by custom to be regarded as for the employment of negro help. While negro help is employed in several departments of the company, one in particular, namely, the riveting department, on account of the character of its work, requires a considerable number of them. The boys are employed for heating rivets, passing rivets and holding on for the operators and such other lighter portions of the work as they may be capable of doing, the work being done in "gangs."

It was found that not only the progress in construction of ships suffered greatly from the unreliable attendance of the boys, but their absence caused a great many other persons to be thrown out of employment, a great deal of dissatisfaction and loss of time on the part of valuable men in rearranging and making up new "gangs" and a constant and increasing menace to the morale of the working force in that department. The absence of reliability on the part of the negroes had produced such a condition by the spring of 1912 that the company was compelled to seek other means of accomplishing its riveting work.

Accordingly, immigrant laborers were employed. Leading negroes of this community and of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and elsewhere were told of the situation, and they asked the privilege of holding a meeting for negroes within the plant. This was granted and the meeting was held on July 27, 1912. Booker T. Washington made an address, which carried a strong appeal looking toward bettering the conditions of service.

In the meantime the Industrial Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association had begun to study the situation. With their advice and the assistance of the local Young Men's Christian Association a negro Industrial Y.M.C.A. was tentatively formed in 1912. The organization consisted of a committee of five, who proceeded to select a suitable building and to arrange for its equipment. A trained negro secretary was employed, the original committee with the addition of ten other representative negroes became a Board of Governors, and the building was opened for exercises September 1, 1912. Enrolment for the first month was twenty-five men and twenty-nine boys. The enrolment reached the highest mark in March of this year, there being 265 men and 145 boys. The active roll at this time is about 150 men and 100 boys.

Concerning the results accomplished and the quality of the service of the negro boys it may be said that the record of those who are in direct contact with the association and living in the neighborhood of the building has been steadied up somewhat. It is found that the body of boys contributes less than one per cent to the daily list of delinquents, the rest of the list being made up of those living in other sections of the city and the outlying settlements. The company now has in its employ more than twice the number employed when the negro Y.M.C.A. movement began.

Labor - 1916
Migration
ng Bureau in the World

New Orleans, La

PAYING THE PENALTY.

A story comes from Newark, N. J., of the suffering of Southern negroes lured to the North by the tempting tales of high wages and royal living poured into their ears by labor agents. Here is an extract from the Evening News:

> Declaring that a large number of the colored workers in plants on the meadows are dying as a result of disease contracted in the unhealthy surroundings in which they live, Rev. Albert N. Stubbelbine, of Bethany Church, said he had complained to members of the board of health and ha dbeen told they were endeavoring to remedy conditions.

Another pastor, Rev. O. M. Bonfield, according to the same newspaper has appealed to the white people of the city to aid the distress of many of the negroes who find themselves penniless and stranded. According to Mr. Bonfield, they are without proper clothing to enable them to stand the rigors of the severe Jersey winter and in many instances without decent housing conditions.

The East is still at the flood-tide of its prosperity. But with the munitions plants working overtime the negro emigrants are suffering and dying, as their pastors allege, what is to become of them when the war ends—as it may do suddenly—and they are thrown out of work, on their own resources, hundreds of miles away from home?

The South is accused of having only a selfish motive in protesting against the migration of the negro. The charge is unjust. The South does not of course wish to lose its valuable labor. But this is only one side of the case. The Southern people know that the average Southern negro cannot be happy or contented in the North—that he will be ill-treated and boycotted when an end to the present labor shortage comes—and they have too much sympathy with him to desire to see him suffer such penalties as he is now paying in New Jersey, knowing that eventually he will return to the communities that understand him and which, in most things, treat him with the consideration and fairness.

The colored leaders of this community, be it said to their credit, have done everything in their power to dissuade members of their race from leaving this State and section. In the stories that come from New Jersey they are offered a strong argument to use with their people in warning them not to venture into the sections where the climate is rigorous and the people inhospitable.

GAZETTE TIMES
Pittsburg, Pa.

DEC 6 1916

M'KELVEY SAYS IDLE NEGROES ARE MANY

Wants to Know Whether Railroads Can be Compelled to Take Them Back.

PLAYGROUND SKATING

Director John J. McKelvey of the Charities Department yesterday backed up the assertion of the police that Pittsburgh is filled with homeless and idle Negroes from the South. Mr. McKelvey, however, does not assert that these Negroes are responsible for the police "wave of crime," but he considers the matter from the standpoint of the facilities of the Charities Department. His statements were contained in a letter which he wrote to the Mayor and which was submitted to the Public Health Committee of Council yesterday.

Mr. McKelvey writes that several thousand Negroes were brought here from the South by railroads and private contractors; that these men are out of work, having quit work on the ground, alleged by them, that housing conditions and food are unsatisfactory; that they make application for medical attention or food from the Charities Department or ask for admittance to the City Home at Mayview; that one of them was buried from Mayview and the director is trying to compel the railroad that brought him here to pay the funeral expenses.

Legal Opinion Asked.

The director, through the Mayor, has asked the city solicitor to give legal opinion stating whether the people who brought the Negroes here can be compelled to return them to their homes. At present the homeless ones have not gained a legal residence, but if they are here for a year, the director says, they will be legal residents and the city must care for them or send them to their homes at its expense. City Solicitor Charles A. O'Brien is to send the Mayor an opinion stating whether the city has the right to compel the railroads to take the homeless ones back where they came from, and the committee asked him to send it a copy of the opinion.

Health

The Finance Committee affirmed an appropriation of $350 with which to put the baseball fields on the recreation grounds in shape for skating and an appropriation of $1,000 for the relief of the families of Pittsburgh soldiers who are on the Mexican border. The committee also affirmed an appropriation of $4,000 to pay the expenses of the transit commissioner and his staff for the last six weeks of the year. The commissioner is preparing his estimate of the expense of his office for 1917 and will submit it to the Budget Committee.

Portrait of Mr. Swan.

The committee instructed the committee which has charge of the plan to secure an oil portrait of the late director of the Public Works Department, Robert Swan, for hanging in the new county-city building, to have the picture painted. It will be painted by E. Myer Silverberg, who has painted the portraits of the last three or four presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and who filled the commission of the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association for the portrait of Enoch Rauh, their president for several terms. Mr. Rauh is the chairman of the councilmanic committee, Robert Garland and W. Y. English being the other members.

The Mayor and the councilmen left last night for Washington, where they will attend the hearing before the Secretary of War on the report of the United States engineers favoring the project of raising the Allegheny River bridges, the city and county being opposed to any interference with the structures. The borough of Tarentum will send a committee to the hearing, but with the object of championing the bridge-raising plan.

The Budget Committee held a meeting in the morning. Chairman Kerr said he thought the millage for 1917 could be cut down to 11 mills on land and 8.8 mills on buildings, but the Mayor still insists that the tax levy ought to be 12 mills on land and 9.6 on buildings. Chairman Kerr read a letter from the Allegheny County Public Welfare Association asking Council to attend a meeting to be held by the association on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. to protest against the high cost of living. The Budget Committee will meet again at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow.

TIMES

New Orleans La

DEC 15 1916

NEGROES UP NORTH ARE IN A BAD PLIGHT

Associated Charities of Newark Write to Savannah Officials About Them.

The plight of the negroes who left Georgia last summer and went North under teh direction of labor agents is deplorable, according to advices which Miss Helen Cinnamond, general secretary of the Savannah Associated Charities, has reecived from similar associations in the North. Miss Cinnamond received from the Bureau of Associated Charities of Newark, N. J., today the following letter, says the Savannah Press:

"During the last month Newark has been overrun with colored families from Georgia and Alabama. They told us that about two months ago a white man came to that section of the country stating that common laborers would be paid $3 a day in Newark.

Not True.

"Several families have arrived here and found this to be untrue. Most of them have returned and some were taken ill with pneumonia and removed to the hospital."

In Want.

This letter cites the case of one colored family of seven members who sold out in Alabama and went to Newark under the promise of fabulous wages. Since arriving there and finding the promise untrue, one member of the family has been stricken with pneumonia and the others have come to want. They are supposed to have a relative here whom Miss Cinnamond is asked to locate.

Miss Cinnamond says she has had half a dozen letters within the past few weeks relative to the condition of Southern negroes who have been lured from Georgia and Alabama to the North by these labor agents. She has had inquiries from New York, Philadelphia and other points to which negroes were taken.

Charleston, S. C.

NEGROES COMING BACK

One of the most notable emigrations of negroes that this part of the country has known in a long time, and perhaps, the most notable of all, has been taking place during the past few months. It became so marked about two months ago during the national campaign that many politicians charged that they were being carried North for the purpose of voting them in the election. Federal investigation was the result, but nothing of any consequence has ever come of it, and most people have come to the conclusion that the exodus was due to natural causes; namely, the North was in need of laborers and they sent agents into the South to induce the negro to leave his usual habitat and go after much higher wages. Hundreds responded to the call, and there have been many in the cotton region who feared that the labor supply for the farm was going to be curtailed on account of the movement. Other observers, however, were of the opinion that there was little need to worry, that the negroes would be back before this winter was over, because the colored man does not like the cold. It never gets too hot, but exposure to cold is very likely to bring on diseases, which soon prove fatal, especially tuberculosis.

The predictions of those who believed that they would soon be coming back are now being justified, according to reports in the newspapers from over the South. Sad to say, however, many of them are coming back in coffins, while many more do not get back, but find their last resting place beneath the cold sod in the North, oftentimes, so some of those returning alive say, several being dumped into the same grave. A conductor on a railroad in this State says that thirty coffins containing negroes have been handled on his train in the last three months. Aside from these circumstances, the negroes who go North are apt to find that there are many other conditions which will militate against their happiness in that section. That the colored man was not fitted for work up there fundamentally was shown by the fact that the New Englanders who first imported his ancestors from Africa found the slave unprofitable and shifted the institution to the South. It is in this section that the freed men have lived, it is here that they have grown up with the customs, and the employers know their good points and their weaknesses. This mutual understanding tends to their betterment, for all that the Northerners who know nothing about them may say about their treatment. This is a farming section, and they naturally belong to this business, while the places open in the North are more apt to be in the line of manufacture or coal digging. Another important consideration is that the European war by its great demand on this country for munitions has taken many of the laborers of the North from their accustomed pursuits to factories which make war material. When the war ends, these workmen will pour back to their old employment, and, being more suited to it, they will oust the negroes, who will then have to get back to the South as best they may. So it is apt to turn out that very few will find permanent home in the North, while most of them will return to their old surroundings sadder, but wiser, for their short excursion into other fields.

NEGROES FROM SOUTH SUFFERING IN NORTH

Large Number of Negro Families Are Reported Ill and Destitute.

Savannah, Ga., December 15.—The Associated Charities of Savannah has been advised by the Associated Charities of Newark, N. J., that there are a large number of negro families in that city suffering from illness and poverty. Information from other cities shows similar conditions. These are negroes who left the South last fall under promise of better conditions in the northern cities.

Many of those heard from are ill and many are destitute, according to the letters coming here.

Alleged Agent Caught.

Albany, Ga., December 15.—(Special.) Lee county officers believe they have got one of the principal labor agents who have been inducing large numbers of negro laborers to leave that county for the north. J. B. Paul, a leading planter of Lee county, caught Arnie Webster, a negro, and turned him over to the officers of the law. He was bound over to superior court under a $500 bond. Several negroes testifies that he offered them transportation to New Jersey.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

OCT 23 1916

NEGROES HERE WILL SUFFER THIS WINTER

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23. — Major R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, in an address here yesterday declared that the Negro should remain in the south and study his own shortcomings with a desire and aim to overcome them. He said the race needs to get rid of the lazy, shiftless Negro if it hopes to cope with the white man, and added that the race has much to be thankful for in the south. Major Moton urged the Negroes to stay in the south, saying:

"In New York, I understand from a letter just received from a physician, the Negroes are finding it very difficult even now to find places to stay; they are huddled together in quarters like pigs, and many of them cannot find any place, and there is bound to be suffering this winter. They will take colds and develop pneumonia and consumption, as well as other diseases, and either will die there or be brought home in a dying condition."

NEGROES FROM GA. DIE OF PNEUMONIA IN NORTH

Bainbridge, Ga., November 24.—(Special.)—During the past few days bodies of several Decatur county negroes have been brought back from the north to be buried in the native soil. Most of them are said to have died from pneumonia, caused by cold and exposure.

Emigrants from this balmy section are suffering dreadfully in the severe cold of the northern states, and many are endeavoring to be brought back.

Labor - 1916
Migration

Letters from Migrants

NEGRO FOREMAN IS PALTARAN

C. J. Martin Writes of His Success in Pennsylvania

Altoona, Pa., Nov. 30, 1916.

To The Advocate: 12-9-16

Dear Editor:—When I left the Gem City my last words to my friends there were that I would write back as soon as I was settled, about my fare and how conditions were here for my people. I want to say thru your paper that I am well and doing well, and hope this will find you and your dear family the same.

I am out here between two mountains, the Allegheny and the Altoona mountains, and I have seen something that my eyes have never seen before. My eyes are now open. I am out here where I don't know my color only when I look in the glass.

My best regards to my friends. I hope to open a first-class hotel for my people about the first of January, 1917. I will send some cards for the people's directions to my hotel.

I am working for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and boss a crew of men, both colored and white. My salary is $2.82 a day with the promise of a raise, and the job so long as I behave myself and do the work.

You ought to see me working in the snow. It is like fun to see me, because I have plenty of heavy clothes.

I will write more next time.

Yours,
REV. C, J. MARTIN.

1320 10th Ave,
Altoona, Pa.

NORTH NO PLACE FOR ALABAMA NEGRO, SAYS LETTER "BACK HOME"

(Special to The Advertiser.)

ANNISTON, ALA., Sept. 19.—It has just been learned through letters received here from negroes in Pittsburg, Pa., who want to return to Anniston, that northern labor agents are in this city trying to induce the negroes to go north.

The superintendent of the Central Foundry received a letter Saturday from a negro who went to Pittsburg with a number of others, on transportation furnished by a labor agent. The negro, who had worked in a pipe shop here was anxious to get back, as he said the promises made by the labor agent was not being kept and the "Noth is no place for a nigger." Superintendent Boyle, of the Anniston Ordnance Company, said today that he had no trouble in securing unskilled negro labor, except on Fridays and Saturdays, when the negro seems to be constitutionally and superstitiously averse to taking a job. However, some of the pipe shops have recently lost some of their best negro laborers and it has been ascertained that they were induced to go North by labor agents, and now they want to get back.

The labor agents seem to be doing a brisk business in Alabama in getting up negroes to go North, as industries in the Birmingham district and planters in south Alabama have complained of their experienced help leaving.

Georgia Negro in North Writes Pathetic Plea For Car Fare Back Home

Constitution 12-24-16

Waycross, Ga., December 22.—(Special.)—Here's a sample of the many pleas negroes in the north and east are sending to their former employers in the south—it is a letter addresed to S. P. Rainer, of Union Springs, Ala., and has been sent here to a friend. The letter says:

"Dear Sir and Boss: Please send me $25 a once, for I want to come home, and want to get there before Christmas so I can get my business straight for another year. And please send it to Etna Station, No. 50, and boss, send it at once, for I want to leave here because it is snowing every day and I can't make no time. Have a good job but it is out doors and it's so cold I can't work. I am spending the money that I have made and I have been real sick. Under the doctor for two weeks, but better now and my doctor bill was $25 and that about taken what little money I had saved up. I am sick now, but not down under the doctor, so don't tell my people I am sick, but just send me my train fare at once, so I can come home. It is snowing and sleeting right now and you know I am not used to that kind of weather when it is snowing every day. You send the money by postoffice money order to Etna, Penn., Station 50, and I will be home at once. Mr. Rainer, please don't turn your back on me this time. I received your letter alright. This leaves me feeling real bad. I remain your humble servant, Ben Smith. P. S.—Ben Smith wants to come home, captain."

Enquirer - Sun
Valentines Jr.

ADVISES NEGROES TO STAY HERE.

Following letter was received by Mr B. C. Jenkins, of this city:

Covington, Ky., Dec. 12, 1916.

Mr. Jenkins,

Dear Sir:—

I wrote you a few days ago, but have not heard from you, but I will ask you to do this for me. You and Mr. Buck tell all my colored friends that I say, whatever they da, they must stay at home, for the north ain't no place for a colored man. Will you do that for me? Tell all of your hands on your plantation. Read this letter to them for me. Mr. Jerkins, you know I wouldn't write this if it wasn't true. Tell them for the good of the colored people. I have written several parties.

JAMES HUFFMAN.

Labor - 1916

Migration

Letters

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1916.

Editor Daily States. New Orleans, La

Dear Sir:—Not long since I noticed an excellent and timely editorial in your splendid journal, commenting on the migration of the negro, from the South to the Northern states, under the influence of the inducement of better pay, in that section. Your editorial was, I think, quite wise, and deserved well at the hands of those who are actually and directly interested in the general welfare of the South. 10/10/16

There are a number of things to be considered in connection with this movement that your excellent editorial should have started the people of the South to thinking about. The first, is, that the class of negroes that is being induced to leave the South is the laboring class; as no others are wanted. This of itself, is a question of prodigous proportions, when you realize that the South has depended upon this class for its most menial service for time imemorial. The second is, will these negroes return, as you seem to think, after a time. I question this very much. You know that the negro is very imitative and readily learns, according to his surroundings. Hence, once out of the South, differently environed, he will quickly learn the necessities of his new field of labor, and as quickly become an adept in every service where he may be employed, in the North, and thought of returning will hardly enter his mind.

Some thought, of more seriousness than seems to be prevalent, should be given to this question of the negro leaving the South, in such large numbers as the daily press gives; it is a matter that deserves more attention than it is receiving from those who are actually and extensively interested in this section. Those who employ negro domestic help in the city, must remember that at present there is no Unionism to contend with in dealing with their dining room servants, their nurses, their cooks, their butlers, wash women, and yardmen, etc.; but as soon as the negro is clearly out of the way, and these services are given over to others, exclusively, you can rest assured that the question will occur upon the original motion, and the housewife will be called upon to face the proposition, becoming a subject of numerous demands.

Yours truly,

INTERESTED OBSERVER.

OR STARVE.

Matthews, Ala., Sept. 19, 1916.

Editor The Advertiser: 9-29-16

There is an article in today's Advertiser headed "Exodus of the Negroes to be Probed." Why hunt for a cause when it's as plain as the noon-day sun the negro is not leaving this country for higher wages. He doesn't want to leave here but he knows if he stays here he will starve. They have made no crops, they have nothing to eat, no clothes, no shoes and they can't get any work to do and they are leaving just as fast as they can get away. I see that the business men of Montgomery have prepared an ordinance to be read before the City Commission, the object of said ordinance being to place or impose a prohibitory license on labor agents. This will not stop the exodus. That is not the way that they are going. Those that have already gone are sending passes back to their friends and families and if this ordinance would stop the negro from going it would be wrong to do so for if he stays here and doesn't get some help to tide him over until Christmas he will starve. If the negro race could get work at 50 cents per day he would stay here. He don't want to go. He is easily satisfied and will live on half rations and will never complain. If the negro leaves here these lands will lay out, for white labor will never come here; in fact, the white renter is in just as bad a fix as the negro. I think our business men have gone about the matter in the wrong way. If imposing a high license would stop the negro from leaving it would be wrong to prevent the poor negro from going where he can get work to support himself and family. The negroes know that if they stay here and don't get some help they will starve. I have stated the cold facts about the conditions here and we had just as well look the situation square in the face.

Respectfully,
J. W. STOWERS.

Atlanta, Ga

Proper Education Best Method to Check Exodus of Negroes, Says Bishop Nelson

Editor Constitution: Having carefully read your editorial of Saturday on the exodus of negroes from the south, I desire to add my confirmation of your position. Speaking from an experience of twenty-five years in which time I have been instrumental in supplying educational facilities to many thousands of negro children to whom for various causes (chiefly lack of accommodation and equipment) this privilege has been withheld, I maintain that you are **right.**

There are at present over 1,500 children in the schools which I opened for which I have been responsible in the state of Georgia.

Three deductions from the knowledge gained in practice are worth a good deal in the consideration of the main question, and ought not to be overlooked by those who have the welfare of the whole south at heart:

First, that the negroes of the class which is most needed and who ought to be induced to remain here are keenly alive to the importance of education and are securing it at all costs.

Second, the provision for their education is notably insufficient and inefficient, both as to school houses, teachers, salaries, equipment and the primary need of mere accommodation of pupils.

Third, that proper and well conducted schools are of the highest economic value (independently of philanthropy), produce a better class of citizens, conduce to good order and better help, and reduce the number of criminals in those communities where such schools are encouraged.

In illustration of the worth of such schools I cite the cases of those in Darien (which years ago was the bulwark against mob violence); Brunswick (where our school reformed racial conditions); Savannah, Thomasville. Albany, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Marietta, LaGrange, Fort Valley and two in Atlanta, which last care for three hundred and fifty (350) pupils without cost to the city.

In the entire time covered by this report, while I would not claim that all the pupils were paragons of all virtues, I have never known **but one criminal** (and he not of a capital crime) to come out of any of our schools.

Our St. Paul's and St. Matthew's schools in Atlanta and the Fort Valley school are directly communal assets, and deserve every encouragement and support which can be rendered, as centers of citizen-training as preventive and controlling measures and as examples of the sane, sound and permanently right policy of giving proper education to the negro.

C. K. NELSON,
Bishop of Atlanta.

The Negro and the South.

Constitution

Editor Constitution: I, for one, am glad to see the newspapers discussing the exodus of the negroes from the south, especially my native section—southwest Georgia.

I believe the discussion will prove salutary, and the best and quickest way is for everybody to place deceit in the background and be honest. 1-28-16

It is conceded white supremacy will ever prevail in the south, but the large majority of whites want the negro to have justice before the law. It is lamentably true the majority of negroes will conceal a crime a negro has committed against a white person. It is also true there are some dishonest white men in the south ready to rob a negro.

But as evidence, the south has been generally true to the negro; mark the wealthy ones, such as Bartow Powell of Dougherty county. He was born a slave of my uncle. I played with him when a child. I got a letter from him about twelve years ago saying he was making several hundred bales of cotton per year.

The main thing is not to be disturbed about the so-called exodus: it is a good thing for the negro. Why not let him see how big the world is? Every time he moves out of a coton patch a white man will convert it into a cow pasture! Then, when the white man raises more hogs than he wants, the negro will come back and maybe the white man will appreciate him better and the negro will be better satisfied.

T. A. CUNNINGHAM.
Atlanta, Ga., November 24, 1916.

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Atlanta, Ga., November 24, 1916.

Letters to Editor

THE BOLL WEEVIL AND THE BIG PLANTATION.

Editor The Advertiser: 9-14-16

As a rule, your editorials are forcefully written, though I do not always agree with the views expressed. When you write about the hyphenated Americans, you set up a straw man, then proceed to box his ears until he bellows with pain. You do this scientifically and to the king's taste. That is MY opinion, with which, of course you do not agree, so we'll say no more about that.

But what I do want to talk about is your article under the above heading. Everybody who reads The Advertiser knows that you are doing yeoman services for the farmers in your "Diversified Farmer" section. Your editorial in this morning's Advertiser is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and the Mr. Thompson whom you quote is surely not a practical farmer, or he would give different advice. I do not know Mr. Thompson and do not wish to offend him. My only object in writing this letter is to give my ideas for others to think about.

Once I visited a large plantation not far from Montgomery. There I saw eighteen mules hitched to eighteen plows and eighteen negroes behind the plows. They were turning the soil at least three inches deep and the owner seemed to be very proud of his extensive farming venture. He showed me all over the place—and a fine place it was! But, law me, what could one of your despised hyphenates have made of that place! The first thing he would have done with it would have been to tile drain it, so that he could plow the ground at any time he saw fit; so the soil would be aerated; so the surplus moisture would quickly subside.

The next thing would be to install labor-saving machinery, that three men might do the work of the eighteen this farmer employed and have the work done better. Instead of farming only three inches of the top soil, he would get all there is in eight or ten inches of soil for plant food. He would create a larger sponge to hold the moisture that falls from the clouds and the drain tile would take away the surplus.

He would have had four mules (very likely brood mares instead) hitched to one plow that would turn two furrows of double width and depth and he would be driving the other mules to a harrow himself, pulverizing the newly turned soil.

But before this operation, he would have had his manure spreaders haul and distribute all the manure he could possibly rake and scrape up onto the high places. He would

e been turning under clover sod instead bare ground.

His land would be fenced into ten to twenty acre lots, or fields. In one of these, his cattle would be grazing; in another would be a drove of hogs on pasture.

Instead of the "warehouse" mentioned by Mr. Thompson, he would have only a barn, dimensions about 40x80 feet, with sheds along each side for cattle and horses, which would be fed real hay from the barn floor and the grain would be kept in huge bins within the barn. His barn would be as near as possible vermin-proofed with cement floors. The barn would be painted red and have a slate roof, as a protection against sparks from the threshing machine at threshing time.

His wife and daughters would milk the cows and do the other housework, and she would supply the family with such things as they cannot raise on the farm, with her butter and eggs. During harvest time they would gladly pitch in and help garner the riches that had been coaxed from the lap of old mother Earth.

There would be no need to lock your house or your "warehouse" against them, for at night they would be too tired to explore the neighboring chicken roosts, and, after reading a chapter from a Lutheran or Catholic prayer book, one containing a prayer for every day in the year, they would retire early, so as to be up and at it again at daybreak the next morning.

But what would they raise, and where would they sell it? They would raise corn, wheat, oats, cotton, clover, potatoes, peanuts, and, in fact, all the things you would raise; but they would not raise these things in three-acre lots, for that would mean, in the first place, that they would have to spend half their time turning around in the short rows and it would mean an enormous lot of fencing and care, for they would want to pasture each field for a while after taking off the last crop, unless time pressed for getting the field ready for the next crop. The wheat and oat stubbles would be pastured a while by the hogs, who would pick up every grain that had been spilled, so that nothing may be wasted. So they would have all their land divided by hog-proof fences, that they might turn the hogs or cattle into any field they saw fit.

They would likely raise large quantities of sweet potatoes to feed to the hogs and for family consumption; also large quantities of peanuts and certainly much corn with which to finish the hogs and cattle for market. They would haul little produce to market, but much beef and pork. And you don't mean to tell me that Alabama has no market for these? If I am correctly informed, we are now obliged to import about nine-tenths of the meat we use from these very hyphenated farmers in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and other Western States.

Yes, Friend Editor, I cannot refrain from giving you one more "dig": The fine beefsteak you eat at your frugal meals, the beefsteaks that come from Chicago, are raised by these despised hyphenates. Yes, there are millions of them, these fellows that you and Brer Wilson don't like. However that may be, permit me to remain,

Very truly yours,
J. H. HOLTERMANN.

Marbury, Ala., Sept. 12, 1916.

Proper Education Best Method to Check Exodus of Negroes, Says Bishop Nelson

Constitution 12/4/16

Editor Constitution: Having carefully read your editorial of Saturday on the exodus of negroes from the south, I desire to add my confirmation of your position. Speaking from an experience of twenty-five years in which time I have been instrumental in supplying educational facilities to many thousands of negro children to whom for various causes (chiefly lack of accommodation and equipment) this privilege has been withheld, I maintain that you are **right.**

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C. K. NELSON,
Bishop of Atlanta.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

OCT 22 1916

NEGRO A CITIZEN.

Dr. Cammack Comments Upon Racial Conditions Throughout Nation.

New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

There is much being said about the exodus of the negro northward, but most of it is being said by the white race, which, after all, is mostly affected. The great general cry throughout the South has been "Stay where you are," "Cast down your bucket where you are and be satisfied." But there has been no inducement of any nature given the negro to stay where he is. The South, as has been said, is the natural home of the negro, and yet he is treated better any other place than he is at home, and still he is blamed for seeking, or being persuaded to seek, localities that are being made more hygienic, more economic, more educational; in fact, localities where his condition is improved in every way.

The negro is an integral part of this great commonwealth, and is undoubtedly here in this country to stay. We may say what we please, do what we please, but we cannot deny the fact that this country, the United States, is the home of the negro now. Ir fact, he knows no other home, nor wants any other. Whatever may have been the conditions that brought him to this country, he is today, according to the Constitution of these United States, as much a citizen of this country as anyone else. Since this is true, since the white race has reached its zenith, since by all the laws of nature and science, there are no races so important to each other as the white and black races of this country why cannot there be one common medium whereby all can find enjoyment and pursuit of happiness?

About one hundred and fifty years ago there was (in the words of the immortal Abraham Lincoln) born upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights and that chief among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

About eighty-seven years after the birth of this nation there was precipitated upon this continent a war, a civil war—we might call it a family war—brother against brother, father against son in many instances, fighting to determine whether this nation so conceived and so dedicated should continue.

It is not my wish to depict here the humiliation, the hardship that this war brought to the American people, but do want to say that as a result of this war something more than three million of a dependent people were turned adrift as it were, to shift for themselves.

Think, if you please, what it would mean to you, were you sailing across the Atlantic ocean, sailing, perhaps, in vessel that you had implicit faith an confidence in, sailing, no doubt, in a vessel that you had sailed across this briny deep in many a year; think, then, as I have just said, what it would mean to you, were you suddenly, without notice or preparation, taken off of this vessel in the middle of this ocean and put in a small canoe, alone, and told to reach land as best you could. What would you do under such conditions? Well, this, to my mind, is comparatively the exact position the American negro was placed in at the close of the Civil war. He was given his freedom, but that was all, his little craft was launched on that great sea of opposition, of prejudice. He had to reach land as best he could.

How well some of them have reached land is shown by the well nigh phenomenal progress made in the last fifty years by this race, notwithstanding the many oppositions, the prejudices, the unmerited hatred heaped upon them by the superior race. The wheels of justice were not made to roll backwards, everything pushes forward to a definite purpose, therefore I firmly believe that through human ingenuity, might is right now, conditions will change, must change for the betterment of all concerned.

No two people who have so much in common, whose future is so irretrievably linked together as the white and black races of this Southland, can afford to retard the progress of one or the other, without the inevitable destruction of both. What affects one, must of necessity affect the other; therefore if we wish to hold our own in the world of progress, if we wish to keep the negro in the South, the place, no doubt, best fitted for him, we must make conditions better for him.

When the white race loses sight of the social side of this question, and looks at it from an economic and humane standpoint, there will be very little to worry about relative to the negro staying in the South. When home is made pleasant and agreeable, when inducements are made to make home the most pleasant place we know, then, and not until then, will we have that feeling that home is the best place after all.

Whitman has truthfully depicted what the negro is to the white race in the following lines:

"You dare not share the negro's trust,
Nor yet his hopes deny.
We only know that God is just, and
every wrong must die.
Rude is the song each swarthy face,
flame-lighted, ruder still.
We start to think this hapless race, must
shape your good or ill.
The law or changeless justice binds oppressor with oppressed,
And close as sin and misery joined, we
march to fate abreast."

We serve ourselves, and our country best, when we serve all of the people, therefore when railroads and common carriers, in fact, any public business of any nature, makes laws for the benefit of one race, and the detriment of the other, they are, to my mind, telling that people they are not wanted.

Slavery, which at the time of its existence, seemed a blessing to the Southern gentleman, is now looked upon as a curse, and they would not go back to it if they could. Since this is true, it seems to me that the punishment has been enough. Though it was not the negro's fault he was a slave, he has suffered untold hardships as a result. The press can do much towards righting race conditions, and I do not feel that I should let this opportunity pass, without saying, or offering a word of commendation, to you, for your well chosen editorial of a few weeks ago. The negro (especially the intelligent) is not worrying over social equality. What he wants and should have are equal rights, and the privilege allowed all other races. When this is done there will be no cause for worry from any lack of appreciation, or labor from him. He has done his part, and done it well in everything that he has been called upon to do, for the protection of this country, and regardless of the abuses heaped upon him, will continue to do so. I thank you sincerely for this space in your paper.

DR. K. D. CAMMACK,
3012 Jackson.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

VIEW OF A VIRGINIAN

To the Editor of The Republican:—

The Negro assault recorded in your issue of to-day will give your people a clearer idea of the difficulties with the race, which the South has to contend with, for it brings the southern problem to your own homes and hearthstones in its most hideous manifestation. Philanthropy may hail the arrival of this new element of population with deep disatisfaction, but it will not surpass the same feeling in the breasts of your southern visitors, for we see in the Negroes' dispersal throughout the North, not only a relief to our own sorely tried communities, but a distribution of the evils which their presence creates everywhere you find them in any number. When the whole North gets a real taste of these evils, as Springfield did yesterday, it will come to understand the attitude of the South thoroughly, and have a clearer conception of its practical wisdom

PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE
Williamstown, October 9, 1916

Labor—1916

Migration

Letters

WHAT A PLANTER THINKS OF THE EXODUS.

Prattville, Ala., Sept. 27, 1916.

Editor The Advertiser: 9-29-16

Having just read what the negro Jefferson from Pensacola wrote on this subject we wish to make some corrections.

Had the negroes been treated better in the North than in the South they would have left the South long ago. The argument is translated into action when the great bulk of negroes are found in the South. Negroes in the North are in continual correspondence with the negroes South. If they were doing better they would state this fact in letters and soon draw the negro population North. The negroes who leave are not leaving from advice of friends or relatives North, but from advice of some mouthpiece of commerce.

The South has repeatedly and continuously rejected the overtures for foreign immigrants, claiming the negro the best labor in the world. The only charge we have brought against the negro is his failing to provide for the future. He will spend every dime in the world he has at a Saturday night supper and lose his last chew of tobacco in a crap game Sunday morning, and will come to work Monday morning with his ragged pants rolled up to keep in style. Consequently he can never stand the Northern winters. It takes lots of sunshine or education to produce sanitation. The negro loves outdoor life. His health and happiness are dependent on opportunities to breathe the open air. Under long winter confinement in close quarters at night is neither congenial nor healthy for the Southern coon.

The burning question of the South today is to get domestic servants. We ask ourselves the question why the negro demands a higher wage for work done at domestic service than any other class of work? The answer is he is a very social being and loves companionship. He does not mind work while the others work. But he just must frolic while the frolic is on regardless of cost. If you hold the negro in isolation you must pay his price. If the North holds the negro it must be in isolation and will have to pay the price or the negro will come home. He is a past adept in riding the trains incognito.

As to "arresting 50 negroes for what three of 'em done" is as false in fact as in English. All who employ the negro deplore the fact that they are arrested for crapshooting and such small offenses. The boss generally has to foot the bill and always considers it an injustice.

Booker Washington was recognized as the highest authority in the world on the negro question. He advises the negro to stay South. Whether it was Washington or Northern-negro-lovers' money that did the talking it was very emphatic in advising the negro to stay South.

"From Savannah, alone, 3,000 negroes went, from the 16 year old boy to the man of 60." Not a word here or anywhere else in this article said about carrying the women and children with them. What becomes of the women and children that complement the vast hordes of workers leaving the South? The plain truth is they are deserting the helpless women and children in the hour of need and leaving them for the white South to feed, clothe and educate. Those who send money back home will be the very rare exceptions. To claim the workers are leaving for better educational facilities is veriest rot.

What hurts the negro race so bad is the fact that as soon as the boy is strong enough to stand heavy work he lays around home having his mother or sisters do the housework for him without compensation. By not having to pay for his cooking, washing, and sleeping he has sufficient funds at his disposal to form bad habits. Thus the universal practice has been established for the weak to help the strong. Then they wonder why they accumulate no money. When the old folks are forced to call a halt the youngster goes to the public works.

I am heartily in favor of education. By all means give all an opportunity to get an education. The world bears witness to the fact that the South has made surprising efforts and sacrifices to educate the negro in her poverty.

The velvet bean has made South Alabama lands rich. The bean will soon make Middle Alabama lands rich. Go North you find rich lands. What made these lands rich? Clover. Crimson clover for cultivated lands, and bur and Japan clover for pastures will soon make our lands rich. The South offers a climate genial to his congenial nature. Here he finds his warmest industrial friends. We have contributed to his education our mite in our poverty. The South has a brighter day. It is now dawning upon us. In our abundance we will contribute abundantly to all education.

There must be something radically wrong, the fault lies at the negro's door, when the leaders of the negro race advice negro producers to desert, wholesale, their dependents, and leave them as wards on the poverty stricken farms and never send a dime home.

It hurts us to see the name Jefferson signed to an article full of so many false conceptions.

W. A. WADSWORTH

TIMES

New York City

AUG 1 2 1916

LURING LABOR NORTH.

A Protest Against Draining the South of Negro Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Intense dissatisfaction has been awakened in Savannah, Jacksonville, and other Southern commercial and industrial centres by persistent efforts to divert labor in large numbers from those centres of activity to service in the North. Skillful agents have been working in the South for several weeks and by promises of large wages and other inducements have succeeded in bringing many thousands of laborers to such places as desired in that section.

The natural effect of this is the unsettling of labor conditions generally in the portion of the country from which these laborers are drawn. The higher rate of wages offered temporarily for these negroes causes discontent among the remaining, who are generally ignorant of conditions elsewhere and do not realize that these higher wages are but a passing phase of labor shortage North and cannot continue, and that in a large measure they are offset by the greatly increased cost of living for the negro, as compared with his expenses South. Several strikes have resulted and there are signs of discontent.

The importation of these many thousands of negro laborers not only seriously interferes with the natural course of business in the sections from which they are drawn, but it is preparing problems for the Northern communities into which they are sent. These men are not accustomed to the Northern climate. They are constitutionally careless in their habits, and illness and death will be out of proportion among them to their numbers, and will subject cities and towns in the North to extraordinary expenses. Then, too, when discharged, as many of them must be later on, they will be far from their old homes, without money to return, and they will become more or less a burden on communities in which they have been placed. If any importer of labor of this class were placed by the Government under bond to return such labor to its old homes when discharged this phase would be remedied. But as it is, there will eventually be much suffering among the labor when turned loose among strangers in the hour when the competition for labor will have disappeared and be succeeded by an intense rivalry for jobs.

Say what you will, the negro laborer is nowhere as well off as in the South, where climatic conditions are so largely in his favor, where he has many friends among the whites as well as the companionship of his race. He is better understood there, more consideration is shown for his weaknesses, too much is not expected of him, and in the hour of distress he is not given the cold shoulder. The little 25 or 35 cents a day additional pay that he may receive by listening to alluring claims he speedily finds is dissipated in the additional cost of living, in the fuel, the more expensive clothing, the medical bills, the higher rents, &c.

SIGO MYERS.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 13, 1916.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

NOV 2 1916

Negro Labor in the South.

Burnside, La., Nov. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

I am a stickler about the negro in the South being the only asset that we have as laborers and therefore, producers, "Curious" in today's paper says: "We hear kicks of the negro going North—why not let them all go? Then the jobs they leave would have to be filled. Or, go North yourself."

I wish to take issue with "Curious" as to how he would replace the negro. How would he supplant the negro chauffeurs, cooks, washerwomen, porters, elevator boys, maids, nurses, etc.?

No, it cannot be done, and in the agricultural section of our state, if the idea that "Curious" advances was carried out, it would be much worse than the financial cyclone that occurred on January 1, 1914. Then it was Wilson and no tariff. Today it would be Wilson and no negroes. I make the assertion without fear of contradiction that from the mouth of the Red river to the gulf that not more than one-tenth of the acreage of the lands cultivated now can be worked without negro labor.

A crevasse devastating our lands would not be as disastrous as a general exodus of our negro population as suggested by "Curious."

Let "Curious" tell us how we can replace the negro, either in New Orleans or in the country? If he can do so he will have solved a great industrial question.

HENRY C. BRAUD.

Labor-1916
Migration

Letters

What a Negro Thinks of the Negro Exodus

Editor The Advertiser:

The writer of these lines was born and ared in the State of Alabama, and is eacher, pastor and district superintendent, has labored among his people for twenty years.

At present, our labors cover South Alabama, and West Florida, including the cities of Montgomery, Mobile, Pensacola and intervening territory.

We see the conditiors of our people from every point of view. That there is a great state of unrest, and that the negro is leaving in large numbers cannot be contradicted. That his going is not best for the negro himself under present conditions is a question, but that his going will not benefit the industrial and agricultural interests of the South is admitted.

The negro loves the South and is needed here. Treated as he should be, this is the best place in the world for him. His leaders want him to remain under reasonable conditions. They are advising him to go slow, make careful investigation and not allow himself to be lured away by false promises.

But for years the negro has been made to eel that he is not needed or wanted here, nly tolerated. He has been made to feel hat the white South would in a large measure welcome the opportunity to get rid of such an unprofitable burden. With hunger and starvation staring him and his little ones in the face, what is he to do? He cannot live through the winter on the farms in his present condition. The Southern cities offer him nothing. Already there is a vast amount of suffering and need. A firm believer in a Divine Providence, he is beginning to feel that the boll weevils and the floods are God's agencies of deliverance for him, from a system of agricultural bondage, in some respects and in some sections, more despicable than actual slavery.

He does not feel that so much manifested sympathy for him and what he shall suffer in the North on account of the climate and other conditions is real, in view of the many hardships he often must endure and not one friendly voice raised in his behalf.

Whatever industrial or agricultural changes may be adopted in the future, whether diversification or cattle raising, the negro as a laborer will be a valuable asset to any section of the country. An early inflow of European labor can hardly be expected, even though the war should come to an immediate close. They will be needed to build the waste places of their own native lands and their governments will see to it that they remain.

As to the negro being thrown out of employment in his new fields of labor on account of closing of munition factories: It is more reasonable to suppose that at the close of the war, when the demand for war materials shall cease, these same capitalists will turn their capital and plants to the making of useful articles that will be needed by these same European countries, and to a greater extent, perhaps, than war materials are now wanted.

The call of a distant clime is surely luring the negro. He will not come back. The wisest and safest plan is to keep him here. This cannot be done by scare-crow methods or by unfair and repressive legislation. He must be accorded better treatment. Not only better schools, but better wages, better accommodations, better protection of life and in the pursuit of happiness. He does not want to get into anyone's way, he does not want to crowd anyone out, he does not want to infringe upon any persons rights. He wants to feel that he is wanted and that he has friends. He knows that he has individual friends, but he wants to feel that society and the commonwealth are friendly toward him. In other words, he wants justice, absolute and impartial justice in every essential of life—the God-intended right of every human being.

WILLIAM JONES,
District Superintendent in the Methodis Episcopal Church.
Montgomery, Ala.

GRAVE PROBLEMS CONFRONT SOUTH

The Richmond Planet
12-2-16

Many Reasons Given For Great Exodus of Laborers.

NEED OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Editorial In New Orleans Times-Picayune Evokes Able Comment on the Situation by W. Scott Chinn—Emigration of Colored People to the North and West Is Approved.

Plaquemine, La.—The great exodus of colored people from the south to the north and west is evoking serious comment in all sections. The following by W. Scott Chinn of this place which appeared recently in the Picayune, sums up the cause of this leave taking of the colored people of the south in a nutshell. The situation is serious, and it requires a right about face action on the part of the south to change the growing condition of unrest which now pervades the ranks of the working classes in its midst.

Mr. Chinn says:

"Your editorial of Sept. 19 entitled 'Negro Emigration to the North' is about the sanest and most logical view of the situation presented lately, and it's high time for our good white friends of the south to quit playing and 'act' rather than 'talk' about what the south stands for as relates to the Negro.

"As far as climatic conditions, location, etc., the south is the natural home of the Negro, but I blush and hang my head with shame when I think of other essential conditions—namely: Social welfare, where absolutely no protection is given to the women of my race, and our young girls still remain the prey of evil white and black men the Mann act not affecting them at all.

"Educationally, it is 'nil,' for in many counties and parishes there is not a public school for colored people, and if so it is for a few days or months and often taught by those less prepared than their pupils, although in many instances Negroes pay all kinds of taxes, even school taxes, which must help to educate white children, while their own grow up in ignorance.

"Economic conditions need not be mentioned, for the south has waxed and grown fat on the work of the colored laborer, for every cent paid him has simply flown back into the white man's pocket, whereas that paid other nations has flown abroad, and to stay. Inhuman treatment of the Negro simply means the killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs.

"Why should lynching continue for a moment? White men both make and execute the laws, thus putting us at their complete mercy in every way, so that legally any crime can be punished within an hour after its committal.

"The utter disregard of these things upon the part of the south is responsible for the migration, not the lure of better homes and other things alone, but longing for that peace and privilege to rest contented and happy within the place called home.

"The Negro loves the south and his southern white friends, but I am afraid she only loves him as he serves her selfish ends. Boast as we may, it still appears as if the south harbors ill will toward us, for at every opportunity harrowing tales are told of our faults and shortcomings, real or imaginary, while our worthy deeds seldom see the light of day. There is too much 'living in the past' as relates to us—days of reconstruction and Negro domination—when the white man is now in full possession from start to finish. Why not play fair and tell the truth?

"Booker T. Washington, with all of his apparent indifference, knew full well that the south did not practice the Golden Rule in its treatment of us, and on no proposed tour did he ever sanction or agree to travel until he had been assured that his presence would meet the approval of the whites. Why? The answer is with you.

"Publish it far and near, as you well point out, that unless the conditions be improved in those sections where they are dissatisfied the exodus will continue, and it will unless the white Christian men and women of our fair southland rise and with undaunted faith in God, who leadeth aright, come forth and correct these evils. The die is cast, and that 'formidable competition' of which you speak will prove the undoing of a land rich in many possibilities and once again set back the hour hand of time on the clock of progress.

"The Negro must be allowed to work with and not merely for the white man, to be at least kicked and treated even worse than when a slave. It's high noon, the clock has struck, and the European war is yet destined to settle many other problems equally as grave. A new program is on, and the new south must keep pace with it or suffer. A grateful people thank you for that noble editorial."

TIMES

CHATTANOOGA, TENN

PUBLIC DEFENDER NEEDED

Colored Citizen Recites New Form of "Fee-Grabbing."

A new form of "fee-grabbing" little known to the general public is explained in a communication to The Times received yesterday from one who signs himself a "Colored Citizen and Taxpayer," and who appears to have intimate acquaintance with some local justice of the peace courts. The letter follows:

To The Chattanooga Times.

The recent article in The Times concerning a public defender is a very timely article and expresses mildly some of the very deplorable conditions that exist right here in Chattanooga. There must be at least forty or fifty deputy sheriffs and constables going under the guise of guardians of the law operating in this city and preying on unfortunate negroes for the simple purpose of extracting fees unjustly to fill their own purses.

It is a hold-up system, a highway robbery that is harassing the colored men of this town.

It is not only practiced by the criminal

officers but there is a regular practice of garnishment carried on by civil officers. For instance a man is sued in a civil process for a debt due some persons for goods or something else, judgment is given against the defendant, then the garnishments begin. These fee-grabbers make it a point to get these garnishments in on Friday or early Saturday morning of each week, and ties up the man's money week after week until one officer gets $4 or $5 out of it, then another one takes it, to fill his purse. Remember that the man to whom the debt is due gets nothing out of these proceedings, and it might be well for the grand jury to investigate the civil dockets and find out where all this money goes. This iniquitous process has forced several men to leave their work and leave the town because of this hold-up system.

There is a lack of the proper protection and encouragement given the colored man against these official hold-ups.

There are several phases touching on the negroes' discontent in the southern states, and even in Chattanooga for that matter. I am surprised at actions of those of the white race who resort to legislation to restrain the colored man's liberty, the right to go where he can better his conditions if he wants to. The way to keep negro labor is to pay for it. That's all the legislation you need.

Among other things we are watching to see what good will come of this sociological congress. So far as the negro is concerned we do not think much of it. There are many conditions existing in our city that we colored people have endeavored to call the attention of the city authorities but to no avail. It is hoped that the congress will point them out.

There was one statement made by Dr. McCullouch at the chamber of commerce meeting that I wish to say is untrue, and it was "The negro was better off in slavery than he is now." The negroes generally regard this as a misguided statement and untrue, no matter what the authority. The falsity of this statement is proven when you take into account the negroes own homes, conduct business, have bank accounts, where in slave days he had a pair of brogan shoes and a suit of jeans clothes once a year.

One of our grievances is that in colored localities we have very bad streets; no light, no sewerage system and sanitary conditions are necessarily bad.

Give the negro the right kind of a show, living wages, consider him as a man, and he'll be content to remain here. We don't ask social equality, there need be no fear along that line. All he asks is fair treatment, the right to make an honest living for himself and family.

A COLORED CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER.

STATE

COLUMBIA S.C.

NEGROES LEAVE SOUTH

Richard Carroll Deplores Wholesale Migration.

To the Editor of The State:

The migration of the negro from the South to the North and West in large numbers is going on. The Rev. Boliver Davis of Savannah, Ga., a friend of mine and the pastor of a large church, was at my home a few nights ago and he stated that over 10,000 laborers and mechanics had left Savannah, alone (500 of that number going from his church); and that he had left his church to follow them or to go elsewhere. To my mind this is sad and I am much concerned about this migration of our people from the South to the North. I have been told by reliable persons that 200,000 laborers are still needed and that they would not stop until they got them from the different Southern States.

I have always preached the doctrine that the South is the best home for the black man to work out his salvation—financially, spiritually, morally and intellectually. I have not had smooth sailing in preaching this doctrine to our people. I have made speeches in the North and have said the same thing to Northern audiences. I have pleaded for a more friendly and helpful relation between the two races in the South. I have begged my people to suffer the injustice and wrongs heaped upon them in the South without retaliation, expecting the dawn of a better day.

The white man should have intelligence enough to know, especially those who have read history and the Bible, that what we sow that shall we also reap. I have taken a stand among my people, regardless of the cost to me personally, to preach to them the gospel of righteousness and justice and to be law abiding.

The peace and prosperity that prevailed in the South 25 years ago, is gone. The white people of the South who governed 25 years ago are dead and those who are not dead are silent. The righteous element among the white people should take hold of the government and govern righteously and do everything to keep the negro in the South. Encourage them to own homes; give him good wages; give him the protection of the law and justice in the courts. The law should know no man because of his color or condition.

The negro is without doubt, the best laborer for the South and the South should do all in its power to make this labor more intelligent, more efficient and more contented. They should give our people better homes, better schools and set before them a better example for law and order. The preachers and teachers of our race should spare no pains to instruct our people along the lines of righteousness for it must be remembered that the negro is an imitator and he is trying to do largely what the white people are doing.

The law makers of South Carolina should establish a reformatory for negro juvenile criminals. The white South can not rise much higher than the black South. We can not climb unless we lift as we climb. We can not hold another back unless we stay back with him.

The ninth annual session negro race conference will meet somewhere in South Carolina the first of February and I want to suggest that the leading citizens of both races attend the conference and discuss these conditions and propose a remedy for this migration business. If the Southern people think it is best for the negro to go North, why let us all agree and open the way. The North is offering better homes, better schools and justice before the law. The South can do the same. But I must close this article as I began it. This is the best home for my people. It is up to the white people of the South to stop this migration or to encourage it.

Richard Carroll.

Columbia.

Conservative Negro Writes on Movement Of Race Northward

10-10-16

Editor Constitution: There is taking place a condition in our southland which bids fair to assume alarming proportions and it calls for the immediate and earnest attention of all who have the welfare of the south at heart. The negro people who furnish the bulk of the common labor of the south are leaving by thousands for the industrial centers of the north. There has all the while been a slower movement of this kind toward the northern states and to Canada, but lately the migration is proceeding upon a scope so vast as to cause the keenest anxiety on the part of southern captains of labor.

Various communities are passing stringent laws with the view of making the business of labor agents either impractical or impossible. I understand that communities in Alabama have passed such laws. But this will ultimately have the very opposite effect of what was intended by such force legislation. I am a negro and know the deeper thoughts and feelings of my own people. I know their yearnings and the religious zeal with which they look forward to the future for better days and to other climes than this for better conditions. And so deeply do the most of them desire to get away from the south where they really can fare better economically, that the merest hint dropped in a seemingly quiet community that colored laborers are wanted and needed and well paid and well treated in some far northern center is all that is necessary to send hundreds to the train with barely funds to pay for transportation.

No, to pass severe laws hoping to block this movement will not only be a waste of time but the most unwise way of dealing with the problem. Nothing short of the conscript in the way of laws will serve any purpose at all and the conscript is unconstitutional in America except in military exigencies. The problem cannot be handled from the angle of force. The negro must be made to see, made to feel, that, on the whole, it will be better for him to remain in the south than to migrate to the north.

I was born and reared in the south; at the same time I have lived for several years in the north and I do not think I overestimate when I say that I am a competent judge of which section is really best for our people. The northern winters are rather severe on our tropical blood. From a climatic standpoint the south has the advantage. In the north the sharp competition of union labor has heretofore pushed the negro to the rear. The south has heretofore had the advantage in this. But when we go before our people with arguments like these, they fly back like children to one simple fact and cling tenaciously to that, namely, that in the north they have protection and in the south they have not. Nor could Booker T. Washington or even God, Himself, move them away from that. The negroes will brave the frigid snows of the north, court tuberculosis and die like flies in fire where they really have actual legal protection rather than remain here where they could accomplish more and accumulate more but where they feel their lives are constantly in danger by reason of being denied the full protection of the law.

This movement will continue through the years until the south has been all but stripped of her most valuable asset in the way of labor. What the men of the south need to do (if I may humbly suggest) is to impress our people that they are as legally safe in the south as they are in the north. The matter of greater personal freedom and less racial pejudice may always throw the balance of attraction in favor of the north, but this is a far too weak attraction to send so many of us away from the south as are now leaving.

Stop lynching! See that we get a little better brand of justice than the kind we have been taught to expect. Teach us to love the south and be contented here by ceasing to abridge us to such extremes in common rights and citizenship. If we must have jimcrow laws, let them seem to be more equitably administered. Let colored people ride in railway cars and elevators alotted to colored people and white people the same. If we must have laws of segregation, let them be administered in ways that do not merely seem to humiliate the black folk alone. And when it comes to courts and law, see that justice is meted out to white and black the same. In hundreds of northern communities that is almost the fact. White and black are treated almost precisely alike. They have separate churches, schools and social intercourse just as they do here. The colored people of New York city are race loyal and race conscious just as they are in Atlanta, Ga. But when white and black go into the courts of the north they all look alike to those judges up there. That's why the negroes are so crazy about the north—nothing else. That's why they are leaving the south by the thousands.

—WELLBORN VICTOR JENKINS.

Atlanta, Ga.

BANNER

Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

By JAMES ROBINSON.

With your kind permission I would like a word on the "Movement of the Negroes to the North." You have ably discussed the subject editorially, and so has Prof. George E. Haynes of Fisk University, in a special article in last Tuesday evening's Banner. There is no denying the fact that this movement is assuming large dimensions, and for the very reason as stated by Professor Haynes, "Economic, Educational and Civic Opportunities." It is the laws of "oppression" and "repression" that is driving the negro from the Southland, as well as his sense of personal security.

Disfranchisement is an accepted principle in the South. "Jim Crow" laws no longer arouse comment. "Segregation" is growing, South, Southwest and North. Tyranny and injustice is the daily programme; now why shouldn't this condition of affairs create a feeling of unrest among the negroes? From the Richmond, Va., Evening Journal we quote the following disgusting affair: "For disorderly conduct on the street, Lizzie Shelton, colored, was fined five dollars by Justice Crutchfield. For being 'sassy' to the official the woman was sentenced to one year in jail." Queer kind of justice that, and manifestly unfair. Respect for a court is obligatory, but by no stretch of fancy is it conceivable that a justice of the peace has the legal—certainly not the moral—right to imprison an ignorant woman for twelve months because she was imprudent in the court room.

It is just such acts of tyranny and inhuman treatment that is driving the negroes away from the South. Labor and freedom are indivisible. Much has been said in recent years of a growing bitterness between the races. Mr. Murphy (white) of Montgomery, Ala., has described in detail the origin and development of this reactionary movement in his pamphlet on "The Basis of Ascendancy." He says:

"And yet this movement is among us. I have already dwelt upon the significant intolerance of its logic as it has viewed the interests of our negro masses. Its mere radical spokesmen have proceeded by easy stages from undiscriminating attack upon the negro's ballot to a like attack upon his schools, his labor, his life—from the contention that no negro shall vote, to the contention that no negro shall labor, and (by implication) that no negro shall live. Weaker groups, if they remain at all, remain to serve rather than to share."

Mr. Murphy says the hope of the South is not in holding the negro down, but in lifting him up; not in degrading him, but in making him self-respecting. Like most thoughtful men in the South, he believes in the education of the negro. Another discouraging feature in the treatment of the negro is the way found in the newspaper discussions of the faults of the race—the constant publishing of the arrests, fines and jail commitments—touched on by Prof. Haynes. On this point Mr. Murphy also had something to say: I quote him:

"It may not be amiss if, in a single sentence, the case be overstated to give clearness; to teach any group of human beings to read, and then—in the daily press which encompasses it—to give it little to read concerning itself except the flaring records of its crimes or monotonous comments upon its faults; to awaken a mind (and the very contact of our time is awakening the negro mind, whether we give it a school or not), and then to touch it only with contempt sharply to demand the development of high character, and then to class it with the lowest; to insist upon thrift, and then to tolerate such conditions of disadvantage or insincerity to the life and property of the weak as to take from thrift its deepest deepest economic basis. All this constitutes an 'education' which cannot be expected to train any race, much less a weaker one, into the life of a highly useful or happy population."

Mr. Editor, the three great pillars of the American republic are: Equality of rights, community of interest and reciprocity of duty. The solution of the problem is in the hands of both races. Let both remove hatred and prejudice. Let both learn the good qualities of each other, and begin to say good things about each other. Let us have a better understanding of each other. Let us eliminate the "bugbear," "scarecrow," "nightmare" "social equality." Let there be peace and good will between the races; let both aim for the highest civilization and the most perfect christianity; let both recognize the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man!" And treat each other as human beings, and the problem is solved and there will be no migrating of the negro race to the North or any other place than the sunny South.

Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1916.

Labor-1916
Migration

Negroes Leaving to Dodge Fee-Grabbing

Writer Cites a New Case and Says Injustice Is Cause of Unrest of Colored Race.

That one of the most potent causes of unrest among the negroes of the south, and the recent and present migration to northern cities, is the injustice done through "fee-grabbing" is the opinion of T. W. J. Tobias, who, through study and association, is able to speak for his race. The following communication interestingly sets forth the side of the negro, and gives a report of another case which is declared to be the result of "infamous fee-grabbing."

To The Chattanooga Times.

There appeared an article in The Chattanooga Times, Saturday, Dec. 16, headed, "Jailed for being robbed," which related an incident that occurred in this city recently which has left a stigma upon its good name and should give its proud citizens cause to blush with shame.

The article recites an incident in which one E. H. Frazier (colored), of North Carolina, who, upon his arrival in the city to visit a sick relative confined in a local hospital here, was robbed by one Archie Arnold (colored), of this city; the thief was caught with the goods, arrested and bound over to the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny sworn out against him by Frazier. Arnold was lodged in jail, and Frazier, the man who was robbed, was forthwith ordered by the judge to be jailed for safe-keeping to insure his appearance. Both men—the innocent and the guilty—were held in jail from Oct. 15 to Dec. 8, a period of fifty-two days, one charged with committing the crime and the other as a material witness. The jury is reported to have held two meetings during these fifty-two days for the purpose of passing upon the case, and despite the fact subpoenaes were issued each time for the summoning of the material witness who was still in jail waiting summons, and notwitstanding a record of the case and the imprisonment of Frazier was in the possession of the bookkeeper, the witness was reported not found. The colored citizens of this city look upon it as an unwarranted act of injustice to one of their race, the charge of which should be laid at the feet of the city officials responsible for its occurrence. Public sentiment is asking, "What are you going to do about it?"

Similar Injustices Are Being Done Every Day.

The fact that Frazier was a stranger here is no excuse for this injustice done him, for similar injustices are being done to negro residents of this city daily through this infamous fee-grabbing permitted to operate in this city.

Not more than a fortnight ago, a negro presser, employed by a white establishment in a section of South Chattanooga, was arrested upon the complaint of his employer, who, upon missing some clothes from the shop, suspected his presser. This negro youth was taken into custody by a detective and questioned. The lad vigorously protested his innocence, giving proof of the same by the unquestionable account he gave of his whereabouts at the time the theft was reported to have taken place. Nevertheless, the lad was lodged in jail to await trial, which he declares has never materialized. While in prison a certain lawyer visited him, insisting that he was innocent and that he would make it alright with him. Leaving the prisoner the lawyer called upon his wife, informing her that he had been employed by her husband and that he would have him out in a short while, adding that the charges would be $10, three of which he exacted down, and the anxious wife, without hesitation, parted with her scanty earnings and paid $3. This lawyer goes back to the prisoner and secures his release by some means known only to the legal profession, informing him in the meanwhile that it was all over, and that he owed a balance of $7.50 which he could pay in installments. Having gone through the rigid examination to be made tell the truth about the theft, and having spent some time behind the prison bars innocently, the lad was glad to get freedom at any cost. He thanked the lawyer, pledged to pay the balance and started home, taking what the lawyer said for granted that there was no more to the matter. Then the fee game started. The next day the fee-grabbers called on the youth to arrest him again for the purpose of extracting their fee out of him, and today this same man is being hounded by these fee-grabbers. I relate this incident to let the public know that not only visiting negroes but residents of this city are being subjected to the most inhuman injustices daily.

Relief Must Come Through the Legislature.

Something must be done and done, too in a legislative way to remedy this demoralizing evil that is a stigma upon Chattanooga. There is a cause for every effect, and the effect will always remain until the cause responsible for it has been located and eradicated by the proper authority.

No one need be alarmed at the unrest of the negro in the south and his persistent disposition to migrate to the north, so long as such conditions obtain in the south or elsewhere, for that matter. He is not partial to the north but he knows the difference between good and bad treatment wherever he finds it. He knows when he is treated wrong if he does not always resent it. He has decided that the best way to resent some things in a country where he has nothing to do with the making and execution of the laws, is to go away, and that is what he is doing. A change of the conditions with which he is environed in the south and a remedy for the injustices perpetrated upon him unlawfully will do more towards stopping his exodus than all the laws that might be legislated.

It is not true that a desire for social equality induces him to go north; that does not appeal to him, north or south. What he seeks, whether north or south, is nearer to him than social equality; it is an equal chance to live and earn an honest living by the sweat of his brow or culture of his brain, impartial treatment before the courts and protection from the law.

T. W. I. TOBIAS.

Chattanooga, Dec. 20.

EVENING ~~STAR~~
Newark, N. J.

NOV 24 1916

ASKS WELCOME HERE FOR NEGROES FROM THE SOUTH

To the Editor of the NEWS:

Sir—It may be of interest to you to know that we are deeply grateful because of the encouraging tone of your editorial comments with respect to the recent influx of colored people from the South. Admittedly, unless we have the sympathy and co-operation of our white neighbors, their coming in such large numbers will create a problem of considerable moment. They come not as paupers, many indeed being possessed of fair financial resources, and, since they are not shiftless, they are not apt to become a weight upon the community if the avenues of employment are kept open to them.

The environment they have abandoned, however, is essentially different from that in which they now find themselves. It is for us to carry to them the lesson of sanitary living, they must be acquainted with the economic problem that confront our people here, and they must be taught to avoid the many pitfalls afforded by the glamour of surroundings the more attractive in that they are new and strange.

Our churches, the respective branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this organization and the many others among us have set themselves to this task. Religious meetings are being held to which these people are invited that they may be encouraged to maintain the religious standards that are always a part of the lives of our people. Efforts are being made to secure for them suitable living accommodations, and, with the settling of each family, our men and women speak to them of the health and economic conditions that obtain here.

Coming out of a section that affords but the remotest semblance of social and civil liberty, it is to be expected that they will at times lose sight of the fact that even this, to them the Land of Promise, does not accept the black man at all times and in all places, so that we are acquainting them with conditions in this respect against the time when these barriers are removed. They have left the land of their nativity in search of greater freedom and increased opportunity, prime factors in the migrating of any people. The land they have abandoned has, to be generous, treated them unkindly, the lynchings and other injustices have made life there unbearable. Again the small wage to be earned in their former homes in no wise compares with that offered here, and perhaps the latter as much as the former is a factor in the present pilgrimage.

The negro has never been a wanderer. Fixed ties have ever held for him attractions that have outshone opportunities that lie elsewhere. It is a sad commentary upon the splendid traditions of the American people that the patient black should feel called upon to thus abandon a land that is so intimately associated with his history. The South will not be the gainer. We of his common blood are concerned that the North may not be the loser. To that end we urge the co-operation of our white neighbors with whom we have lived on terms that have given to the progress of both races, that we who, perhaps more than any, are to be the gainers or losers, may assimilate our brothers who have come to us from the Southland.

HAMILTON TRAVIS,
President Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey.

EVENING GLOBE
New York City

AUG 9 1916

Rights of the Negro.

To the Editor of The Globe—I have read with keen interest your editorial in to-day's Globe entitled "The Negro Problem," in which you say that the migration of large numbers of Negroes to the north within the past year has been due to his lack of fair treatment in the south and the effect it will have upon the country. You will concede that the Negro is an American citizen—dyed-in-the-wool America, without even the symptoms of a hyphen. And as an American first, last and all the time he is entitled to his constitutional rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness anywhere in America he may choose to make his home, provided he is competent to do the work.

Because immigrants from other lands come here, cannot speak English, have no love for American institutions and traditions, corner the labor market, and with their system of declaring strikes at the least provocation—this has nothing to do with the rights of Afro-Americans in this country. The Negro has just as much right to seek higher wages as the whitest immigrant that has ever landed here, and you can bet your sweet life if they come here in large numbers they will be law abiding and competent, and you will never read of a gang of "gunmen" among them.

The American white man gives the immigrant every opportunity to get up in the world because he is white. He never takes into consideration that the immigrant is often an enemy of American institutions regardless of the fact that a great president was assassinated by one. But when war breaks out who is it that goes to the front? Who is it that has given their lives up in Mexico willingly? Has a Negro ever committed treason?

Yes, the Negro is coming north; he has a right to; his skill is on a par with the foreigner and his claim is just. If we fight your battles we are entitled to a chance to work for a living. Feudalism, yes, is even better than we have been getting thus far, but if there is a God He surely will change things; all the Negro has to do is his duty; results are the Lord's.

The Negro did not make himself black; he cannot change his skin and he has no desire to, because if he did it might turn white and give him a weak spine, a yellow streak, and that is what is most despicable to every negro.

We have the same kind of education that you have; we come out of Columbia, New York University, College of the City of New York, etc.; we are capable, God did not make any difference in brains, and we are going to get justice eventually, and if you and I live we will see it; nothing can keep us down. Just as Napoleon said "there shall be no Alps," the Negro says "there shall be no color line," and every man will stand on his merit as a man, be he black or white.

ARTHUR G. SHAW.

New York, July 31.

Charleston, S. C.

SOUTH PLACE FOR NEGRO

Rev. Richard Carroll Says Migration to North a Mistake

To the Editor of The News and Courier: I was in Greenwood, S. C., last Saturday night, having learned that a carload of colored people would migrate to Pennsylvania at that time. More than 2,000 colored people gathered at the depot at 8 o'clock to see the crowd go. I learned that every Saturday night this scene takes place in Greenwood. Dr. Dement, pastor of the white Baptist Church there, told me that seventy-five of the best members from the colored Baptist Church had left. The colored people in Greenwood came from the country round about to see the crowd off. Hon. H. C. Tillman, son of Senator B. R. Tillman, told me that in the crowd were one or two of the farm hands that had signed contracts to work next year, but that he would not interfere with them. It was quite different from Georgia, for in Georgia the negroes are intimidated in some sections. In Greenwood the white people offer no resistance. I was burning with enthusiasm to get onto a car box and speak to the multitudes that gathered, but I refrained, because some of the colored people have the idea that I am paid by white people to speak against this migration movement. It is just the other way, however. If I would encourage it or go as I have been invited, to spend the balance of my days in Ohio or Pennsylvania, I would receive more money in one year than I would get in South Carolina in five years. This is the country for the black man and the white people of the South should offer the proper inducements and protection before the law to keep the colored people in the Southland. Dr. B. D. Gray, of Atlanta, addressed a large number of colored people in Newberry in a colored church last Tuesday evening. As he pleaded with the colored men to stay in the South among their white friends, Dr. Gray wept much. Dr. Gray is secretary of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board and was reared in Mississippi. Among other things he said: "Stay among your friends. We have not treated you right; we are going to do better. Let us, white and colored, unite to solve the race problem on Southern soil. We are in debt to you colored people. First of all, we owe you the Gospel; then we owe you protection before the law. There will be more outrages when we take up the problem as we should and solve it by the Gospel." Dr. Gray took occasion to commend the remarks of the Rev. J. J. Starks, president of Morris College, Sumter, who had spoken to the white convention about his work at Sumter. It may be as many of our colored people say: God is in this movement. But I believe that if the white people of the South and the colored people of the South had worked together for the last 50 years for the good of each race and at the same time each race in its place, we would have had better conditions in the South—no lynchings, no cause for lynchings. If the best white people in the South had kept the government in the hands of the Gen. Wade Hampton type, this would have been the greatest country on earth. Is it too late for us to begin the great work? Let the best element among the negroes handle their bad element, and the law-abiding white citizens handle their bad folks. I have in mind now three colored men who have accumulated much property in South Carolian—not in Abbeville County. One has 600 acres of land with debts all paid; 30 or 40 bales of cotton stored at his house. He has been ordered to leave under penalty of death. For three years these negro men have been intimidated and threatened. The wife of one of these men left my home a few days ago. Her husband wanted to know what to do. He has committed no crime. I know what I am talking about when I say that from information I have received from white men friendly to these men that they will have to get up and away, and all because they have accumulated land and are prosperous. While in Greenwood, four different colored men came to me and asked what must they do. I told them not to go North, but try to get to some other white men in the county or in the community. I told them that there are plenty of white men in South Carolina that would give justice and protection. The trouble about the thing is that some of the best negroes are leaving. Sixty thousand have left Florida, as many more Alabama and Georgia. I sent the Rev. J. Bolivar Davis to Alabama to preach to the colored people. Here is a letter from him that came yesterday: "I cannot get up a meeting. Everybody is restless here in Alabama, and I am leaving

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Monday for Pennsylvania. I will pass through Columbia and will stop if you have anything to offer. The Northern fever is raging down this way." I would suggest that at the race conference which meets annually in Columbia, February 7-8, that some of the leading white and colored citizens from the different counties assemble in Columbia and look this problem squarely in the face.

Columbia. Richard Carroll.

Labor-1916
Migration

Letters

Negro Educator Says: "Stay in the South"

Editor The Advertiser:

I wish to say a few words, if it pleases your honor, in regards to the "Negro's Exodus From the South." I have read with a great deal of interest the very liberal and helpful articles written in The Advertiser and other papers regarding this great question, and like all other questions, some are favorable and others are discouraging. Regretting it as much as we may, and call it what we will, the negro still presents a problem. To see him leaving his fatherland in such wholesale numbers, is not by any means, an omen of good tidings, for those who are to receive his coming, nor those who are to lose his going.

* * * *

My friend Jefferson from Pensacola has given some few helpful suggestions for those who love to look on the pessimistic side. And the negroes who read such articles and hear such speeches as might come from that class of men, will soon find themselves engulfed in an unknown land, with unknown conditions and unprepared people to meet the issue. I admit with him that there is a great deal of unrest on the part of some of our people, but this unrest is not due to the fact that we are not given the needed chance to rise, exert ourselves and make progress. Nowhere in history do we find a people in a rude, thoughtless and ignorant state given a better chance to live and serve themselves than the negro is given in the South. Nowhere in the nations of the world do we find a people having more willing workers, more encouragement from friends than the negro does from those in the South, who really know and feel their condition as well as their home needs. Some say we haven't a chance. Why all of these thousands of churches with spires pointing skyward and the tone of their bells reaching to heaven, the sweet sound of which peals out freedom and liberty of worship? Why all of these thousands of school houses, colleges and universities dotting every hilltop and valley? Recall the day when this privilege was denied us. In my mind there was darkness there. Why all these happy homes and broad acres of fertile land owned and controlled absolutely by negroes, if we haven't a chance? The deeds and title to the same are recorded in the court houses of every county in the States and the titles are verified and sustained by the white men who make and control the laws, and no honest and well meaning negro has any fear of having these rights taken from him. The only answer that comes back from these questions is, "All is well and growing better."

* * * *

I am willing to admit that there are some places where there are dark spots and some white people are dangerous and bad, but I would be miserably unfair if I did not admit that there are some exceedingly malicious colored people. Because of these dark spots about in the Southland is no reason why we should be discouraged. There are dark spots in the beautiful sun that adorns our sky and beautify our earth. Should we ask that it be removed because of this fact? All agree that it is better to shine a little bit than not to shine at all. The spots do us little harm, but the light does us lots of good. We are willing for him to shine on until Gabriel blows his horn. So are many of the best colored people willing to remain in the South until the same sound comes. Every negro who owns a farm, who owns a home, or has a bank account, is indebted to some good white man in the South for standing by him through all of his trials until the same was honestly placed into his possession. What need have we to get our "back" up because the crops are all gone and it has been a bad year? The South is not responsible, neither the people of the South. The negro is not the only man who has lost. The whites have lost and have lost heavily, but in the midst of their losses they are willing to divide of the crumbs that have fallen from the table of destruction, with their brother in black. It seems to me that these are times of the greatest test of one's friendship, the time of trial. We know what is being accomplished here for us and what sympathies are being extended, but what waits us in a cooler climate, no one is able to tell. "Thine own friend and thy father's friend, forsake not," saith a wise writer; "Nor go into thy brother's house in the day of calamity." This counsel is to the fellow who is subject to needs and those who have been loyal. The North is our brother, but the South our friend.

* * * *

For my part, I am very suspicious of the handwriting on the wall. I fully believe that when the interpretation thereof is known, we are only invited to the distant climes in order that we may displace, if we are found proficient, the union labor, that is doing so much for our land. I would hate very much for any of my friends or family to be used as such a cat's paw to pull the nuts out of the fire. DuBois and others of his type, who have such an abundance of hot air, may, in their frenzy, persuade some thoughtless ones to make such an adventure, but the cool-headed and well thinking man who is of service to himself and to his race, will never be induced to make such a leap into the dark. Some of us know about the mule and forty acres of land, we did not get. As for my part, I am willing to say as one of old: Where the white Southern people go I will go; where they lodge, I will lodge; their people are our people and their God our God.

This is the day for us to choose whom we will serve. As for me and my house, we will serve the South. Not that I love the North less, but I love the South more.

E. W. COOKE,
Superintendent, Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.

NEGRO' VIEW OF THE EXODUS

9-26-16

Editor The Advertiser:

Why should the South raise such objections to the jobless man seeking the manless job, especially when it has held that jobless man up to the ridicule of the world as trifling, shiftless and such a burden to the South?

Now that the opportunity has come to the negro to relieve the South of some of its burden, and at the same time advance his own interest, a great hue and cry is started that it must not be allowed, and the usual and foolish method of repressive legislation is brought into play.

The Macon Telegraph says of the negro exodus: "If we lose it, we go bankrupt." Yet, it is the same paper that only a few months ago was advocating the sending of 100,000 negroes into Mexico to conquer the "mongel breed," and at the same time rid the South of that many worthless negroes. How different the song now.

The black man has no quarrel with the Mexicans, but on the other hand, he certainly has a disagreement with conditions as it affects him in the South, and whe he desires to improve those conditions by getting away from them, he must be checked.

Plenty of "sound advice" is given him about staying in the South among his friends, and under the same old conditions. The bugaboo of cold weather is put before him to frighten him; of race antagonism and sundry other things, but not one word about better treatment is suggested to lighten the burden, no sane and reasonable remedy offered.

The black labor is the best labor the South can get, no other would work long under the same conditions. It has been faithful and loyal, but that loyalty can be undermined, witness the exodus. The Advertiser truly says "And the negro will not come back once he leavs the South."

The world war is bringing many changes and a chance for the negro to enter broader fields. With the "tempting bait" of higher wages, shorter hours, better schools and better treatment, all the preachments of the so-called "race leaders" will fall on deaf ears.

It is probable that "the well informed negro" who told the Birmingham editor that it was good schools that was drawing the negro, could have given other and more potent reasons had he been so minded. He could have told how deep down in the negro's heart he has no love for proscription, segregation, lynchings, the petty persecutions and cruelties practiced against him, nor for the arresting of "fifty niggers for what three of 'em done," even if it takes all of this to uphold the "scheme of civilization."

From Savannah, alone, three thousand negroes went, from the 16-year-old boy to the man of 60 years. There must be something radically wrong when aged negroes are willing to make the change. There is greater unrest among negroes than those in high places are aware.

Mr. Frank D. Rush of Kentucky said at the National Association of Manufacturers in New York recently: "In advance of the negro's industrial progress has gone very naturally his moral and educational development, and the eagerness with which many are seizing every advantage offered by their institutions plainly foreshadows a still more wonderful development in all those attributes which go to make up citizens of whom we will have no reason to feel ashamed. In the light of these conditions, is there not good reason to consider this Southern negro as one of the South's greatest industrial assets, and does it not behoove Southern industry to deal with him so fairly, so honestly, so uprightly as to maintain unimpaired that loyalty and strong feeling of ocmmon interest found in this plain, straightforward workman?" So say all the negroes, but it is not so.

Let The Advertiser speak out in the same masterful way, with the same punch and pep for a square deal for the negro, that it does for democracy, and the right of local self-government.

S. W. JEFFERSON.

Pensacola, Fla.

CHATTANOOGA

Letters to Editor

Advertiser

THE NEGRO EXODUS AND ITS CAUSE.

Minter, Ala., Dec. 13, 1916.

Editor The Advertiser: 12-17-16

Your strong editorial in The Advertiser, 12th inst., concerning the "Negro Exodus, Its Cause and Effect," should be read by every one who is interested in the welfare of the negro. Many ideas have been advanced in your paper, The Advertiser, and a good many other Southern and Northern papers, but you will agree with me when I say that this is the first time the real cause of the negro leaving the South has been concretely touched. Every one who has read the various articles upon this recent exodus and those who have read or will read the above mentioned one, will say as I have said, that this is the only article that has gone at the heart of the cause.

I am not a writer and do not wish to attempt a long argument here for the sake of popularity, but I want to kindly ask, for the sake of reason, for the sake of those who are really interested in the negro's welfare, that this letter appear in your columns, for the benefit of those who failed to read the article, that they may be referred to it.

First, I wish to say as one who was born, reared and received the greater portion of my training in the South, I do not encourage nor do I believe it should be encouraged, that the negro quit his former home, leave those among his good white friends here and go away. But permit me to say that I do believe that those who are the head of families should adequately provide for their comfort in every respect. It is the

next highest duty of moral law and Christianity. And as you so forcibly brought out in that editorial, this is at the root of the negro's leaving. No man can live in peace with his wife and children when they are half fed and clothed, for as the old adage goes, "When poverty comes in the door, love flies out of the window." As you further put it, I am afraid too many of our land owners said after the flood: "I made nothing and you made nothing, so you will have to shift for yourself." Then, when the day of shifting began, why should we have set up a howl. I believe the negro should stay in the South, because he understands his own society, his own methods of living better than he will ever dare understand in the North. But everyone will heartily concur with me when I say, that no one can create something out of nothing. Precisely is the predicament of the average negro since the drought and the recent flood. Investigations will show that jobs now existing in many communities of Alabama do not pay enough to adequately feed and clothe the many now distresed ones.

I believe some adequate method immediately put into operation should be supplied to induce the negro to stay in his own land. The investigating by the Bureau of Labor will not prove effective in solving the problem. Money will be spent for a long investigation, paying salaries, etc., when the same money could be given, as was given for the improvement of public roads in Dallas and Wilcox counties, to create a job for the negro which will prove much more beneficial. The South Alabama Conference did some good talk concerning this exodus and I searched the article for one present concrete solution, but as many others I was sadly disappointed. I find that I am writing more than was my intention, but here is one concrete example set by the good white citizens of Carlowville and Richmond communities, near Minter, Alabama, and if put in practice by many other communities. I believe will help retard this great exodus, at least until cropping time. A few weeks ago, these good people, sympathizing with the many ill-clad and unfortunate negroes in their community, because of the drought and recent flood, came together and had a sale of old clothing with prices within the reach of almost anyone and scores of negroes obtained clothing for the winter. If this does not show concretely that these citizens are interested in the welfare of the negro—no example can be shown. And if this was done in every community where this exodus is going on, my candid belief is no labor agent or anyone else will be able to induce the negroes to leave. There are those who appreciate such help; and if they do not appreciate such help as given in Richmond and Carlowville, they ought to go North, East, West, or somewhere.

E. J. O'NEAL,
Treasurer, the Street Manual Training School,
Richmond, Alabama.

Well-Known Atlanta Negro Doctor Discusses Negro Move Northward

Constitution

Editor Constitution: For the past two or three weeks I have been receiving two and more letters daily from colored people in all sections of Georgia asking my advice as to the advisability of the colored people leaving the state, in large numbers, as they have been leaving for the past six months.

I have endeavored to reply to them all and give them what I thought the best advice, namely, not to leave in large numbers; and to be slow in moving until they were sure that they would get all that were promised in the way of wages.

I remember hearing my mother tell of the exodus of the colored people years ago to Kansas and other points west. It was followed with much suffering. I remember very well of the great movement of our people to Africa some years ago; many of them practically gave away their lands and other property. Many died on the way and thousands died in that far-off strange land. Now comes the great movement to the north, and I have been informed that within the past six months over one hundred and ten thousand have gone north, west and east. That there will be some suffering and sacrificing goes without questioning. I hope it will not be as severe as it was in the previous movements of the race.

No one can question the right of a free man to move to any part of our country or to any other country where he thinks he can better his condition; but those who know should give this man proper advice so that in executing his rights he may not make a mistake. I think it a mistake for our people to sell and practically give their earnings of years just on a hearsay that they will be given large salaries and great advantages in some other part of the country. I would say to all of my people who are thinking of leaving to think well before you move—look before they jump—spy out the land before you pass over "Jordan." My heart is in sympathy with my restless people. They need encouragement and advice daily from their friends—white and colored..

There is no better time than now for our governor to say a word to the colored people of his state. If there ever was a time for a proclamation from our governor to the 1,217,000 colored Georgians, it is now. They need a word of consolation from him or someone in authority and they need it now.

There is a restlessness among the colored people that no one knows but us who come daily in contact with them.

A word of cheer from the governor just now would go a long way in quieting these people. Somehow they have got it in their hearts (that is, some of them) that the white people are all against them and they will eventually have to leave the south. I have abused this false idea wherever I have gone over the state, and am working daily to eradicate that feeling from them.

We must all agree, however, that there is a cause somewhere at the bottom of all this restlessness, and some steps should be made to locate it and remove it.

This could be easily done through a commission of five men appointed by the governor (two colored and three white) to proceed and find the cause at once and report to him. With this information in hand his honor would have something definite to recommend to the legislature when it assembles.

This much is true—something ought to be done to quiet these people. It cannot be done by the methods now in operation, namely, arresting and locking them up; that only tends to drive others away. Arrest one, and ten will leave. What they need is the kind and assuring words of a strong friend, a white as well as a colored friend. Who will give this restless people a word of hope? Who will tell them, in a friendly way, to let their buckets down where they are?

(Dr.) H. R. BUTLER.

Atlanta, Ga.

Letters to Editor

OBSERVATIONS OF A NEGRO EDUCATOR.

Waverly, Ala., Oct. 18, 1916.

Editor The Advertiser:

Your cartoon of the 17th is very significant and far-reaching. You sounded the keynote of warning some time ago; that something should be done to prevent the starting point of the migration of labor from the South. Now that it has started, no one can predict the end.

I have often said that the negro of the South must be reduced to serfdom or raised to citizenship. It is plain to be seen that he (the negro) has been educated by the Anglo-Saxon race and has absorbed too much of the ambition and ways of that proud race to be reduced to serfdom; they would rather prefer extinction.

The negro of the South has a silent and submissive unrest. His non-citizenship, his unequality in the courts and high land rents, are causes of that unrest. And now that the cotton weevil has invaded part and likely to invade the entire Cotton Belt, except something is done to induce it to stay, the negro labor is bound to leave.

Inducements and opportunities are the drawing cards. The railroads of the country, with their money invested, will not stand idly by and await another chance for Congress to force them into another wage-paying edict, to avoid a national calamity. They will aid in inducing the negro labor from the South so as to train it to the use of machinery, that they can have it at command in time of need.

The manufacturers of the North, being deprived of foreign labor by the European war, and likely not get it again for the next fifty years, will also undertake the training of the crude negro labor to skilled labor. If this gigantic undertaking succeeds, (which no doubt will) the great labor problem of the United States will be settled for many years to come.

The South, with its vast alluvial lands and plenty of sunshine and rain, must have menial or crude labor to develop its resources. The automobile, with its speed, comfort and ease, will soon unfit the white man for the crude work of the South. The automobile has a tendency to shorten his patience and make his muscles too soft to walk behind the plow, which is so very essential to diversified farming, upon which the South must depend. The negro labor for hundreds of years has proven itself amply fit for this kind of work. Will the South, for punitive reasons, stand still and see it go? Remember, that immigration from Europe, undesirable as it may be (with the likelihood of its strikes and amalgamations with the purest race on earth, (the Anglo-Saxon) for the next fifty or hundred years, will be a thing of the past.

The Political Side.—Had the South rather let the negro go North, where his vote can be pelted against the South, than to let him stay in the South and vote, where it can be over-balanced, two to one? That is just what is taking place. The negro is migratory in nature. He can be easily moved from one State to another and from one Congressional District to another, so as to make sure the doubtful States and doubtful districts, which will constitute a solid North against a solid South.

Yours for the South,
J. R. HOWARD.

TELEGRAPH,

Macon, Ga.

Letters to the Telegraph

Negro's View of Labor Question.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: I as a law biding citizen of Georgia and many others whom I know as bide by the laws of Georgia honest and true to his white fellow citizen of the South for more than three hundred years, and about two hundred and fifty years of slavery. We has made the white man what he is today, and are still making him stronger and stronger in wealth. The white man has always had the negro in the South and knows just what he can do on the farm. He toils from morning until night in the fields of cotton and corn. And every his boss John tells him to do a thing he will try his very best to do so. And I must say to our white citizen of Georgia. What we need is higher wages for our work and better treat-ment.

I am making $1.25 a day and other common Laborers the making the same Every one in Macon is very well arqiuanted with the high cost of living. Flour has gone up to $10.00 a barrel and I under stand that it is going still higher to a bout $12.000 a barrel. That would make 24 lbs. cost $1.50 and meat 20 and 25 cts. a lb. House gone higher and we have got to pay more money for clothing. It has been proven that the negro is the best laborer on the globe and for that reason the negro deserves better pay. We are punished with unwritten laws very constantly which ought to be prevented.

Just make question a personal one and there wont be any such thing there as an exodus northward. Yours truly,

J. W. PHELTS,
Pleasant hill Macon Ga.

Macon, Oct. 5

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

Reasons for the Negro Exodus.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The negro at heart loves the South, its activities, its sunshine, its climate, but he is very much dissatisfied with the treatment that he otherwise receives. His families do not receive proper protection at the hands of constitutional authorities nor at the bar of public opinion. There are not proper facilities for the education of his children; there is not a congenial atmosphere for the development of self-respect and of racial contentment. We are disfranchised; we are hedged about and we are lynched without redress.

Even a worm sometimes will recoil, and a half-dead hound will resent constant mistreatment. Is it any surprise, therefore, that in spite of all the negro's natural inclination to Southern climate he so eagerly seizes an opportunity to go elsewhere?

S. C. A.

Labor - 1916

Letters

Migration

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

SEP 15 1916

REFLEX OF EUROPE'S WAR SEEN IN ADDED NEGRO LABOR

Call of Whites to Colors and to the Munition Mills Results in Drafting Colored Gangs From the South

By HOWARD WAYNE SMITH, D. D.

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—Labor conditions in the eastern part of this country as they exist today are admittedly in large part a by-product or reflex of the great European war. Attractive wages in the munitions factories have drained most of the unskilled labor heretofore flowing in the ordinary channels of industry. The railroad companies, much harried on other accounts, have been conspicuous sufferers from this drainage. It is quite as important to have safe and comfortable roadbeds on which to run trains as it is to have competent and properly paid trainmen to operate those trains. Here is where the war has pinched the railroads.

In the former days track laborers were recruited from the immigrant peoples. But the stolid Slav, the husky Hungarian, the industrious Italian, all alike have heard first the call to the colors from the other side of the Atlantic and then the lure of higher wages in the mills on this side. So they have deserted the tracks for the trenches of war-torn Europe or for the tasks of the factories in the smoky cities of money-making America, as the case may be.

Naturally, those charged with the duty of maintenance of way and track construction turned to the nearest labor market to find new soldiers of peace. This market was discovered among the negro laborers of the South. At first gangs were brought from the nearest States, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, but now the long arm of necessity has stretched as far south as Georgia and Florida. In the last two years a quiet but steady influx of these men has been in progress. Perhaps there has been an unnecessary large movement northward, caused by the migratory instincts of the race. They come and go. At one time the average stay of one of these workers was no more than fourteen days, hardly long enough to learn the drill of the unfamiliar work. Nevertheless, they are here, and in large numbers, and an appreciable number will remain.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has large camps of these men, notably along the Main Line west from Philadelphia. The road maintains well-selected camps, with complete sanitary equipment, shower baths and careful medical inspection. A recent visit to the camp near Paoli disclosed living conditions far better than those under which these men labor in the South, while the wages are, of course, much higher and infinitely more regular. This camp, like all the others, is under the care of a competent welfare inspector employed by the road.

But men away from home and separated from their familiar environment grow homesick and are an easy prey to those subtle temptations which always assault the lonely. The presence of these gangs and their nonmaterial needs became known to Dr. W. A. Creditt, the president of the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School for Colored Youth at Downingtown, and their condition constituted to him an appeal. In spite of the burdensome business of replacing two of the school buildings destroyed by fire last spring Doctor Creditt began to look for ways of friendliness toward these toilers of his own race. The search was not for long. At the invitation of the railroad authorities he has undertaken to visit these camps, taking along some of his boys to help in the entertainment of the men. A similar effort in connection with some of the iron foundries of Coatesville, highly commended by the foundry owners, was an encouragement to the extension of his endeavors in this line.

The writer recently attended one of these fellowship meetings, as they have been happily christened, in the Paoli camp, where about seventy men are quartered. Here the Downingtown boys led in the singing of the familiar old-time melodies in which the men joined. And he is a stony-hearted man indeed who is not melted with the sound of familiar words sung to the well-remembered tunes. It was an open-air meeting under fine surroundings, and there was no question about the enjoyment of the men, who were grouped around the singers in all sorts of attitudes and all kinds of garb, recalling to many the delights of plantation times.

Having risen from the ranks and knowing from experience the hardships of the laborer's life, Doctor Creditt spoke by the book. And the men knew him for one of their own. He accented the privilege of the opportunity which had come to them, pointed out the pitfalls set for them by drink, women and gambling, and urged the importance of thrift and steadiness in work. There were both smiles and tears on the dark faces as some of them spoke publicly of their desires and failures and resolutions. It was not primarily a religious service or an evangelistic spasm; it was only a very informal gathering of a few humble souls out under God's sky, but its importance is not to be measured by any but the highest standards. These are but the beginnings of a series of fellowship meetings which are being projected for all these camps this autumn.

There can be no question about the drift of colored population to the vicinity of Philadelphia. Neglected, these people are a menace; cultivated, they become an asset. Intelligent white citizens must awake to the situation. In all they may do they are assured of the strong and willing co-operation of the best elements of the colored citizenship. This is a matter beyond the sphere of speculation; it is a real opportunity for preparedness against many threatening evils. The negro is an American. He needs no naturalization papers—more, he needs the opportunity which naturalization bestows upon the foreigner. He needs neither to be exploited nor exported, but to be educated and encouraged, especially industrially. He does not beg for social but for industrial recognition.

As a native-born white Pennsylvanian of many generations, the writer believes that all efforts such as that here delineated and the magnificent endeavors of the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School and its devoted president to serve the interests of the colored race are entitled to the support of every patriotic white citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, the lover of all races.

HOWARD WAYNE SMITH.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1916.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

OCT 30 1916

Georgia's Negro Embargo.

To the Editor of The Globe—Referring to your article re "The Georgia Exodus," I will say I was in Jacksonville, Fla., last week and a Negro told me with great vehemence that only a day or two before the police had driven back with clubs a large number of Negroes who wanted to board a train for the north.

A man on the City of Columbus, which arrived here Monday morning from Savannah, who had about thirty Negroes on board engaged to work, said it was a misdemeanor to engage colored men in Georgia to go out of the state. He got his men in Savannah. He said he had to employ them in an indirect way; that he could not approach a man on the street and offer him work. To be caught doing so would subject him to arrest and fine. It took him a week to get thirty men, whereas if he could have advertised openly in newspapers he thought he could have got a thousand in a few days. There was animated discussion on the boat as to whether such a law was not contrary to the constitution of the United States, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the man told us he breathed a good deal easier when the boat left Savannah for fear he would be arrested for what he had done—namely, offered work at good wages to Negroes who seemingly were unemployed.

W. G.

New York, Oct. 24.

Labor-1916

Migration

GOOD PAY DRAWS PEASANTS FROM SPAIN TO U. S.

War Finds Employment Agents Combing South for Negro Laborers.

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Hyde in answer to the question "After the War—What?"

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

The other day a significant thing happened in New York. Two ship loads of immigrants from Spain arrived at Ellis island. Immigration from Spain to the United States has always been small. But within the last year it has begun gradually to increase. Spain is one of the few countries in the world which shows such an increase.

The two ship loads of Spaniards spoke no English. But by the time the ferry boat which carried them from the immigration station had landed at Manhattan island every one of these green and ignorant peasants had been hired at wages of $2.25 a day to work in a construction camp. That was a much larger wage than any of them had ever before received. But within a month almost every one of them had left the construction camp to take jobs at still larger wages elsewhere.

Try to Get Negroes.

Two weeks ago at least three employment agents, representing railroads and construction contractors, were driving over a single county in Virginia trying to employ gangs of Negroes at wages running as high as $4 a day to work in northern and western mines and construction camps. Doubtless other agents were at [illegible] at the same time in various parts of the south, combing the entire country for laborers.

The scarcity of labor is as wide as the continent. The war in Europe not only stopped immigration, it reversed the current. More aliens have left the United States in the last two years than have entered.

There are today at least 1,500,000 fewer able bodied men in the United States than there would have been if immigration had continued at the rate prevailing before the war broke. That should be enough to explain the prevailing scarcity of labor. But that is not all.

Great Demand for Men.

In almost every industry there is an enormously increased demand for workmen. Before the war, for instance, the great Du Pont factories of high explosives normally employed some 6,000 men. Since half the world has been devoting itself to blowing up the other half the Du Ponts have had 60,000 men at work.

The United States Steel corporation, with all its mills working full time, has 50,000 more men on its pay rolls today than it had even one year ago.

Speaking generally, every industry in the country is employing more people than it did before the war.

Never before have the two conditions existed at the same time—a vast shortage of available labor and a tremendously increased demand for labor.

On the books of the branch office in Chicago of the national employment bureau are about 1,000 open jobs of various kinds for which applicants cannot be found.

Jobs Plentiful in Illinois.

The superintendent of the Illinois state free employment offices in Chicago reports that he has open more than 3,500 jobs for unskilled laborers with wages running from $1.85 to $3 a day, and that he is unable to find the men. The skilled labor department of the same offices reports about 2,000 jobs open and unfilled, the demand being for skilled men in almost every trade.

Inevitably the tendency of wages is upward. The steel trust is paying an average of 20 per cent larger wages than even last year. Negro laborers used to making $1.25 a day on the farms of the south are earning $4 a day in the coal mines of West Virginia. The farmers of the middle west, who are hard driven to handle their harvests, are offering from $3 to $4 a day, with board, for men and find it almost impossible to get them.

War Keeps Labor Scarce.

So long as the war lasts the supply of labor will continue small. There is an absolute embargo on immigration at present from all the countries of Europe but Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The number coming from the Scandinavian countries is a mere dribble. The immigrants from Greece are this year double what they were last, amounting, however, to only about 24,000. In the last two years 100,000 more Italians have gone back to Italy than have landed in the United States. Spain and Portugal have never sent more than a few thousand people annually to the United States. It is now increasing somewhat rapidly, the 15,000 coming from Portugal during the year ending June 30, 1916, being nearly three times as many as the year previous.

Much the largest immigration during the last two years of war has been from Canada. For the year just ended the total was about 110,000.

When peace comes in Europe, will the flood of immigrants again flow to the westward, as it did before the war? Will the United States receive annually more than 1,000,000 additions to its alien population?

Howe Expects Vast Inflow.

Frederic C. Howe is United States commissioner of immigration at New York. He is convinced that the year after peace is declared will see the largest number of immigrants in history enter the United States. He does not expect, however, that they will come from Germany, Austria, Russia, France, or Great Britain. These countries may forbid immigration altogether by refusing passports, by inheritance legislation, and by forbidding the return of those who once leave the country.

Poland has been utterly devastated by the war. Dr. Howe expects a vast increase in the number of immigrant Poles. The Jews have suffered terribly. They will come to the United States in increasing numbers.

But the great mass of post-bellum immigrants, he thinks, will come from Greece, Turkey, Armenia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, Asia Minor, and Macedonia.

Other authorities insist that the demands for labor in Europe will be so great after the war that immigration will be almost entirely blocked. If the bill barring immigrants who are not able to read and write finally passes congress and is signed by the president that will automatically shut out a large percentage of the people coming from the countries which Dr. Howe expects to flood the immigrant stations.

Whatever may happen after the war, it is certain that the United States now faces a serious and even critical situation. The constantly rising cost of living is followed, less swiftly, by rising wages. The great demand for labor and the insufficient supply creates a situation already fertile in strikes and disturbances. And now what promises to be a hegira of Negroes from the south adds new and serious complications.

Movement to and from Europe

Lillian Thesen [illegible] Chicago women who passed the state bar examination.

From WORLD

Address: New York City

Date 4-1916

LIVERPOOL A CITY TO NEGROES' LIKING.

(Special Correspondent to The World.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—One striking phenomenon of the war is the appearance in Liverpool of a large black population, which is becoming a conspicuous element of the street crowds, not only because of its color, but because of its remarkable fondness for vivid raiment.

This negro element is composed of two portions—West Coast negroes direct from Africa, signed as firemen in merchant ships to fill the gaps due to the shortage of white crews, and American negroes, who came over as muleteers or horse handlers. Both classes in large numbers have found Liverpool to their liking and have remained to work in the short-handed factories.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

An immigration of American Negroes and of Negroes direct from the west coast of Africa has marked recent industrial development in Liverpool, and the Negroes are said to have found conditions there to their liking. This phenomenon, taken with the recent notable exodus of Negroes from the South to the North, suggests a decided stimulation to southern thought on the question of the labor supply. It is an interesting new phase of an old problem.

Labors—1916
Migration
Commerce & Finance

New York City

The Negro Exodus from the South.

The New York *World* is making a special investigation into this question. It has sent one of its staff South and his first report written from Atlanta was published last Saturday. He says that 118,000 negroes have recently come North from the following states:

From Alabama	60,000	From North Carolina.	2,000
From Tennessee	22,000	From Kentucky	3,000
From Florida	12,000	From South Carolina.	2,000
From Georgia	10,000	From Arkansas	2,000
From Virginia	3,000	From Mississippi	2,000

It is estimated that 95 per cent of the negroes who have left the South in this movement are men. The demand is for laborers for freight and section-hand work on railroads, miners for coal and iron mines and unskilled workmen for general outside work at industrial plants throughout the Middle West and North. Most of the black men are now doing the heavy work done by Italians, Montenegrins, Rumanians, Greeks and other foreigners before the European war broke out.

The reports of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor show that during the fiscal years of 1915 and 1916 169,300 Italians returned to Italy, 2,170 Bulgarians, Serbs and Montenegrins, 3,622 Germans, 18,500 subjects of Great Britain, 8,096 Frenchman, 1,400 Rumanians, 1,000 Russians and 1,600 Japs to their native countries.

Last spring, when the business of the railroads and the mines began to prosper the demand for unskilled labor increased rapidly. The freight congestion in and about New York caused a pressing demand for truck hands. In former years the railroads had called on Europe and Asia for extra supplies. Labor agents and steamship companies co-operated to fill orders for thousands of men for rough work. This year, when they could not get people from the war zone, they turned to the South.

The movement has been prompted by

1—The natural desire to get a promised increase of wages, accompanied by a free ride to the new field of labor.

2—To gratify a natural impulse to travel, and see the country.

3—To better the condition of the negro by a freer use of schools and other advantages offered in the North, East and West.

4—The desire of some negroes to escape the persecution of thoughtless and irresponsible white people who mistreat them.

5—To see the fulfilment of a dream to be on a social equality with white people.

6—The negro who is educated wants to go where he can vote, and take part in running the Government.

Numbers Going North

LABOR DRIFT FROM SOUTH.

Journal of Trade 11-18-16

Natural Outcome of Desire For Better Conditions and Protection.

The latest figures on the number of colored persons who have left the south within the past six months is given as 118,000. Ninety-five per cent are men ranging in age from eighteen to fifty. This large number is scattered in the following named states: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, West Virginia and Connecticut. The majority of these are from Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Alabama. As a natural result of this great exodus of laborers the industries of the states from which they come must suffer.

The big farmers are at their wits' end to cope with the situation. Especially is this true in the cotton belt sections of the south. This growing unrest among the colored people to better their condition, however, is no new thing to the thousands of white people in the different sections of the south, who are accustomed to employing colored people as farm hands and the like. They have long known that whenever the opportunity presented itself these people would take advantage of it to better their condition as to wages, environment, facilities for education and protection from mob violence, which has come to be like a national game of athletics, indulged in at will.

The reports of the bureau of immigration of the department of labor show that during the fiscal years of 1915 and 1916 169,300 Italians returned to Italy, 2,170 Bulgarians, Servians and Montenegrins, 3,622 Germans, 18,500 subjects of Great Britain, 8,096 Frenchmen, 1,400 Roumanians, 1,000 Russians and 1,600 Japs to their native countries.

Last spring, when the business of the railroads and the mines began to prosper as they had not done before in years, the demand for unskilled labor increased rapidly. The freight congestion in and about New York caused a pressing demand for truck hands. In former years the railroads had called on Europe and Asia for extra supplies. Labor agents and steamship companies co-operated to fill orders for thousands of men for rough work. In the first half of 1916, when they could not get people from the war zone, they turned to the south and offered the colored man the chance which should have been given him years ago.

The present movement of colored labor from the cotton states of the south to the great industrial centers of the north, east and west was started by the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads in a legitimate way. The agents of these roads commenced their efforts to increase their operating forces by appealing to the federal department of labor's distribution office, connected with the division of information.

The roads took advantage of Secretary Wilson's plan to land the "jobless man" in the "manless job." The first call was made on Florida and Georgia. It was made known at Jacksonville and Savannah that these two great roads would pay 22 cents an hour, seven days a week, and use the men overtime, and the exodus began in earnest.

INTER OCEAN
Chicago, Ill.

COLORED FOLK MAKE "CITY WITHIN A CITY"

Recent Influx from the South Calls Attention to a Complex Problem.

ABOUT 75,000 NOW HERE

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Jean Baptiste Point de Saible trapped to the shore of Lake Michigan and built a home 137 years ago. His was the first house in the present 198 square miles of skyscrapers and miscellaneous structures known as Chicago. The rough house in the wilds along the lake may have the credit for being the foundation of the city. Point de Saible remained here seventeen years, traded with the Indians, trapped for skins, fought and drank whisky. Then in 1796 he sold his home to a Frenchman and went away to what is now Peoria. He was the first settler and property owner in Chicago.

Point de Saible was a free colored man from Santo Domingo. To-day the city which that colored man founded is one of opportunity and freedom unexcelled for the man, woman or child of the negro race. From all parts of America, especially from the southland, their eyes turn toward Chicago. Many of them come north. The influx has run into the thousands in the last few months.

Colored Population Gaining.

The colored portion of Chicago's population is growing more rapidly in proportion to its numbers than any other. Some persons see in it a danger to the future of the city. It is admittedly a very complex problem. The colored population is pushing out farther every day. It has broken out of the city blocks which a few years ago were called its own, until today it covers hundreds of blocks of residence and business territory. It presents a situation which cannot be ignored.

Little has been known of this big element in the city's life. Even those who have given it study and time cannot agree on such an elementary fact as the number of colored persons in the city. Estimates run from 40,000 to 175,000. Definite information on the local activities of the race has been lacking. Now a reporter for The Daily News has made an effort to present the facts about some of these activities, in order to describe truthfully a condition vital to Chicago.

The colored people have created a "city within a city."

Colored men and women are represented in almost every line of activity in Chicago. In no other city of the country do they fill such responsible positions in political, industrial and professional fields. That is why leaders of the race declare that Chicago is the city which holds out the most promising future for their people.

In the Industrial Field.

In the industrial field the colored population has invaded the labor market with a rush. Men and women of the race are being employed by thousands in business plants where a few years ago a colored person would not be admitted even as a visitor. To organized labor the growing problem of colored help is a disquieting augury of future storms. Chicago is one of the few cities in the United States where the colored man is not admitted to the trade unions, even though he may have a union card from some other city. Out of the union he is eligible as a strike breaker, and once he has shoved his foot over the "employes' entrance" the colored man often remains, even after the strike is settled.

In Chicago are hundreds of stores, restaurants, saloons, barber shops, haberdasheries, tailor shops, beauty parlors, real estate offices and similar lines of business run by colored men and women. In commercial activity they have lagged in the north compared with the south. They trade at stores run by other races. Some stores make special inducements to them. Others try to discourage their patronage.

Race Politically Exploited.

Politically the negro race is being exploited in Chicago by designing men. A few colored men receive political preferment and jobs are plentiful of all classes and kinds in return for assistance in this exploitation. Thus some individuals get a chance to make money through methods by which the race as a whole is held back and discredited. Into districts where homes of colored families predominate come through political favor the disorderly saloons, the all night cabarets, the shady hotels and sporting houses, gambling clubs and other influences of destruction. The colored boy or girl who is taught in the public schools by day sees at night the lights of the neighboring vicious resort.

Vice in Colored Districts.

This is the menace to Chicago, according to sociological students. In the last few months it has been so noticeable that it might seem a definite administration policy. Vice resorts which have been driven from other sections of the city,

new ones opened on pretentious lines, old ones which have been closed by the police, flourish in the colored districts, unmolested by police or city authorities, defying laws of municipality and state. If the entrance into a one time exclusive residence district of colored householders is to be the first step in its decay into a vice district the situation is grave. This is what has come about in much of the territory north of 35th street and west of South Wabash avenue. City authorities are prone to ignore the right of their colored constituents to respectable home surroundings. Reputable colored citizens, who could afford to do so, have moved from this part of the city, leaving a district of high lights and deep shadows which is equaled in few cities.

Included in Chicago's population are about 75,000 colored persons. Other thousands live in Evanston; Gary, Ind.; Blue Island, and various suburbs. The negro yearbook, published at Tuskegee, Ala., places the Chicago negro population at 44,103. Some who are particularly perturbed by the activities of the colored citizen place the number at 175,000. The board of education census for 1914, the last in which colored people were enumerated separately, fixed the number at 54,557. Allowing for the normal increase of 5 per cent, and considering the recent large immigration from the south, the present figure should be near 75,000, or about 3 per cent of the total population of the city.

Colored People in 2d Ward.

Nearly half the city's colored population lives in the 2d ward. The number is close to 30,000 in that ward. The colored voters control it politically, though the whites outnumber them. However, all the former are citizens, so that of the ward's qualified voters 78 per cent are colored. The 1st ward, with 7,000, the 30th with almost as many, then the 3rd, 31st, 14th and 6th in order, have heavy colored voting strength. Many precincts in the 2d ward do not have a dozen voters who are not colored.

Chicago's colored population follows certain fairly distinct street lines. Starting at West 22d and South Dearborn streets, the largest section runs south, broadening toward the east and following the railroad tracks between Federal and South LaSalle streets on the west. At 24th street it has taken in South State street; at 26th street it has crossed Wabash avenue; at 31st street it runs far east, tapering back gradually between 35th and 39th streets to its former narrow four blocks. This continues beyond 63d street, always pushing farther south.

Chicago's largest colored population lives between 29th and 35th streets. Many real estate men hold that it will be only a few years before the colored people spread over all that big section as far east as the lake.

Colony in Englewood Also.

In Englewood there is a considerable colony of colored people between West 59th, West 63d, South Ada and South Halsted streets, and south from there as far as West 75th street, between South Racine avenue and South Morgan street. South of East 63d street and west of Cottage Grove avenue is a territory where they can buy property, but cannot rent from white owners. Many have bought in that high class district. Around East 55th street and Lake Park avenue is a saloon element, while more of the quiet residence class have homes around Evans avenue and East 48th street. Berkeley avenue and East 44th street, Ellis avenue and East 52d street and in South Michigan avenue, south of 58th street.

On the west side the colored residents pretty generally occupy a territory included between Clarkson court, Ada and Harrison streets and Grand avenue. Fewer are on the north side than in any other part of the city. Most of them ar west of Wells street and South of North avenue.

Having thus outlined the basic features of what is in a sense a striking sociological drama, I shall proceed in other articles to describe interesting aspects of the life of the colored people in Chicago.

(The second article in this series will be published in The Daily News to-morrow.)

WORLD

New York City

100,000 NEGROES SENT FROM SOUTH

Evidence of Plan to Colonize G. O. P. Voters in North Given to Officials.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — The World is in position to state with authority that evidence of a plan to use the negro at the polls to boost the Republican vote in certain doubtful States has been found and turned over to the Department of Justice officials.

The entire South is exercised about the movement of negroes. Lumber men, planters and others are afraid that their industries will suffer if the migration continues long.

"More than 100,000 negro men have been transferred from the South to the North and West within the last few months," said Senator Robinson of Arkansas, who came up from the South to-day. "Great numbers have been induced to quit Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina. We have not connected this movement of negroes up with any purpose to debauch the ballot, but there is a grave suspicion in my section of the country that Republican leaders in Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and New York will use as ringers or repeaters negroes who have been taken to those States for legitimate purposes."

Tells of Plot to Register Colored Votes in Illinois.

(Special to The World.)

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 28.—Charles A. Karch, United States District Attorney, to-day issued a statement declaring he had evidence of a great negro colonization scheme to deliver Illinois to Hughes. He said:

"It has been discovered that from five hundred to eight hundred negroes of both sexes remained in this county alone from a pleasure excursion last week from Tuscaloosa, Ala. From all points along this and other Southern roads come complaints that strange colored men are presenting themselves for registration and in many instances were permitted to register through some connivance on the part of the election officers and political workers."

200 VIRGINIA NEGROES GO TO PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg, Pa., November 1.—Three hundred negroes arrived here early today on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad from points in Virginia. They were accompanied by special agents of a number of industrial concerns in whose mills they will immediately go to work.

The movement to make up for the loss of foreign workmen by drawing from the south began more than a month ago, and has resulted in bringing into the district several thousand negroes from southern states. A thousand or more have passed through here on their way to West Virginia towns, many to work in the mines.

Washington, November 1.—The department of justice is watching all the migrations of negroes and other workmen from southern states to northern industrial centers, but so far has found no established case of election fraud. Every movement northward of any considerable extent of southern labor is under the surveillance of special agents and use of the men upon arrival is being watched.

Every federal district attorney is keeping in touch with this situation and the whole corps of special agents of the department of justice is at the disposal of the district attorneys to investigate suspected cases.

Laborers have gone from Florida, Virginia, Kentucky and other states by train loads, many of them to fill the gaps in the labor ranks of the railroads caused by the departure of foreign labor for the European war and a large proportion of the southern influx is being used in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York and other states by not only railroads but other large industrial plants.

Officials of the department have no estimate of the number who have gone from the south, but from Florida alone it is estimated that ten thousand have gone in the past two or three months.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

A COLORED EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH.

A curious phase of the labor situation is presented in the disptach from Montgomery, Ala., printed in THE SUN yesterday, in which it is stated that "because of the activity of labor agents, who have sent hundreds of negroes into the Northern States, the Montgomery City Commission has passed an ordinance making it an offense punishable by a fine of $100 and sixty days' imprisonment to induce any laborer to leave the city." That there has been a large and systematic negro exodus from the South during the last few months has been a matter of general comment. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that "the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken 4,000 blacks from the South, 3,000 being brought North in one train of six sections. Persons familiar with our New England tobacco farms have observed this season the appearance of negro laborers in much increased numbers. Exaggerated estimates of the movement are in circulation. At the negro conference in Washington last week, representing the New England and Middle Atlantic States, it was asserted that more than 500,000 blacks from the South had come North in the last six months. But, whatever the figures may be, letters and telegrams were read at the conference from many manufacturers, mine owners and others, giving assurances that negroes would be encouraged to make their homes in the North and would receive a 'square deal.' It was represented that the industrial situation in Pennsylvania and New York was such that at least 2,000,000 negro laborers could be employed in the next year."

Although the decline in foreign immigration due to the war may be partly accountable for this movement, it has been probably largely produced by labor disturbances and the fear of them in industrial Northern centres. Strikes and lockouts in the six months ended July 1 numbered 1,865, as compared with 543 in the corresponding months of last year. Most of these affected skilled artisans, whose places could not be filled by unskilled negro labor. But in case of a nation-wide railroad strike, or of such a general strike as has been apprehended in New York, the Southern farmhand could be used to advantage in many directions. That the strong current of colored laborers from the South has been the result of a systematic campaign on the part of business interests in the North is hardly to be doubted, and that it has assumed proportions which cause alarm in Alabama, at least, is shown by the action taken by the Montgomery Commission. That action of this kind would prove ineffectual if there should be a genuine and permanent demand in Northern states for colored labor is obvious. If the negro laborer can make more money in the North than in the South, no city or state laws will prevent his emigrating. Possibly it might be a good thing both for the North and the South in every way if the colored population could be more evenly distributed. If 2,000,000 white people from the North could be settled in the South in exchange for 2,000,000 blacks, it might be to the advantage of both sections.

But it would be a mistake to use the Southern negro simply as a mercenary in the labor battles of the North. It would create a prejudice against him and would introduce a race issue in struggles that are sufficiently bitter already. If there is any real labor scarcity in the North, it is purely temporary. With the readjustment of existing controversies and the renewal of normal immigration the shortage will disappear. Labor is in a strong position just at present, but it may easily injure itself by trying to drive capital to the wall. If capital cannot import labor from the South, it may go South in quest of it, as the American Tobacco Company announces it will do in the case of its New York plant if its employes insist on recognition of their union.

Too much prosperity seems to have rendered both employers and employes unreasonable this year. It is time that both sides recovered their senses and adjusted their differences without recourse to desperate measures. The threat of a general strike in New York on the one hand and the hostile mobilization of the negro labor from the South on the other indicates a temper that may be fraught with disaster.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

NOV 1 1916

60,000 NEGROES MOVE

Many of Them Said to Have Been Fraudulently Registered in Middle West

An official estimate at Washington that 60,000 Negroes have been transported recently from the South into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states, was made by the department of justice last night in a statement declaring that a number of the Negroes have fraudulently registered, and that other election frauds disclosed include padding of registration lists reaching into thousands of false names in one city alone. The statement, issued with the sanction of Attorney-General Gregory, gives warning that conspiracies to intimidate voters will be promptly prosecuted. It is the department's first official announcement that actual cases of fraud have been developed by its investigators.

"Among other provisions of law, says the statement, "section 19 of the penal code makes it an offense against the United States for two or more persons to conspire to intimidate any citizens in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to punish him for having exercised such right, and the courts have held that one of the rights so secured is the right to vote for federal officers and to have the votes fairly counted and the result correctly returned. Conspiracies to intimidate voters in the free exercise of the right to vote for federal officers are violations of federal law. Such a conspiracy need not be consummated, and even an overt act is not essential, nor is intimidation confined to acts of phyical violence. The development of such conditions will result in prompt prosecutions. United States district attorneys and investigators have been instructed to be fair and non-partisan in investigations and prosecutions."

Labors 1916
Migration

New York City

A CHANCE FOR THE NEGROES

The effort to keep the Negro down which prevails in many parts of the southern States is an act of rebellion against God. No one is under any obligation to associate with Negroes who does not wish to do so, but every one is under obligation to treat the Negro fairly, and those who refuse to do so injure their own characters quite as much, as if they refused to treat white persons fairly.

If the present shortage of labor shall compel these southern communities to be just to the Negroes in order to keep them from coming north, it will be a great blessing to the white population as well as to the Negroes.

The "Times" says:

The shortage of laborers through the decrease of something like a million in immigration is reflected in a migration of Negroes in this country of considerable proportions. The Pennsylvania Railway alone has provided itself with over 4,000 Negro laborers, over 3,000 having arrived on a single train of six sections but a few days ago. In Savannah, New York agents seeking Negro laborers were arrested, and an attempt was made to apply the law of Georgia against sending labor out of the State. The Negroes departed, nevertheless, in bands of twenty or so, mostly students from the southern colleges seeking work in the Connecticut tobacco fields. The movement gained such proportions that the Mayor of Savannah called a conference upon the subject. In Florida influential citizens appealed to Negro leaders to discourage the migration of their associates, and the press was appealed to for help.

The New York "Age", a newspaper much read among Negroes, naturally contends for the right of the race to better its conditions industrially by filling the positions left vacant by the drift of labor into the munitions trade. The advice of the "Age" to the agitated southern whites is that they should compete with northern employers in the attractions offered to Negro labor, should stop lynching Negroes, and should not overwork the Jim Crow laws. The sting of this advice lies partly in its common sense, and partly in the support of it by reprints from the southern press of brutality toward Negroes. One case was the lynching of six Negroes, including two women, on the charge of helping a murderer to escape. It was charged only, not proved.

The use of the police and the processes of the law to stop the migration of adult laborers is only another form of slavery in qualified form. The "Age" talks about a million Negroes coming north from the country where they are so little esteemed. That would put the shoe on the other foot and might start a Negro question at the north. It is the whites who are worrying. These are happy days for the colored brethren. Higher pay is the sort of uplift most valued, and is the best proof of growing appreciation and revaluation of the Negro's services to society.

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO EXODUS.

For several weeks before election, newspapers were filled with disturbing reports about the colonization of Southern negroes in Northern States. Politicians felt, or pretended to feel, that it was part of an insidious conspiracy against the ballot. The fear perhaps arose from misapprehension of the causes of a movement that already had alarmed economists for entirely different reasons.

There seems to be no doubt that more male negroes have migrated into the North within the past few years than in any previous decade since the Civil War. It is estimated that 125,000 of them have gone from the South recently into New York, Indiana, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts and Colorado. Many of them are leaving wives and children behind, promising to send for them later.

The reasons for the hegira are industrial rather than social. It is doubtless true that not a few are influenced by the hope that they will find more of personal liberty and equality in the North, but that is not the motive of the majority. The truth is that the Southern negro is more and more coming to be relegated hopelessly to the ranks of unskilled labor. Formerly he had in the South little competition in the trades of harness-maker, mason, blacksmith, shoemaker and barber. Today the white man is taking his place in all of these—even taking his place as waiter in cafes and hotels where he seemed most securely intrenched.

Unskilled labor, except on farms, is not so certain of steady employment in the Southern as in the Northern States. Certainly the individual laborer's chances to better himself are not so great. Therefore the negro is going North.

As yet the South is not worried. It may become so, however, if the exodus increases. After all, negro labor is the foundation of Southern industry, and the negro's departure in increasing numbers may mean a genuine economic menace, especially if he leaves dependent womenfolk and children behind, possibly to become public charges. The situation does not appear to mean that our perplexing race problem is finding a natural solution so much as that it is about to leave its comparatively restricted environment.

PLAIN DEALER

Cleveland, Ohio.

OCT 9 1916

3,000 ENTER

Numbers Going North

OHIO IN NEGRO LABOR INFLUX

State Tries to Ease Famine of Help by Drawing Part of 500,000 in Exodus From South.

Union Labor Sees Possible Menace; Gompers Orders Inquiry Throughout the North.

RACIAL CRISIS IS FEARED

Federal Agents Investigate Reported Attempts at Election Frauds.

Twenty thousand southern negroes have come into Ohio in the last ten months. Of these, at least 2,500 came to Cleveland.

This migration is part of a vast northern movement which began about one year ago and which already has resulted in the loss to the south of more than 500,000 colored men.

Among the outstanding consequences of this tremendous influx are:

1—Partial solution of the employer's problem arising from scarcity of labor.

2—Fear among national officers of organized labor that a menace to trades' unionism will develop.

3—Apprehension among negro educators and clergymen of an intensification of radical issues.

4—Beginning of federal investigations in Ohio and other states of reports that election frauds were being plotted by white men.

5—Alarm among cotton and tobacco growers that a continuation of the movement will take from them all that class of labor which for years has enabled the southern employer to thrive.

Fear for Welfare in Winter.

In addition to these five primary sequels to the northward movement of the negroes, concern is being expressed for their welfare during the winter months. Great numbers of the southern colored men who have come to Ohio are engaged in outdoor labor, most of which will stop when cold weather arrives.

Whether there will be other work for the southerners after November is a question to which the heads of philanthropic organizations already are seeking an answer. If indoor work is not forthcoming, officials of such bodies as the Associated Charities in Cleveland fear they will be called upon to help hundreds more men than they had expected to aid.

No official figures exist as to the number of negroes who have left the south. Estimates appearing in southern newspapers and in publications devoted to the welfare of the negro race vary from 400,000 to 700,000. An agreement seems general that the number in all probability exceeds a half million.

Likewise, no official data have been gathered to show the number of southern colored men who have entered Ohio. The state industrial commission, while deeply interested in the movement, has made no compilation. Rev. H. C. Bailey, president of the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Men, last night estimated the number coming into Ohio at 25,000. Others familiar with the movement believe that at least 20,000 have entered the state.

3,000 Come to Cleveland.

Rev. Mr. Bailey placed the number arriving in Cleveland in the last ten months at 3,000. These men came from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Of the thousands who came into the state, comparatively few have left.

Railroads throughout Ohio have been largely instrumental in causing thousands of southern negroes to come north. In nearly every section of the state last spring, railroad construction work was standing still because of a labor shortage. At once, department heads turned toward the south. Employment agents were sent into Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, and sometimes whole train loads of negro laborers were assembled.

Throughout the summer, coach after coach rolled northward, each car bringing from forty to ninety negroes. In few cases have the men, brought northward by the railroads, been accompanied by their families. In still

fewer cases, have the southern negroes sent back word for their families to follow.

Of the thousands coming north, it is estimated that less than 25 per cent. are married. Moreover, one railroad official who has had charge of more than 3 negroes his line has brought into Ohio, told The Plain Dealer that he had found not to exceed 10 per cent. of those men were steady, capable laborers.

"We tried to solve the labor problem and we failed," he said. "However, we have learned this lesson: Hire middle aged men. Only the men between the ages of 30 and 40 are proving competent."

Statements made by superintendents of employment in factories at several Ohio cities agree with that of the railroad official. Summed up, these statements are:

"We have found the southern negro is offering a partial solution of our labor problem. But we want men more than 28 years old, and we prefer married men to single men."

Having thus profited by this year's experience, Ohio railroads and factories are planning to import additional thousands of colored laborers next spring. They will try to pick their men, however, instead of hiring at random as they have done this summer.

This prospective increase in the number of negro workers in the north is one of the prime reasons for preemptory orders issued yesterday at Washington by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Copies of these orders were received last night by Michael Goldsmith, one of the federation organizers for Cleveland.

Goldsmith was instructed to assemble at once and forward immediately to the national headquarters every scrap of information he could gather which bore on the problems arising from the northward movement of the negro. Facts desired by the federation include the number given employment in Cleveland and vicinity, the number joining locals here, their attitude toward trade unionism, and the attitude of union men toward them.

"If the movement continues, trade unionism will be confronted by one of the greatest problems of its history," Mr. Goldsmith said last night. "Federation officials already profess to see in it the possibility of a menace."

Mr. Goldsmith said that orders such as he received had been sent to labor organizations throughout the north.

Simultaneously with the starting of the American Federation of Labor investigation yesterday, inquiry was begun by United States agents. These men are concerned more with reports of possibilities having been opened for election frauds. Democratic committeemen in Lake county reported to Roy A. Tuttle of Painesville, candidate for congressman, that white men were making lists of 200 non-resident negroes engaged in road construction. Over long distanct telephone last night, Mr. Tuttle said:

"One of our committee learned that these men probably would finish their work in a few days, but he was told they would be held in Lake county until after election. We are investigating the reports and intend to forestall any attempt at fraud."

The Lake county rumors are believed responsible for the inquiry started there yesterday by federal agents of the department of justice.

"If any plot exists, we do not believe the negroes are the conspirators," said Ed S. Wertz, United States district attorney here. "The guilty ones would be the politicians who might try to cause the colored men to vote illegally. We have received several reports which we have deemed well to investigate, but I am not at liberty to tell anything regarding our findings."

It was understood in Painesville yesterday that Charles Dewoody of Cleveland, special agent for the United States department of justice, was investigating the Lake county reports. Other federal agents are said to be working in the northern counties of Ohio.

Of far greater concern to the northern negroes than reports that some of their southern brothers might be corruptly influenced by white politicians is the possibility of an intensification of racial issues. As far back as last June, this feature was brought up by George A. Myers, one of the leaders among the colored men of Cleveland in an article published in the Advocate, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the negro.

"The introduction of many negroes from the south—the scum from whence they came—into the community by several of our industrial corporations is wholly and solely responsible for present deplorable conditions," Mr. Myers wrote. "Many of these poor unfortunates, attracted by the glare of large wages, are illiterate and, deprived of every right or privilege at home, are prone to mistake freedom and liberty for license.

"The law abiding citizens should feel it incumbent upon them to go among these people and labor to enlighten their understanding relative to the laws. Now is the time for our race organizations to get busy and do something constructive. * * * Otherwise, riot and ruin will run amuck. Jim Crowism and segregation will follow and Cleveland, where we have always enjoyed our rights, will be as rampant with race prejudice and discrimination as is the south today."

Discussing his article, Mr. Myers said yesterday he was severely taken to task for it but a series of crimes and misdemeanors, he asserted, bore out his contention.

Views similar to those expressed by Mr. Myers are held by Rev. H. C. Bailey, pastor of Antioch Baptist church.

"The Colored Ministers' Alliance has recognized that what seems to us to be an impending menace to society is presented in the coming to Cleveland of 3,000 southern negroes," Mr. Bailey said. "Among them are hundreds of splendid men, but there are also a great many who will not work steadily. It is the loafers we fear.

"Many of these newcomers, we know, are unable to work outdoors on our winter days. They can't stand our climate. We are helping these men and hope they will be able to find indoor work."

CHRONICLE TELEGRAM

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT 7 1916

Justice for the Negro.

One of the unexpected results of the European war is a movement of Negro workingmen from the Southern to the Northern states. The reason for this movement is that the conflict in Europe has reduced immigration from the old world to such an extent as to make it necessary for employers of labor in the North to draw upon the South. As there is a greater demand in the commonwealths above Mason and Dixon's line for labor, also in consequence of the war, than has been the case for a long time, the effect is very marked. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad has brought 4,000 colored men from the South to help make up for the shortage of white labor, and the Springfield Republican says that persons familiar with New England tobacco farms have observed this season the appearance of Negro laborers in much increased numbers. This Massachusetts newspaper, commenting on the movement, says:

Exaggerated estimates of the movement are in circulation. At the Negro conference in Washington last week, representing the New England and Middle Atlantic States, it was asserted that more than 500,000 blacks from the South had come North in the past six months. But, whatever the figures may be, letters and telegrams were read at the conference from many manufacturers, mine-owners and others giving assurances that Negroes would be encouraged to make their homes in the North and would receive a "square deal." It was represented that the industrial situation in Pennsylvania and New York was such that at least 2,000,000 Negro laborers could be employed in the next year.

Newspapers of the South are plainly troubled over the exodus. The New Orleans Picayune, for example, warns the people of Louisiana to "throw such safeguards and protection around both employer and laborer as are necessary to make sure that no harm or demoralization results from the excessive and unusually unscrupulous activity of labor agents from the North." The situation is so grave, in the Nashville Southern Lumberman's opinion, as to afford "ample warrant for the legislative steps being taken against the movement in some sections."

Instead of dealing justly with their colored citizens, the Southern states have always been too ready to deal with the Negro by legislation. His vote has been taken away from him by "grandfather" and other laws, but he has always been carefully counted in the census in order to permit those states to obtain as many members of the House of Representatives as possible, and consequently as many members of the electoral college as could be obtained with the aid of disfranchised colored citizens. Now legislative steps are being taken to compel the Negro to remain at home and work for low wages, when he could go North, earn more money, and be recognized as a voter.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate of New Orleans, a representative of Negro Methodisim in the South, has this pointed remark on the subject: "If Negro labor is as objectionable and worthless and as nondependable as our Southern friends often assert, why all these drastic methods to prevent this worthless labor from going elsewhere?"

The fact is, the prosperity of the South depends to a large extent on colored labor, and the political influence of Dixie is exaggerated by the presence of many thousands of disfranchised colored voters. Perhaps some measure of justice for the Negro, even in the South, and at Democratic hands, will result from the present state of affairs.

RECORD HERALD

Chicago, Ill.

OCT 13 1916

"A SECOND EMANCIPATION?"

The new migration of negroes north and west has attracted the attention of the federal Department of Labor with the consequence that an investigation is likely to be made.

Just how many negroes have moved out of the South since the war put an end to immigration is conjectural. The numbers, however, are believed to be large and the prospect of an even greater movement in the near future is probable.

The Pennsylvania Railroad brought 3,000 negro laborers north in one train of six sections and other railroads as far north as the Canadian line are known to be investigating the advantages of importing workers from the South. Within two years, it has been estimated, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 negroes will have found new homes, remote from the regions of their upbringing.

Southern papers, not without exceptions, look askance at the loss of the negro. Whatever be their attitude toward the colored man so long as he remains in the South, there seems to be a very general feeling that his absence will disturb seriously industrial conditions. Wages are rising and the scarcity of household domestics and of farm laborers is causing concern.

Still on the whole the shift of the negro population is bound to have good effects. Negro children will have very much better educational opportunities in the North. The feeling of race antagonism in the South will inevitably be relieved Furthermore, the southern states will necessarily progress along mechanical and industrial lines.

The negro's migration will not only be his "second emancipation"; it may be the prelude to a new emancipation for the South.

The fact that labor in the South has been cheap has retarded both the negro and the whites. Labor-saving machinery has not been installed as rapidly as in other sections where human effort meant the expenditure of more dollars. The wage competition with the North, now feared, will have wholesome results. The process of dividing large farms and of attracting immigrant settlers is likely to be enhanced. Altogether a new civilization may be created.

Labor - 1916

Migration

Press reports state that 118,000 Negroes have left the Southern States for the North, viz.: Alabama, 60,000; Tennessee, 22,000; Florida, 12,000; Georgia, 10,000; Virginia, 3,000; North Carolina, 2.000; Kentucky, 3,000; South Carolina, 2,000; Arkansas, 2,000; Mississippi. 2.000.

New York City

Labor Scarcity and the Negro. The South is being drawn upon heavily to fill the labor shortage in the North. Two years without immigration and the same two years with quite an exodus from labor's ranks to serve in the trenches in Europe have had their effect especially when the nation now knows an industrial activity greater than ever before. Big employers have made offers to Southern negroes that have inflamed the minds of the blacks. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken 4,000 darkies, 3,000 being brought North in one train of six sections. The munition plants, the tobacco farms of New England and various other lines have attracted many. Agents have been going through the country engaging negro laborers. In Savannah some of these agents have been arrested for violating the law prohibiting the sending of labor out of the State.

The N. Y. *Evening Post*, which loves the negro so long as he is at a distance, delights in the discomfiture an exodus of negro labor may bring to the South. It says:

> Obviously, they (the negroes) should have been encouraged to carry out their intention, and at the same time the North should have been invited to watch and see how undesirable they would prove as laborers. Here was a great chance for getting the North to understand at last the Southern point of view. * * * Of course, the Sheriffs are only following the letter of the law against sending labor out of the State, but who will believe that such a law was ever meant to include negroes? One would think that the Mayor of a city like Savannah would know better than to discourage a movement that would solve the South's chief problem at a stroke.

The exodus of 1,000,000 negroes from the South is predicted by *The Age*, a negro publication of New York. This would appear an extravagant estimate but the South can ill afford to lose any of its labor and if there should be any large departure of blacks it would be a serious loss not only to the South but to the North. The North cannot benefit through dislocation of the energies of the South, or through its losses.

Because in some sections of the South there have been many lynchings of negroes for crimes against white women the whole South is viewed with prejudice by some Northern people. The crime of the mob in Lima, Ohio, the other day was less serious in their eyes than if it had occurred below Mason and Dixon's line.

No one can know the South who has not lived there. The writer is Northern born but lived in the South many years. He never knew of race trouble in his

Numbers Going North

section of the South. The blacks were better treated and had more of opportunity than in the North. They were in the city's employ, the county's, the State's and the Federal. The best policeman in the city of Galveston and probably the most respected was Henry Bee, a negro. One of the best lawyers in Texas was Wilford H. Smith, a negro. When Mr. Smith left Texas for New York he brought with him letters from the judges of the highest court of the State, from the bar of Galveston County and from the leading citizens recommending him to the bar of New York as a lawyer and a gentleman.

Negro labor is not undesirable in the South but the negro criminal is and so is the white criminal. It is as unfair to judge the South by lynchings as to judge the North by gunmen. There is no profit in the promotion of sectionalism and ancient prejudices.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

NEGRO LABOR LEAVING SOUTH

Migration, Due Chiefly to War, Is Giving Southern Employers Serious Concern.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is declared by competent observers that 125,000 Negro laborers—this number including families of some of them—have gone north during the present year. The movement continues, and many southern employers are becoming greatly concerned.

In the recent campaign there was an effort to ascribe this migration to attempts at colonization. As a matter of fact it is a big industrial movement, and is a subject of anxious discussion in the south.

From Alabama it is estimated 60,000 have migrated, from Tenenssee more than 20,000, from Florida 12,000, from Georgia 10,000. Other states have felt the effects in smaller degree.

At bottom the movement is due to the war. Exodus of alien cheap labor from mines, mils, railroad construction and repair gangs and the like has caused southern Negro labor to be sought in various lines, through employment agencies. Free transportation and good wages have been promised to colored workers, and they have moved out of the south in amazing numbers.

Also the floods in the "black belt" of Alabama, the progress of the boll weevil, and other influences have helped the movement. And it is declared that the fact that many of the southern states are "dry" and some of the states in the north where labor is needed are "wet" has been of weight.

Not only southern planters, but southern lumber interests, mining interests, and mill interests, have felt the effect of the migration.

That the movement will be heavier than ever next spring is asserted—that is, unless the war ends.

Southern men differ as to whether the movement will benefit or injure the south. Some say it is a good thing, as it gets rid of part of the idle colored population. Others say that when the war ends the places vacated by the color labor in the south will be filled by Italians and other immigrants, and that this will be the best thing possible for the south.

West Virginia, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana are among the states getting much of this Negro migration. Some of it has gone into the munition factories.

Washington, D. C.

NEGROS COMING NORTH.

The "eternal negro" is always in the minds of the Southern people. At one time they are lamenting the presence of the negro among them and the burden that they have to bear on that account. Next they are accusing the North of taking away the negros and depriving the Southerners of their labor.

It is funny to see the different convulsions which the Southerners throw on this subject. It seems the demand for laborers in the North has caused a general looking to the South for the supply to replace that which has been cut off by the European war. It is stated that since the first of April 118,000 able-bodied young negros have been brought from the South to the North.

The migration is apportioned among the various States as follows:

From Alabama	60,000
From Tennessee	22,000
From Florida	12,000
From Georgia	10,000
From Virginia	3,000
From North Carolina	2,000
From Kentucky	3,000
From South Carolina	2,000
From Arkansas	2,000
From Mississippi	2,000

After all, this migration makes for righteousness. The negros brought from the country districts in the South to the North find themselves in an entirely different atmosphere, and one which makes for their development into American citizens. They come where there are schools and churches, and where the atmosphere stimulates them with the idea that they are human beings, and should be taken care of spiritually and mentally. The Southern papers, which are always crazily untruthful as to the negros, say that he is lured North by representation not only of high wages, but of white wives and his children going to school with white children. He can go to white shows and sit anywhere with white people on the street cars or railroad trains.

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[redacted]

Providence, R. I.

Journal

NOV 1916

Florida Losing Its Negroes

The migration of negroes from the South is hitting Florida hard. Twelve thousand negroes are reported to have left the State. Many of the turpentine and lumber camps are confronted with such a shortage of labor that operations are already hampered. The city authorities of Jacksonville are trying to stop the migration by passing an ordinance forbidding agents inducing men to leave. Under the new ordinance one negro, acting for a northern railroad, already has been arrested and given a sentence of ninety days on the chain-gang for inducing other negroes to accept jobs on construction work in the North. The ordinance is effective in the city of Jacksonville, only, however, and the Mayor has sent an appeal to the railroad company's office at Courtville, Pennsylvania, asking that it withdraw its labor agents.

At first the recruiting of the negroes was looked upon as rather a good thing for the reason that many were idle in and around Jacksonville, but the movement has assumed such large proportions that not only have the idle negroes been taken away, but so many others that nearly every industry in the city is seriously crippled and negroes desirous of getting away are flocking in from the country. The inducement of higher wages and better treatment is attracting them. Many of those who have gone North have reported favorably on the changed conditions to their friends and relatives left behind, and these reports add to the seriousness of the situation.

It is evident that Florida in order to retain its negro labor must meet Northern competition. Once the negro is convinced that better opportunities are opened to him, whether through increased wages or better treatment, he is going to embrace them, and no amount of legislation can stop him.

10,000 Workers Leave Florida For The North

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—More than ten thousand men, mostly negroes, are said to have gone from Florida alone to northern points, particularly Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to take employment offered them during the past two or three months the department of justice has been informed. Other states, including Virginia, the Carolinas and Alabama, have contributed to the exodus.

All such movements are being investigated by the department and almost the entire staff of special agents is working on the migration, to guard against election frauds or other violations of law.

Special Trains Used.

Many large parties have gone by special train, many of them through Louisville, which accounts for special instructions given to the United States attorney there to report on names, points of origin and destinations of men moving in large blocks to the north.

Official are disposed to believe that in most cases the movement has nothing to do with the election and is merely a development in the unusual industrial conditions with larger wages luring negroes from normal southern employment. Reports to the department tend to indicate that the railroads confronted with unprecedented traffic are bringing out most of these men.

NEGROES SCARED INTO GOING NORTH, SAY LUMBER MEN

Thomasville, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—A district meeting of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill association was held here yesterday at the Tosco hotel, and was attended by a number of prominent sawmill men of this section. Vice President R. B. Young, of Quitman, and Secretary E. S. Harrold, of Jacksonville, were officers of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill association present.

There were a number of important questions discussed, one of special interest to all sawmill men now being the labor situation in connection with recent movement of negroes from the south to the north. It was stated by one of the visitors from Florida that not less than 10,000 had gone from that state in the past few months, and it looked as though more would follow. While the sawmill men always pay good wages, they were, of course, not able to compete with the large pay promised the negroes if they went north. It was said that it was as much the tales the agents invented to frighten the negroes as the promises of larger pay that was taking them away. One of the marvelous tales invented to scare them was that if all the negroes had not gone north by the first of February they would be taken anyway, as the south owed the north a large debt and if it was not all paid in that time the negroes would be given in payment. This narrative is said to be firmly believed in some of the country districts.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

NOV 2 0 1916

NEGRO MIGRATION GOES ON

High Wages And Comfortable Homes Up North Draw Blacks.

Washington, Nov. 19.—It has been estimated by officials of the Department of Labor who have studied the negro migration from the South to industrial centres of the North that by the time cotton planting time comes the South's labor supply will have been reduced by not less than 150,000 negroes. Moreover, it is anticipated that the movement of negroes will continue indefinitely. The demand for laborers, skilled or unskilled, is greater in the manufacturing and mining districts today than it has been at any time in the country's history, and as the war checked immigration the industrial interests have turned to the South for men.

It was expected when the northward movement first started that the negroes would hurry back to their old homes when cold weather set in. It now develops, however, that the number of negroes who are seeking a warmer climate is comparatively small. Their employers have given most of them comfortable quarters and all get more money than they ever made before.

Many Southern interests have protested to the Department of Labor against the practice of Northern employers in soliciting negro labor in the South, but the Government seems unable to prevent the movement, although the Department employment bureaus are no longer lending their aid.

TIMES

Washington, D. C.

NOV 1916

NEGRO EXODUS FROM SOUTH STILL GROWS

More Than 120,000 Have Gone North to Replace European Laborers.

Exodus of Southern negro laborers to Northern States is assuming larger and larger proportions.

Information here is that since last spring, about 120,000 colored people, laborers and their families, have gone North.

The new migratory movement promises to become even larger next year if the European war continues and Italian and other white labor from Europe is kept on the other side of the Atlantic.

Alabama alone is credited with having lost about 60,000. Tennessee, Florida, and Georgia are feeling the exodus.

Opinions are divided as to the effect on the South. Some believe it will be beneficial.

Demand for men in munitions plants, in mines, and in railroad repair and construction is largely at the bottom of the migration. Large numbers of alien white laborers have gone back to Europe because of the war. Charges of migration for political reasons are not taken seriously by investigators.

Nation

Washington, D. C.

OCT 191

NEGRO LABOR has been the reliance of the South, especially in agriculture. This dependence has recently been outside the possibility of immediate change, because immigration from European countries has greatly decreased.

Upon the South's supply of labor demands of the North have lately been making inroads which have been a source of misgivings. There have been statements that industries in New York and Pennsylvania could use two million southern negroes in the next year. Emigration of such a number is of course rather improbable. Nevertheless, estimates of the negroes that in six months have gone to the industries of northern States run as high as half a million. It is said that one railway took four thousand to work upon its right-of-way.

In some parts of the South legislative steps are apparently in contemplation. Whether or not legislation proves feasible the South is very likely to adopt the point of view of housewives about it being extremely bad manners to entice away a neighbor's cook or washerwoman.

NEGROES ARE MIGRATING FROM SOUTHERN STATES

Washington, October 23.—Migration of southern negroes to northern labor centers, reported informally to the department of labor sometime ago, has been brought to the attention of the department again by the recent movement of 300 negroes from Florida to eastern cities. Such a number passed through here from Jacksonville Saturday night.

The negroes, it is said, were in charge of a labor agent formerly of this city, who supplied them to a railroad, to a concern in Baltimore and to some concerns further north.

The unofficial explanation of the movement has been that the negroes were being taken north to meet the scarcity of immigrant labor, caused by the war.

The department of labor is cognizant of the opposition in the south to the removal of its labor to other sections of the country, but so far as is known there is nothing the federal authorities can do about it. In fact, it is said that the department of labor, through its recently-organized employment service, has unwittingly been a party to some of the migration.

N. Y. COMMERCIAL

New York City

OCT 2 4 19

MANY NEGROES COMING NORTH

Florida Has Sent 10,000 Up to Take Places of Europeans.

Washington, Oct. 23.—It was learned today that 500 negro workmen arrived in Washington Saturday night on a special train from Jacksonville, Fla. They were destined for Eastern cities and have already been sent there.

Political purpose in transporting the workmen from the South to the North was denied. It was said they were needed in the North to replace the European laborers, so many of whom have been called home to fight.

The man in charge of the train said that 10,000 negroes had been taken north from Florida alone.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

AUG 2 8

THE NORTH SEEKING NEGRO LABOR

[From the Manufacturers Record]

The effort that is being made by Eastern industrial and railroad interests to draw negro laborers from the South is spreading all over that section. Reports from the central South indicate that thousands of negroes are being attracted by the larger wages offered them to go East and West, and the South is being drained of very many of its laborers, to the serious disadvantage of many industrial interests, as well as of agriculture.

EVENING JOURNAL

New York City

and ... OCT 12 1916

Southern Negroes Flock Here for Work

Washington, Oct. 12.—Unprecedented migration of negro laborers from the South toward the North, where the war has resulted in scarcity of European immigrant laborers, has attracted the attention of the Department of Labor, it was announced today.

Reports are being received from Northern labor organizations, which view the movement with disfavor, and from employers in the South, who regard it with some apprehension.

Labor-1916
Migration

News Bureau

Boston, Mass.

Migration of negroes from South is hitting that section hard, especially Florida. Twelve thousand negroes are reported to have left latter. Many turpentine and lumber camps are confronted with such shortage of labor that operations are already badly hampered. Jacksonville is trying to stop migration by passing ordinance forbidding agents inducing men to leave.

TRIBUNE

New York City

OCT 22 1916

AN ALARMING MIGRATION OF NEGRO LABOR

Half a Million Black Workers Have Come North in a Year

Washington, Oct. 21.

Alarming reports have reached the Department of Labor of the extent of the northward negro migration during the last year. The department's officers have been instructed to discourage this movement, and they will send no more negro laborers North without a thorough investigation of the opportunities for employment at their destination. Most of the exodus from the Southern states, however, is encouraged by private employment agencies, over which the department has no control.

Unofficial reports received by officials indicate that in twelve months about 500,000 negro laborers have been sent North. Southern employers have complained that most of these had employment in the South, but were enticed North by promises of better wages. The employment agents of the Department of Labor have been instructed not to assist laborers looking for better jobs, but only those who are out of work. Some Southern states have laws forbidding the solicitation of laborers for work outside the state unless a license is obtained from the state authorities.

The charge has been made also that negroes are being shipped North and colonized for political purposes. The Department of Justice has investigated these charges, but thus far has been unable to substantiate them.

Trades Union Opposition

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, believes that much of the negro labor movement is aimed at trades unionism. He has instructed officers of the federation throughout the Northern states to report on the extent of the movement, and to ascertain the attitude of the negroes toward the unions.

Charitable institutions also are concerned over the migration. Their investigations show that many of the negroes are employed on outside work, which will cease in the winter, throwing thousands out of employment. Further, the Southern negroes are ill equipped to withstand the Northern climate, and are therefore peculiarly subject to disease, and may become public charges or objects of private charity.

The Planters' Dilemma

The effect on the Southern planters already has been perceptible. Unless the exodus is checked it is feared the cotton and tobacco industries must face tremendous losses, ending only with a general readjustment of labor conditions in the South. Already greatly increased wages are being offered in some sections, it is reported, while the scarcity of labor persists.

The laborers who migrate are unmarried for the most part, reports show, but those who have families have in all but a small minority of cases deserted them. The result, it is believed, will be a sharp decline in the rate of increase among the negro population, particularly as the death rate among the transplanted blacks is expected to be high on account of the change of climate.

Northern employers say the laborers under thirty years of age are generally unsatisfactory, and thousands have proved utterly worthless. Leaders among the Northern negroes are opposed to the movement, fearing an intensification of racial issues.

The Southern Point of View

"The Manufacturers' Record," the leading economic publication of the South, offers the following discussion of negro migration to the North:

"It would seem that the movement of negroes from the South to the North has, to a considerable extent, been brought about by the Department of Labor at Washington. According to a dispatch from Washington to the daily papers, it is said that the first important effort made by the Department of Labor to secure men for Northern employers was to fill an application which came from the Erie Railroad, and that this was shortly afterward followed by a similar application from the Pennsylvania Railroad. By the time a thousand negroes had been moved North, however, the Department of Labor awoke to a realization of the fact that there were comparatively few unemployed negroes in the South, and the department instructed its agents to confine their activities to securing employment for negroes in their immediate sections.

"Thus the Southern cities, which have been vigorously undertaking to suppress the agents who were drawing negroes away from this section under the impression that they were employed by Eastern railroads and manufacturing concerns, are up against the fact that the Department of Labor admits that it was the responsible organization for undertaking to supply negro laborers from the South to the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads, thus draining this section of labor badly needed at home.

Filling a War Vacuum

"The scarcity of labor in the munition factories of the East has resulted in these enterprises drawing upon all available labor at high rates of wages, and men have crowded from other industries into the munition plants to get the exorbitant prices that have been paid by reason of Europe's demand for war supplies. With a reduced supply of labor, drawn from other industries and from railroad work, into munition factories and the cutting off of immigration, some big concerns, railroad and industrial, in the East and the West, aided by the national government and by individuals, have had their agents throughout the South offering high pay and easy conditions to negro labor. The result has been a very heavy movement of negroes from the South to the East and to the West.

"The scattering of the negroes into the North and West will make the negro question a national problem, instead of a sectional one, and the whole country will then the better understand the difficulties under which the South has labored in handling the negro question. So long as the North and West know nothing by practical experience of this question, they will never understand the South's difficulties, but just as soon as negroes are sufficiently scattered over the North and West to bring the question directly before the people of these sections, there will be a national study of the problem instead of a sectional study, as has heretofore been necessary.

Other Aspects

"There are some other features in connection with this negro movement to the North and West which will also be of advantage to the South. This section has depended too largely upon manual labor, and in many respects upon slipshod farming methods by negro tenants. There has been a disposition to buy up large tracts of land and farm it by negro tenants, who had no interest other than what they could get out of one year's crop, uncertain as to whether they would remain on the land next year or not. With a lessening of the supply of tenants there will be a tendency toward concentration of energy and work upon the cultivation of a smaller acreage by intensive farming rather than a large acreage by wasteful farming methods. In many cases on the farm and in the factory where manual labor has been used, because of the abundance and low price of negro labor, it will now become necessary to substitute mechanical equipment, to the advantage of every industry in the South.

If the negroes who go North and West should find that they have not reached the Garden of Eden, as they had expected, and later on return to the South, they will have a higher appreciation of their advantages in this section than they had before and will be better and more faithful in their work."

Numbers Going North

EVENING JOURNAL

New York City

OCT 12 1916

Negroes Flocking to North and West

Washington, Oct. 12.—Negroes in increasingly large numbers, against the wishes of the South and with scant welcome from the North and West, are deserting Dixie and flocking north of the Mason and Dixon line and west of the Mississippi, according to information reaching the Department of Labor to-day. Planters and manufacturers of the Old South are experiencing severe shortage of labor for the first time in many years. Big labor unions of the North and West fear the influx of negroes, many of whom have been brought north as strikebreakers, will ultimately cause a downward revision of wages.

BANNER

Nashville, Tenn.

NOV 1 1916

An enterprising New York newspaper sent a correspondent to the South to write up the reported exodus of negroes. When he puts Tennessee down for a loss of 22,000 since April 1 the correspondent shows that he could have written his story without leaving his New York office.

LEAVE FOR THE NORTH

Chicago Defender

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 18.—Eleven hundred laborers from 21 to 45 years, all members of the Race, left this city to find employment along the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad. Everybody was happy and those left behind certain of being cared for.

LITERARY DIGEST
New York City
OCT 7 1916

THE NEGRO MOVING NORTH

THE WAR, by cutting off immigration from Europe, has started a northward movement of negro laborers, which journalistic observers find most significant. For the negro, it is said to be the entrance upon "a new stage in his progress 'up from slavery.'" For the North, it is the intensification of its negro-problem. The South may gain by the partial transfer of its race-problem, and its added attractiveness to white immigrants. But the prevailing Southern comment is represented by the Montgomery *Advertiser's* question, if the negroes go, "where shall we get labor to take their places?"

This movement of negroes is assuming large dimensions, the Springfield *Republican* notes, and—

"it is being systematically stimulated by Northern employers of labor. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken 4,000 blacks from the South, 3,000 being brought North in one train of six sections. Persons familiar with our New England tobacco-farms have observed this season the appearance of negro laborers in much increased numbers. Exaggerated estimates of the movement are in circulation. At the negro conference in Washington last week, representing the New England and Middle Atlantic States, it was asserted that more than 500,000 blacks from the South had come North in the past six months. But, whatever the figures may be, letters and telegrams were read at the conference from many manufacturers, mine-owners, and others, giving assurances that negroes would be encouraged to make their homes in the North and would receive a 'square deal.' It was represented that the industrial situation in Pennsylvania and New York was such that at least 2,000,000 negro laborers could be employed in the next year."

At least one important Southern daily, the Columbia *State*, thinks that South Carolina might be just as well off if a number of its 900,000 negroes should go North. This would increase the white majority and might help to attract more white immigrants. It might improve economic conditions, for the "cheap negro laborer of the South presses down the white laborer." But here, the New York *Evening Post* remarks, *The State* "will not find many in the South to agree with it, for most Southerners revel in their cheap negro labor as the basis of their prosperity, dwell upon the absence of negro labor-unions, and exult that the negro protects the South from the hordes of foreigners." The South, says the Washington *Times*, "is suffering because of its losses. It is a bad situation." As *The Times* sees it:

"The negro is better off in the South in the long run than anywhere else. He will be apt to be the first person out of work in the North, when slack times come again; in the South he is, in certain realms, the possessor of a near-monopoly of the labor franchise. It is bad for the South and will not ultimately be good for the North, which doesn't understand managing the colored brother so well as the South does."

Within the last quarter-century, says the Montgomery *Journal* it has been satisfactorily demonstrated "that no other section of the country is quite so well fitted for the existence of the colored citizen as this part of the South, and any attempt to inveigle workmen from this section will result disastrously." The New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, in a section less troubled by the loss of negro labor, warns the people of Louisiana to "throw such safeguards and protection around both employer and laborer as are necessary to make sure that no harm or demoralization results from the excessive and unusually unscrupulous activity of labor agents from the North." The situation is so grave, in the Nashville *Southern Lumberman's* opinion, as to afford "ample warrant for the legislative steps being taken against the movement in some sections."

Now, remarks *The Southwestern Christian Advocate* (New Orleans), a representative of negro Methodism in the South, "if negro labor is as objectionable and worthless and as non-dependable as our Southern friends would often assert, why all these drastic measures to prevent this worthless labor from going elsewhere?" "Let us for a moment be frank with each other," it continues,

"The negro at heart loves the South, its activities, its sunshine, its climate, but he is very much dissatisfied with the treatment that he otherwise receives. His families do not receive proper protection at the hands of constitutional authorities as well as at the bar of public opinion. There are not proper facilities for the education of his children. There is not a congenial atmosphere for the development of self-respect and of racial contentment. We are disfranchised, we are hedged about, and we are lynched without redress. Even a worm sometimes will recoil and a half-dead hound will resent constant mistreatment. Is it any surprize, therefore, that in spite of all the negro's natural inclination to Southern climate that he so eagerly seizes an opportunity to go elsewhere?

"If our Southern friends are anxious to prevent this immigration to the North, they have the remedy in their own hands. It will not be by coercion, or threats, or arrests, it will be because the South recognizes the negro as a human being with all the rights and privileges of a human being. . . . If Georgia, Florida, and the other States of the South want to retain the negro in their borders and have him pile up their wealth and happiness, there are some things that must be guaranteed: . . . protect our families, improve educational facilities, regard the human rights of the negro, give him the franchise by whatever standards we may, but let that standard be honestly and squarely administered; make it possible for the negro to have recreation under healthful conditions and remove the constant dread and suspicion that constantly surround him. If this is done the South will have all the labor that it wants, a labor which it has known for at least three hundred years and tried under all conditions and proved to be the best labor of the world. Shall the negro continue to move north or is he to remain at home? We wait for the answer."

A Northern negro paper, the New York *Age*, speaks of the negro as a "tremendous asset" to the South. Perhaps, it concludes, "this threatened exodus will bring a fuller realization" of his great importance.

Among thoughtful negroes, says the New York *Evening Post*, there is great rejoicing over the new situation. According to this consistent friend of the colored people,

"They feel that if various sections and large interests of the country begin to bid for the negro, the charge that he is a cheap laborer will speedily disappear. He will rise in the wage-scale precisely as have the Hungarians and other races whose representatives are now being paid $2.50 and $3.00 a day for unskilled labor. More than that, it is believed that if the various sections begin bidding against each other for the negro, he will not only earn more money, but he will receive greater consideration and something a little more nearly approaching justice."

The possibility of "a Northern movement of a million or even of a million and a half of negroes during the next ten or twelve years "is seen by a writer in *The New Republic*, who sketches some of the consequences as follows:

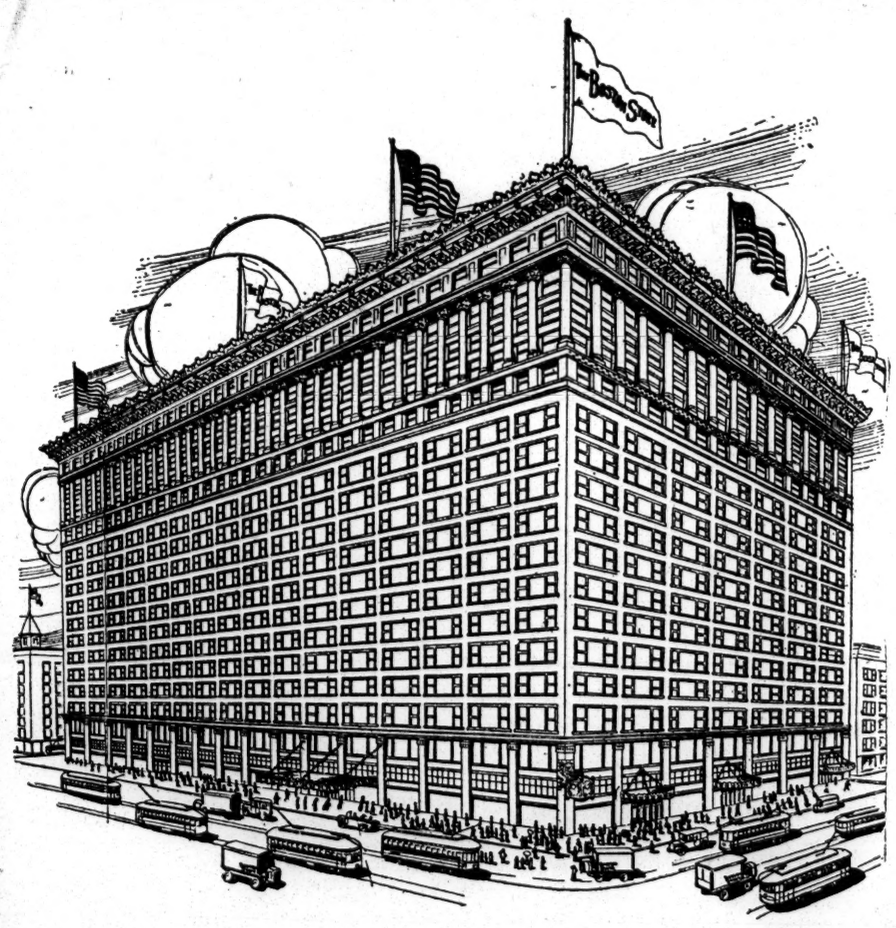
"In the beginning such a migration of negroes would increase the present race-friction in the North. . . . The antidote to persecution, however, is power, and if the Northern negroes are more numerous and more urgently needed in our industrial life, they could protect themselves from the worst forms of discrimination. . . . . .

"For the nation as a whole, such a gradual dissemination of the negroes among all the States would ultimately be of real advantage. If at the end of half a century, only 50 or 60 per cent., instead of 89 per cent., of the negroes were congregated in the Southern States, it would end the fear of race domination, and take from the South many of its peculiar characteristics, which to-day hamper development. To the negro it would be of even more obvious benefit. The race would be far better educated, considerably richer, and with greater political power.

Labor-1916
Migration

Occupation.

THE BOSTON STORE 2/5/16



A store that gives employment to sixty members of the race. The race should seek stores like this to trade with, where you or your children are given a chance to get some of the money back that you spend.

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK'S WHITE WINGS

Because of the large number of colored men employed in the city's street cleaning department, the colored citizens of New York should be more interested in the efficiency and achievements of that department than of any other branch of the city's service.

And the large majority are. We are proud to know that in spite of adverse, sometimes perverse, criticism, the White Wings have made the Metropolis one of the cleanest and most sanitary cities in America to-day. In their white uniforms they are constantly on the job removing snow, refuse and other matters that would otherwise menace the health or tie up the traffic of the city.

Under the present management of Commissioner Featherston, colored men have had equal opportunities with the whites in the service. In this, as in any other sphere, they have been found NOT WANTING. The department, too, has been systematized by the present street cleaning commissioner, so that all New Yorkers have much to be thankful for in its present high order of efficiency.

Negro Foreman At Ford Plant

Houston Observer 12-30-16

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—Young Harry Robinson, colored, of this city, has been appointed foreman over all of the stock leaving the great Ford Automobile Works at Detroit, Mich. This is the first time that such a position has ever been held by a colored man.—Chicago Broad Ax.

The subject of the above sketch is well known in Lexington, having visited friends here upon several occasions. He was a member of the Central High School foot ball team, which played here several years ago, and was one of the most versatile members of the squad.

Mr. Robinson's many friends wish him unbounded success in his new position, and feel that he is deserving of any favors he may receive at the hands of his employers.—Lexington (Ky.) Weekly News.

SCHWAB WILL EMPLOY COLORED MEN IN PLANT.

National Baptist Union-Review 12-9-16

Baltimore, Md.—That Charles M. Schwab intends to give colored labor a square deal at his big steel works near the city was asserted by his confidential man, Joseph L. Ray, at a banquet tendered him by the representative men of the race here Tuesday evening of last week.

Mr. Ray said that Mr. Schwab intended spending $50,000,000 within the next three years in developing his plant here, and would make Baltimore the greatest ship-building centre on the Atlantic seaboard. He said that 20,000 men would be employed, and that colored men would be given a chance at anything they were capable of doing. He said that it spelled good things for the race in the way of industrial opportunity.

Others who spoke during the evening included John H. Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American;* Bishop John Hurst, C. E. James, who attended the meeting here of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate from Minnesota; city Councilman Harry S. Cummings, C. C. Fitzgerald, Dr. William H Wright and Mason A. Hawkins. Currington L Davis was toastmaaster.

—New York Age.

SOUTHERN LABORERS QUIT SINGER SEWING MACH. CO.

N.Y. News 12-21-16

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 19.—With the oncoming of the severe snow storm 100 colored workers from Alabama, employed in the Singer Sewing Machine Company works left their jobs and returned to the warm Southland whence they came. Their places have been filled by colored workers from Eastern Shores of Maryland and Northern Virginia.

TRIBUNE
Providence, R. I.

OCT 17 1916

Negro Labor.

Southern industries have been put in a peculiar position because the scarcity of labor in the North has sent many industrial agents into that territory in search of negroes for various kinds of work.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken forty-five hundred from below Mason and Dixon's line into its employ and that an Ohio iron mill has secured a thousand of these negro workers and is well satisfied with their labor.

At the capital of Alabama much alarm is expressed at this exodus of the negro workers and the City Council has hastily passed an ordinance penalizing the commercial agent from the North who invades that city on enticement bent. Other cities will probably take the same means to discourage the activities of these agents.

This creation of a labor famine in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the South may arouse that section at last to an appreciation of negro labor which has not been much in evidence in recent years. We have heard a great deal about the "trifling nigger" down there but precious little about the industrious negro. If a labor scarcity in the South shall have the effect of awakening the people there to a comprehension of the economic value of the negro much will have been accomplished in the settlement of what has come to be considered a vexing problem.

COMEDY, BUT IT'S TRUE

Chicago Defender 12-30-16

"Well, well, if there ain't Old Bill Simms of Jackson, Mississippi," shouted a newcomer on the corner of Root and State streets Monday evening. "When did you get in town Bill?" A great big fellow shook the talker's hand and told him he reached here on Sunday morning. "I know where you can get a job," the first man remarked. "Don't need none," came back the reply. "Got one already. Went over to Armour's this mornin' and asked for a job. Boss asked me what I could do and I told him 'little of anything he migh have' and he said I was hired. Believe me, I have been butchering in old Miss for ten years but I found out I don't know nothin' 'bout carvin'. G'wine to send for my daddy when I draw my week's pay."

N.Y. Age 7/27/16

NEGRO LABOR IN THE NORTH.

Last week we had something to say about the call being made for Southern Negro labor to take places on Northern railroads and public works, until lately held by Italians, Greeks and other South Europeans. The call is still increasing, and there is a movement northward of colored laboring men from all over the South. If this movement continues, it will mark an economic epoch in the history of the race. As an illustration of its breadth, we reproduce a hand-bill which is being circulated in Jacksonville, Fla.:

WANTED! TRACKMEN

for work on Pennsylvania Railroad in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland.

Wages $1.80 Per Day—Positions Permanent—Free Transportation—Coffee and Sandwiches furnished to destination.

Apply, Employment Agency, 704 West Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.

No fees charged. Bring this bill with you.

We add, as a commentary, that the city council of Jacksonville met and voted that a fine of one thousand dollars be imposed upon each agency booking laborers for employment in other states.

In our article last week we pointed out what it will mean economically, socially and politically, to the race if colored men get and hold the work on which the Irish in this country rose to independence and power, and which the Italians and Greeks were using as a stepping stone. It is clear, however, that the lasting advantages depend not upon obtaining this work, but upon holding it. **The Negro now has the opportunity of obtaining the work; the question arises, can he hold it? If in two, five or ten years the flood of foreign immigration again sets in and the Italians and Greeks come back looking for their jobs, will the Negro be able to withstand the competition and hold his own?**

These are questions which should be the concern of all thoughtful colored people and the special concern of race organizations in this section of the country. These men who are coming North to work are men who are used to hard and steady work in the South, but their new work will be under changed conditions. They will have to face new problems and new temptations. Along with them are coming the human hyenas who always follow labor camps, the card sharps, the crap-shooters, and the bootleggers. These camp followers are coming not to work, but to induce the men to gamble away their wages, to get drunk, and to be the cause of fights and even killings among them.

There is a responsibility upon the colored people of this section to do all they can for the moral and social welfare of these working men, to help them to better their condition and make themselves more fit to hold their jobs. Here is a wide field for the ministers of churches near the places where these men may be at work. And are there not some special steps that might be taken by such organizations as the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People?

WHERE UNIONS LOSE

Chicago Defender March 25-16

ONE HUNDRED CAR CLEANERS employed by the Pullman Company went on a strike recently. They demanded an increase of from 19 to 21 cents an hour for men and from 13½ cents to 15½ cents an hour for women. They also asked time and a half for Sundays and holidays. In this big world of ours we don't always get what we want, and sometimes it is a good thing. In this particular instance it was a good thing for us that they didn't get what they wished, for the Pullman Company immediately filled their places with colored help. If they make good they will be retained permanently.

This means a loss of one hundred jobs; it means a slap at unionism. It should mean an awakening of the unions to the fact that they are working against their own best interests when they refuse to let their darker brother poin their associations. Working on the theory that it is always best to eliminate competition, for the colored man must work, and while he does not pose as being a strike-breaker, in fact dislikes the idea, yet he would be doing an injustice to himself and family were he not to accept positions offered him in emergency cases.

The fight is constantly on between capital and labor, and amicable settlement of differences seem to be only temporary, and why? Because the supply and demand always regulates the price. If every able-bodied workingman was corraled by the unions they would be a power unto themselves; they would have the final word. But no; prejudice blinds them; they fail to grasp this all-important point, and they are paying the price for catering to their whims and prejudices. The general public no longer sympathizes with methods of lawlessness employed by bullies, thugs and incendiaries garbed in the cloak of unionism; nothing permanent is ever gained in this way. An the sooner this is realized the better off unionism will be. If the unions insist on keeping out the colored man, they must expect opposition; they must expect the colored man will grasp every opportunity to slip into their place. Work they must and will, and no man or set of men can put up barriers that cannot be surmounted. In union there is strength; without the colored man there can be no effective union.

The Yellow Peril

The Chicago Defender 9/16/16.

AT UNION PACIFIC DEPOT at Omaha, Neb., the "red caps," who are members of the Race, have been replaced with Japanese boys, much to the dissatisfaction of the citizens, if we are to judge by the following expression in the World, one of the leading dailies in that city. "Although the officials of the Union Pacific railroad presumably know their business, there is certainly room for argument as to their wisdom in supplanting the 'red caps' at the union depot with Japanese boys.

"The men who are thus ousted from their jobs are Omaha citizens and voters, and most of them property owners of one sort or another. The Japanese 'red caps' were brought in by the Union Pacific solely to be 'red caps' and are aliens in every sense. Whatever the motive of the Union Pacific may be, in our opinion the positions mentioned certainly should lie between Omaha and Nebraska citizens, of whatever color. An explanation of some sort would seem to be in order."

It is encouraging to have our friends go to the front for us of their own volition, for in instances of this kind there is nothing we could do that would be as effective as a protest through the local papers of the Omaha citizens. The reason could not be that the road could not get colored help, for they already occupied the positions. When the matter is sifted to the bottom, undoubtedly it will be found that some over officious official with southern tendencies is attempting to southernize the North. It is no particular honor to be a "red cap," and yet it is one of the positions sought by some of our young men because it pays well. We do not blame the Jap boys for edging in wherever they can, but the railroad officials who are constantly advertising "SEE AMERICA FIRST" SHOULD EMPLOY AMERICANS FIRST.

Sergeant J. A. Ray Visits Nashville.

Sergeant J. A. Ray, formerly of the Immortal 25th Infantry of the United States Army, was in the city shaking hands with friends last week, having come down from Shelbyville where he has been at the bedside of his sick mother more than three weeks. He reported that she was convalescing and he expects that if she continues to improve to make his way back to Sault Sainte Marie forthwith. The Nashville Globe

It will be remembered that Sergeant Ray is a sleeping car conductor on one of the Canadian Railroads, having the distinction of being one of the only three on record in North America. His host of friends while in the city gave him a royal reception. Many seem to admire him because of his care and devotion for his aged mother who still remains in Tennessee. 3/3/16.

The Sergeant was born in this state and his mother is now said to be approaching her ninetieth birthday and each year it has been his custom while taking his vacation to come to see her as she steadfastly refuses to live in Canada or Michigan.

The Sergeant is a gladiator, measuring 6 feet in height. He stands perfectly erect, solid bearing, having a splendid demeanor, with a voice that attracts. Few people would think that he himself was entering well into sixty. In talking to a bunch of Nashville Citizens he declared that there was a wonderful unsurpassed opportunity for men of the race who are willing to go into Canada or the Northern part of Michigan and help in the development of the country.

Sunday at 3 o'clock, when the Rev. Mr. May preached to them. A collection amounting to $20 was taken up, of which $15 was donated to the church and $5 to St. Agnes' Hospital.

New York Age 4/29/16

The North Carolina State Legislature enacted a law requiring all architects to be examined and licensed before they can ply their profession in this state. The writer was shown the list of names of those who had been examined and licensed to practice by the board of examiners. There are sixty licensed architects, one a colored man in the person of Prof. G. A. Edwards, member of the faculty of Shaw University. Prof. Edwards has the distinction of being the only colored architect in this state. The writer accepted an invitation to be present at a banquet given by the Y. M. C. A. of Shaw University on last Friday night, in the dining hall. The program began at 8:30 p. m. Mr. Craner acted as master of ceremonies. The invited guests were the Revs. DeBerry, Pope and Sattewhite, C. E. Lightner and S. L. McCoy, together with the members of the Shaw faculty. The menu con-

Labor-1916
Migration

Occupation

NEW INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

St Louis Argus 8/18/16

EUROPEAN WAR AND OTHER CURRENT EVENTS WORKING TOWARD THE INTEREST AND ADVANCEMENT OF RACE —THOUSANDS ALREADY EMPLOYED—DEMAND GROWING

It is becoming more and more conspicuous every day that many current events in the history of the United States and the world, which are necessitating a readjustment of industrial conditions, are working toward the interest and advancement of the Negro.

First of all, the European war has caused a shortage of labor. In the Connecticut River and Farmington River valleys, where foreign labor had deserted the fields for munition plants, the tobacco-growing industry was seriously threatened until it was decided to use Negro labor. Now the crop is being saved. The native employees are earning from $50 to $75 per week and Colored men and women are in big demand. Hundreds of students are taking advantage of the opening. The Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Association says that Negroes will earn $150,000 this year and this will be doubled next season. Half of the amount is being earned by students and will be spent for education.

One thousand one hundred Colored laborers, ranging in age from 21 to 45 years, left Savannah, Ga., August 11 for Philadelphia, where they are to work on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Colored men have supplanted white in the plant of the Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The steel foundries in and around St. Louis are offering tempting inducements to Colored men to enlist as employees. One plant especially has Colored agents out going from door to door seeking the unemployed.

Savannah Tribune

The recent agication caused by the departure of several thousand Negro laborers for the north has been receiving much publicity in the columns of the daily papers and has resulted in an ordinance being passed by council prohibiting labor agents here from sending laborers outside of the state. The mayor and the city council seem to fear a shortage of Negro labor, yet we cannot see, in face of the hundred of idle Negroes walking the streets, even after the departure of twelve hundred men sent last Monday night to the railroads of the north, where this scarcity comes in. Even since this big exodus of laborers hundreds of Negroes who have not been able to secure work, have been seeking an opportunity to be transported to other fields where they may secure work in view of their inability to find profitable employment here. The cry of a shortage of labor is indeed inconsistent with the actual conditions existing here. Instead of a scarcity of labor just the reverse is the case as is very perceptibly shown by the hundreds of Negroes walking the streets in search of work. The work offered Negroes by the Northern roads we look upon as a sort of providential relief to the over-supply of working men here who are unable to secure work, and instead of decrying the departure of the men who left this week it would be a benefit if the number were just twice as large. Wages for labor here are at the lowest possible figures, in fact, they are at the starvation point, and until there is a rise in the measly remuneration now parceled out to them for their day's work, they will welcome and accept any opportunity to go elsewhere to work where they can better their conditions. The committee of representative Negroes who were called into conference with the Mayor concerning the labor question here, took the proper stand when they refused to advise against the departure of workers for other fields, in view of the scarcity of work here and the prevailing low wages paid.

Colored Labor In Shirt Factory.

Journal & Guide Va. 10 14-16

Another opportunity has come to the colored people of Roanoke in the form of a shirt factory recently installed here and which will employ only colored help. The owners of the factory have another branch here in which white help is employed and which is located in the white section, but the last branch which has been in operation for the past two weeks is located in the heart of the colored section. The management leased the first floor of a building owned by Dr. D. W. Harth, and known as the Harth Hall on Henry street. This made an ideal place for such factory as it situated back from the street and well equipped for heat and water and is well ventilated. It could hardly have answered the purpose better had it been built for it. Only women are employed and preferably those who have had some experience in using a machine, as every part of the shirt is made on the machine. At present about 25 women are at work and the company hopes to increase this number to twice this present force. This will be done as soon as a sufficient number of reliable women can be secured. Employees are started at $3.00 per week and as soon as they learn the trade they are allowed to do piece work, at which they will be able to make from $6.00 to $12.00 per week. A splendid opportunity for the industrious women of Roanoke.

Chicago Defender Edition

LABORERS FROM SOUTH MAKING GOOD AT YARD

Seventy-five men who have been working in the packing houses in Alabama are in Chicago working for Morris & Co. at the Stock Yards. Shortage of men here is the cause of the immigration and they are making good workmen. The men were brought here by a white contractor and the men had been doing similar laboring work in the south. They board at Mrs. A. Stephens' restaurant and on last Sunday she arranged the table beautifully and the men were made to feel at home. Not a minister has called to see them and bid them welcome to the church. Here was a plain duty for some minister to do his duty, but was found wanting and the men just wandered around in the streets with no guidance, open to the snares and pitfalls of a big city. The men claim that they like Chicago much better than the south because of its fair treatment, opportunity to work and make better wages. Some of the men who have families will send for them.

What the NEGRO is Doing

(Contributed by Representatives of the Race.)

WAR BENEFIT TO NORTHERN NEGROES

Trouble In Europe Has Shut Out Immigrant Who Is Dangerous Competitor

To the Northern Negro the war in Europe has been of immense and unexpected advantage, says the New Republic. It has shut out the immigrant, who is the Negro's most dangerous competitor, has doubled the demand for the Negro's labor, raised his wages and given chances to him which in the ordinary course would have gone to white men. If immigration still lags after the war, or is held down by law, the Negro will secure the great opportunity for which he has been waiting these fifty years.

The average Pole or Italian arriving at Ellis Island does not realize that he is a deadly foe to the native Negro. He hardly knows there are Negroes. He takes the first job he can get, competes seemingly with other white men, and, as he rises to higher industrial reaches, makes room for other white men. All the while, however, he is unconsciously fighting the Negro. By filling all the jobs in the North, the immigrant forces the Negro back on the South, where wages are lower and industrial development is more backward. It is a silent conflict on a gigantic scale.

In the half-century between 1860 and 1910, the foreign-born in the United States increased from about two millions to over 13 millions, of whom the overwhelming majority—over 95 per cent.—remained in the North. Industrially they filled the North to the saturation point. In the same period, the Negroes increased from about four and one-half to ten millions. But of these, almost nine-tenths were forced to remain in the South. They were held there as effectively as thought the white immigrants stood on the Mason and Dixon line, armed with machine guns.

Because of race prejudice, the individual Negro cannot easily rise above his race, as the individual German, Greek, Jew or Italian in America rises. He is never a man among men, but a Negro sharing the common lot of Negroes. And that lot is bad because industrially the Northern Negroes are superfluous. They hold no monopoly of skill, and are largely debarred from acquiring skill or using it if acquired. In the common occupations, on the other hand, where numbers count, they are too few. In Southern cities, in Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham, Richmond, Nashville, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Negroes constitute one-third to one-half of the population, and more than that proportion of the wage-earners, and are given a chance to earn their living, because without them the work of these cities could not be done.

In the city of Philadelphia, on the other hand, Negroes form only 5½ per cent. of the population, in Chicago only 2 per cent., in New York a little less than 2 per cent. In almost every occupation they are a hopeless minority. If white men will not work with them, if the employer is forced to choose between a large supply of white labor and a small supply of Negro labor, he will choose the former. There are always enough white men or women, thanks to our immigration, to do the work. The Negroes can be replaced by whites, but cannot replace whites.

The New York example proves how replaceable and therefore weak and defenseless, the Northern Negroes are. The colored population of the Greater City—one hundred or perhaps one hundred and ten thousand—does not equal New York, annual increase in whites. If these hundred thousand Negroes were to leave, their places could immediately be filled from Ellis Island. In almost every occupation the Negro is numerically weak. If the 12,000 white barbers of New York refused to work with the 200 Negro barbers, the latter must submit. If the thirty thousand white carpenters and joiners choose to draw the color line, the 100 negro carpenters must look for odd jobs or work for their own people. The Negro gets a chance to work only when there is no one else. He is the last served; his are the industrial leavings and scraps. Being superfluous, possessing no industrial weapon against race prejudice, he is forced to work for a grotesquely low wage at menial jobs, which the white man disdains.

We often wonder what the reflective Negro thinks as he listens to our orators, who welcome the immigrant to this land of liberty, to this free world of opportunity for all men. What does he think of our democracy, morality, religion, as he views it from his side of the color line?

The Negro asks for little. A half a century of the contempt and exclusion which we call "freedom" has taught him to be modest. He does not look to the big prizes of life, but is content with the common things, the right to walk unnoticed and uninsulted through the streets, the right to live where his purse permits, the right not to be robbed by landlord, tradesman and employer, and last and most fundamental, the right to earn a living at the work for which his skill and intelligence fit him. Yet because the immigrant has given us all the labor we need and has made

the black man superfluous, we deny these rights to the Negro. He becomes the bell-boy, elevator-boy, Pullman porter, the obsequious tip-receiver. Debarred from lucrative occupations, he receives low wages in the occupations into which he is forced; debarred from living in most neighborhoods he pays exorbitant rents in the districts into which he is crowded. Thus our unobtrusive race prejudice means that the Negroes—and among them capable, cultured, sensitive men and women—die of bad lodgings and bad food, of overcrowding and overwork. It means that their married women are forced to work at wage-labor, and their children exposed to the perils of the street. The wronged are always wrong, and so we blame the Negro. If we are fair, however, we must place the responsibility of a social effect upon those responsible for the cause. If the Northern Negroes have a higher death rate and breed a larger proportion of criminals and prostitutes than do the whites, it is in large part our own fault.

We cannot understand the problems of the Negro in the North unless we constantly bear in mind this fact of industrial opportunity. The Northern Negro has the right to vote, the right—and duty—to send his children to school, and technically at least, many civil and political rights. We do not put him into Jim Crow cars or hold him in prison camps, for private exploitation. Nevertheless, the pressure upon him is almost as painful, though not nearly so debasing, as that upon the Southern Negro. The Northern Negro is urged to rise but is held down hard. He is kept out of the white man's restaurant, the white man's hotel, the white man's theatre, the white man's civilization. Ordered to segregate himself, adjured to build up a little black civilization within our big white civilzation, he is not given the necessary means. For a civilization costs money, and men cannot get money unless they get work.

How can a minority, even a wealty minority, duplicate all the costly machinery of civilization? And the Negroes are not only very poor, but are prevented from growing rich. To live they must work for the white at jobs which no white man wants. They have no economic surplus with which to erect a civilization, or indeed to give more than a meagre living to their own professional and mercantile classes, who are also discriminated against and must live in the main from the patronage of their own race. That the Northern Negroes have managed to progress at all under the double burden of race discrimination and competition with the more numerous, better equipped white immigrants is an encouraging sign. Their progress, in wealth, education, refinement, does not prove that they can do the impossible, but is at least an earnest of what they might accomplish if given a chance.

Such a chance seems now about to offer to the Negro. Immigration after the war seems likely to be kept at a lower level during several years or possibly decades. If, then, the supply of immigrant labor is reduced, while the demand for labor maintains itself, the Negro who has equipped himself, should find a wider range of activities open to him, and a stronger demand, especially for unskilled labor. But if the Northern Negroes increase in numbers while their opportunities widen and increase, they will be less dispensable, and more able to make terms. It is the Negro's chance, the first extensive widening of his industrial field since emancipation.

To just what extent the Northern Negro will grow to his new opportunities, it is impossible to predict. On the average he is probably not yet so efficient, or so tenacious as the white man. He must combat certain racial virtues and vices. Yet from what we know of how ability responds to opoprtunity, and of how the Negro has advanced under almost impossible economic and social conditions, we cannot but draw hopeful conclusions.

Association of Colored Chauffeur's Banque

Sixty chauffers sat down at the banquet table on last Tuesday night at the Y. M. C. A. This was the first of a series of such social business gatherings of the Associated Colored Chauffeurs for the purpose of uniting the colored chauffeurs of the city for the mutual benefit of employer and employed.

The following program was rendered:

Toastmaster—C. E. Cross.
Music—Orchestra.
Address—R. B. DeFrantz.
Instrumental Solo—Tapley Berger.
Address—Prof. J R. E. Lee.
Banjo Selection—George Donel.
Address—Dallas Foster.
Music—Orchestra.
Paper—"Motives"—R. A. Perkins.
"Why We Organized"—J. S. Wearly, president.
Our Association—Charles Garrett.
My Duty to the Association—John B. Lucas.
General Remarks—Fred Wright.

Menu.

Fruit cocktal
Young spring lamb Stuffed peppers
Green Peas, Russian salad
Cake Brick ice cream
Black coffee.

JAPS SUPPLANT RED CAPS

Omaha, Neb., ——— Japanese have supplanted the red caps formerly employed in the Union passenger station much to the disgust of the American public, who prefer members of the Race.

A Defender reported stood for hours and saw passengers for the out-going and in-coming trains refuse to allow the Japs to touch their baggage.

Others said that they did not intend to travel on the Union Pacific, who they held responsible for the change, and would hereafter go over the Burlington, where they maintained the time honored custom of having Americans born and bred work for them.

LEADER

Cleveland, Ohio.

WAR AID TO RACE, NEGROES ARE TOLD

Speakers at Advancement Meet Discuss Lynching and Equal Rights.

Lack of foreign labor in the United States because of the war offers a golden opportunity to the negro, delegates to the district conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were told yesterday by Attorney Harry E. Davis and D. J. Campbell, superintendent of the Ferro Machine & Foundry Company.

"I do not know how many plants in Cleveland are open to colored labor, but I am convinced that those which are not will have to change their policy within the next three months," said Campbell. "Europe has stopped sending workmen and has taken away most of the foreign labor we had."

"It won't be long before the negro will be absorbed in the union vote, if only because of numerical strength," said Attorney Davis. "Employers are sending into the south for colored labor."

A preliminary address by Attorney F. H. Warren, of Detroit, chairman, touched on lynching and the right of the negro for consideration equal to that accorded the white man.

"Colored people never will have equal rights until they can submit a candidate for president without starting a sensation," he said.

The conference closed last night at St. John's A. M. E. church, E. 40th st. and Central ave.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Announcement is made that the King EDWARD Hotel, of Toronto, Canada, will put in colored waiters. The entire staff of waiters of the Royal Poinciana Hotel at Palm Beach has been engaged. All the waiters of the King EDWARD either enlisted or were interned when the war began. The management tried girls for a while, but without success. Then an attempt was made to get white waiters here in New York, and that failed, so colored men had to be taken.

The war is bringing many opportunities for work to colored men which they have never had; it is up to them to seize these opportunities and make the best of them. The King EDWARD is the Waldorf-Astoria of Canada; we hope that the Poniciana men who go there will make a fine impression, and cinch the work either for themselves or for other colored men. For many years the Negro has been careless about such chances; we believe that he now knows better.

NEGRO CHAUFFEUR HAS NAME PRINTED ON HIS STATIONERY

Who ever heard of a chauffeur having printed stationery, but the more wonderful, who would have dreamed hat a Montgomery negro, once the umblest of menials around a local garage, now sends out his personal etters in envelopes bearing his printed name, occupation and address? Arthur Holston, a negro employed for three years as a night helper at the Alabama Auto Company, is the chauffeur. He has removed to Chicago and picked up the tip that "it pays to advertise", judging from a letter he wrote this week to his ex-boss.

The missive was received Wednesday by A. F. Frazer, manager of the Alabama Auto Company. The upper left hand corner bore these surprising printed words: "Arthur Holston, Jr., chauffuer, 2717 Wabash avenue, Chicago."

Judging from the exterior of the epistle, one might have concluded the contents would be haughty, but on the contrary the negro wrote in his accustomed humble and sympathetic way. He told Mr. Frazer that he had been doing very well in Chicago and has a job as a chauffuer, but that if Mr. Frazer would send him a letter of recommendation, he could get a "swell" job, much better than his present position. He inquired of Mr. Frazer about the various persons about the shop and, although conveying his thoughts quite crudely, made it known that he still loves his former boss and those whom he served here.

"Arthur was one of the best negroes I ever had in my service," said Mr. Frazer. "He was with me about three years and was very handy. I really was sorry when he left me some three months ago, and I shall certainly provide him with the letter he requests. I suppose he has gotten on to the ways they have in the big cities and that probably accounts for his printed name and address being at the top of his envelope. He's just copying after some of the folks he's met up there."

WANTED—MALE HELP

COLORED LABORERS WANTED—Laborers, track hands wanted to work on Pennsylvania Railroad. Good wages, free transportation to destination. No fees charged. Call at office, 111 Monroe St.
—3

N.Y. News 4/13/16

New York, April 12.—Since a week ago last Monday more than five hundred and sixty colored men have been given permanent positions as baggage handlers, car cleaners and elevator men in the mammoth New York Central station and yards.

At that time white union employees filling those positions suddenly walked out, leaving the officials helplessly, it seemed, in a hole. Night Station Master Hutchinosn had nothing other to do than press the hundreds of colored red caps into the service, and they saved the situation for the moment.

He then called A. C. Booker, colored supervisor of the stations cleaners, into conference, and together they decided so well had the red caps worked to supplant the white strikers with colored men.

Together they went to Harlem and secured scores of colored workers. Hundreds have since been employed, and on Mr. Hutchinson's recommendation to the officials they have been given their positions permanently.

Despite threats and the surly mood of the scores of pickets of the strikers all went smoothly until Tuesday noon in the Bronx yard, when it is reported a free for all fight was started in the Bronx yards between the colored workers and the strikers. One colored man at least was hurt by the blackjacks of the white bullies, but, reinforced, the colored men stood their ground and put the pickets to rout.

The different railroads are now confronted with various strikes which should be the means of colored men showing their ability in the railroad world. There are minor positions in this circle that only require a little teaching, especially for the colored race. The most important positions being conducted by colored men are open at the Grand Central Terminal. Scores have been employed to operate in this big station, from foremen in the baggage department to truck runners, and through the efficient instruction of Chief Williams, of the Red Caps, assisted by Tom Yarborough, the men learned to run trucks in a few hours, which is a very cautious undertaking. The most pleasing feature to those who have been employed at the Grand Central was an order issued by the management, stating that their position would be permanent as long as they could make good in the different posts assigned them. It is predicted that the majority of those who have been employed will not only make good, but will be promoted to more important positions which are promised them.

The strike-breakers in the Mott Haven yards have been enjoying high life for the past week. Their meals are being served in a private car by the up-to-date caterers, Luke Brown and John Witherspoon.

Labor-1916
Migration

GLOBE

Boston, Mass.

WARNS AGAINST RACE PREJUDICE

Plea for the Negro by Moorfield Storey

Urges New England Dry Goods Men to Give Them Chance

Prof C. E. Munro Discusses the Dye Problem

"You cannot plant in the community a body of men who feel that they have been injured without in the end paying for it and Massachusetts and Boston are now paying for the prejudices which were held a few decades ago against the Irish, by the class government which the latter wield."

This was the statement made by Moorfield Storey in an address opposing discrimination against the colored race at the monthly dinner of the New England Dry Goods Association at the Boston City Club last night.

These prejudices, Mr Storey said, are imaginary rather than real, but are doing more to prevent the advancement of the race than all the efforts of education and social missionary work can prevent.

Referring to the burning at the stake and lynching of negroes in the South, he said, it is New England's duty to arouse a public sentiment strong enough to prevent such outrages. "These acts of lawlessness constitute a disease which is rapidly spreading through the South and doing untold harm to the section," he said.

He referred to a petition recently signed by more than 1400 out of 1500 representative residents of Boston and vicinity, declaring their willingness to be served in retail stores by colored salespeople and urged the members of the New England Dry Goods Association to employ one or more colored salesmen in their stores.

Discussing the lack of dyes handicapping American manufacturers, Dr Charles E. Munro, head of the chemistry department of George Washington University, said that all that is needed to establish the greatest dye industry in the world in the United States is adequate capital and the protection of a tariff which will prevent foreign "dumping."

"Americans can do anything that any other people can do in chemistry, but the trouble in the past was that they were not given encouragement by their own countrymen," Dr Munro said. "Two Americans, Bradley and Lovejoy," he continued, "taught the world that sulphuric acid could be manufactured from the atmosphere, but as they were laughed at by American manufacturers, the secret was soon made use of by Germany and has been indispensable in her dye industry.

"The United States is in an independent position with regard to the materials necessary for dye manufacture and any so-called secrets which Germany possesses could be learned in a short time if assurance were given that the industry would be protected from foreign competition. Unless this assurance is given I fear the American manufacturers will be confronted by worse dilemmas than they imagine possible."

Henry C. Brine presided and the committee of arrangements comprised C. C. Caldwell, A. M. Walcott, W. E. Merrill, George F. F. Roberts, D. F. Beckwith, W. P. Gilbert and F. A. Fuller.

EVENING SUN

New York City

ABUNDANT NEGRO LABOR FOR STEEL.

R. A. Terrell, in the Manufacturers' Record.

In your campaign for preparedness and for the development of the South as a part of an intelligent programme of preparedness, it occurs to me that none have as yet stressed what may be in the near future the "best bit" on the board. We have in this district all the raw materials for iron and steel making, money for chemical production, good rail transportation, water at our door the year round, neither freezing nor runs so low as to stop shipping, nor any reason that railroad strikes should stop production or shipments. And the only reservoir of labor, ready for use and untapped, to wit, about 3,000,000 strong, healthy negroes, who to-day are earning a scant living on many farms in many districts, a burden on farm owner and merchant, and for the first time in our history the "boll-weevil" has created a condition where the cotton farmer is willing for him to leave and engage in other work.

In this district the negro finds conditions that do not repel him, and I believe this is true of no other district engaged in the production of iron and steel. The climate also is congenial. It therefore appears to me that the man, or men, who make great developments in this district have an absolute insurance against a shutdown on account of impossibility of securing labor at any price, a condition that I believe is rapidly approaching in other sections, and not yet appreciated.

The negro, too, has demonstrated his ability to produce coal, iron ore and iron at as low a unit cost, when he has proper superintendents, as the imported labor from Southern Europe.

I would not supplant a single white man by colored labor, but the problem appears to me, and at a very early date, to find laborers, not employment for labor.

Occupation

Colored American Review
3/16

Urban League Gets Appointment.

The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes announces that its effort to secure the appointment of a colored placement secretary at the Manhattan Trade School has met with success. Miss Naomi B. Spencer, former Big Sister worker of the League, has been appointed to this position and began her work last week. Miss Spencer's office will be located at the Manhattan Trade School, 23rd Street near Third Avenue.

It has often been said that employers do not object to giving work to colored girls, but that the white employees frequently refuse to work by the side of the colored girls. Furthermore, it has been claimed that the colored girls, although trained to some extent, work more slowly and turn out a smaller product for the usual time engaged in work.

But the most serious aspect of the situation, so far as the colored girls are concerned, is the fact that many of these girls who start out to learn trades lose their ambition before the courses of study are completed and, therefore, apply for positions not sufficiently prepared for the job or do not enter the vocations for which they began preparation.

The results of these unfavorable conditions is seen in the fact that only 21 per cent. of the colored women in New York City engaged in gainful occupations are working in skilled and semi-skilled trades; while 75 per cent. of the white women engaged in gainful occupations are working in skilled and semi-skilled trades. Furthermore, those colored women who are trained find great difficulty in securing continuous employment, and if successful in securing reasonable permanent positions, they do not get advancement commensurate with the ability they display.

Miss Spencer will interview employers of girls and women in shops and factories and advise with the colored girls in the trade schools, individually and in groups, for the purpose of enlarging their view of the industrial field. By this personal touch with the girls, it is hoped that she will develop in them greater ambition and determination to meet the conditions as they are and to persevere until they become more proficient and are considered by their employers indispensable and by their associates in their work desirable companions in labor.

ASKS BOSTON STOREKEEPERS TO EMPLOY COLORED

The Guardian

MOORFIELD STORY ADDRESSES DRY GOODS MEN —BRING OUT PETITIONS SIGNED BY 1400 PEOPLE ASKING THAT COLORED PERSONS BE EMPLOYED BEHIND THE COUNTER—NOBLE PLEA FOR THE RACE IN BOSTON. 4/22/16

Speaking before the New England Dry Goods Association at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening, Moorfield Storey urged fair play and greater chances for Negroes in industry and business. He said he wished to appeal to the American sense of justice in behalf of 10,000,000 fellow citizens who were now denied the opportunities for which their abilities qualified them and for no other reason except race prejudice against their color.

"They are Americans as we are," he said, "and they are Americans of much longer ancestry than some of us. The South owes them a debt, but we as a people owe them the greatest debt one body of men can owe to another, for we brought them here against their will, kept them here as slaves, and denied them the ordinary rights of human beings.

"Colored men are cut off from the mechanical trades, from positions as stenographers, and from other occupations, so that whever they come up they find a wall against them. In every corner of this land these people are subjected to the gravest injustice.

"There should be a public opinion condemning that sort of thing, and every American is bound to help create that public opinion. You are bound to see that the Colored people have an opportunity to live, work and to show what they can do. The purchasing power of the Colored people in this community is very considerable. You will find that the prejudice you are afraid of does not exist, and that some of you could take Colored salesmen into your employ.

To each member of the association present was furnished a copy of the petition recently signed by abount 1500 citizens setting forth that: "We, the undersigned, purchasers in the retail stores of Boston and vicinity, wishing to increase the industrial opportunities of our Colored fellow citizens, hereby express our willingness to be served by Colored employees, wherever found competent for the duties assigned to them. We would ask that opportunity be given to Colored applicants for positions to demonstrate their fitness for employment."

FAVOR NEGRO WORKMEN IN STEEL PLANT

Scullin-Gallagher Steel Plant Employs Hundreds. Wages $2 to $6 per Day. More Men Wanted.

The St Louis Argus 4/14/16

The Scullin-Gallagher Steel Plant, located at 6700 Manchester Ave., employs over 1,200 men and of that number 800 are colored, some of whom have worked there for many years.

Unlike many other large industries, this plant has allowed the colored man to advance, and has encouraged him along all lines and in every department. They are in the majority and are getting a stronger hold every day. All kinds of laborers are employed from among the colored race, from the skilled mechanic earning $6.00 a day to the common laborer at $2.00 a day. Such work as crane men, molding, stocking gangs, furnace men and several foremen.

Mr. Scullin's Idea

Never before has the colored man had an opportunity to enter and learn every department of the work at such plants. But it was Mr. Scullin's idea that if colored could be trained to do all kinds of work, it was a guarantee against strikes and "tie ups" of work when in a rush. The colored man can always he depended upon.

The European war has helped because many of foreigners have returned to their fatherland with their service and their gold.

Every care is provided by the management to see that "Safety First" appliances are used, thus protecting the men against accident, etc.

Religious services are being conducted on the ground every Sunday as the men come and while they spend what would otherwise be idle moments. Rev. F. P. Berry has charge.

Negro Successfully Operates Silk Mill.

Journal and Guide 4/22/16

A double plant silk mill in Kinston, N. C., owned by Northern capital, recently resumed operations after a suspension of many months, owing to the depression caused by the European war. Mr. T. W. Thurston, a Negro, is said to be the only person to ever successfully operate a silk mill in Kinston. Mr. Thurston is advertising for all the help he can get. At present he has about 100 persons at work. He uses colored women and girls.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

NEGRO GIRLS IN HOSIERY MILLS

They Are Proving Efficient in the South and May Help to Relieve Labor Shortage in Northern Plants

Special to the Transcript:

Philadelphia, Aug. 29—Negro girls have proved so satisfactory in Southern hosiery mills, according to the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, that they may be given an opportunity in Northern mills of demonstrating their adaptability to the work. The Association points out that, with white labor at a premium and agitators moving for an eight-hour day, the employment of Negro help affords a real solution of a vexed problem among Northern manufacturers.

"Negro help has been employed in hosiery mills in several sections of the South for some years," says the Acssociation, "and therefore is no longer an experiment. It is expected that with the enactment of the Federal eight-hour law there will be more demand than ever for Negro girls in the mills. Just now the Enfield Hosiery Mills Company of Enfield, S. C., is teaching a number of negroes for the taking of permanent positions in the mill. It is stated by a representative of the company that as learners the Negro girls show more progress in attaining efficiency than does the average white girl, and the management is very much pleased with the prospect of having a more abundant supply of help. 'They seem to learn in four weeks,' a mill executive said.

"The employment of Negro help necessitates the maintenance of separate plants as the whites will not work under the same roof with the blacks. This imposes no burden on the Enfield company. Machinery that is idle in one plant because of a scarcity of labor is being transferred to another knitting room, where hosiery will be made exclusively by Negro help. The dyeing and finishing will be done in the plant where white help is supreme. The company has a machine capacity of 1500 dozens a day, but on account of inadequate help was having an output of only 900 dozens.

"A modern mill building is to be erected at Rocky Mount, N. C., in which only Negro help will be employed. In crossing the color line for keeping knitting machines in operation there is to be no discrimination in the matter of comfort, conveniences and environment, and it is regarded likely that the war conditions which put a premium on white help will prove a blessing to Negroes willing to work for wages. Furthermore, it is pointed out, when the boom has vanished and there comes a time when work people will be seeking employment, a considerable number of white persons may find themselves crowded out of the factories by those of the black race.

"Southern knitting mills, it is reported, are suffering from the raids which spinning mills make upon their help, and are having the experiences of many manufacturers in the Northern sections where munitions plants created a new demand for unskilled help. One manufacturer is mourning the departure of five families, nearly every member of which was an employee of his mill. They gave up knitting for spinning."

MILHOLLAND FOR COLORED AS DINING CAR WAITERS

The Guardian

Great Champion of Equal Rights Writes to Delaware & Hudson Against Their Plan to Have White Displace Colored

'MEADOWMOUNT'
WADHAMS,
Essex County, New York.
January 30, 1916.

General Passenger Agent,
Deleware & Hudson Railroad Co.
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:— 2/26,'16.

I am informed that you intend to replace your Colored employees on the dining cars with White help. I protest against it.

Among the oldest patrons—for I used your Road when it only extended north as far as Whitehall—I bear testimony, extending over forty years, to the courtesy and unique qualifications of the Negroes in your service. They are away above the average. Some of them it has been my privilege to help through a college course into professional life. In every instance they have done themselves credit.

I travel almost constantly, here and on the other side and I tell you the tide is turning back to our Colored people. Why, the big Traymore at Atlantic City, with its accommodations for fifteen hundred guests has gone back to them except in the European department which is a mere incident of the establishment. It is only a question of time when all will go there. And why not? Any intelligent American who prefers an ignorant 'Hun' or 'Polak,' who can neither speak nor understand the American language, and who cares only for his fat tip, to a wideawake Colored Boy, such as you see on the D. & H. have been favored with, is an Ass who kow-tows to some fool fashion or made prejudice of the moment.

I believe I speak for ninety-nine percent of your up-to-date patrons. We have a right to be heard in a matter that has so much to do with our personal comfort and "the general fitness of things."

Yours sincerely,
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND.

NEGRO LABOR USED ON GREAT GRAIN ELEVATOR

(Special to The New York Age.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—Twenty-five hundred Negroes are working on the grain elevator being erected at Girard Point by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This will be the largest grain elevator in the world.

Unskilled labor is being paid wages ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

NEGRO MINISTERS MEMORIALIZE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

American Presbyterian 11-15-16

The following memorial was presented to the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting Tuesday, November 7th, by a committe consisting of Dr. H. L. McCrorey, President Biddle University; Rev. H. T. Medford, pastor of Grace A. M. E. Z. church, Dr. P. S. Lewis pastor First Baptist church, colored:

A Memorial.

To the Chamber of Commerce,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

A joint meeting of the Negro Interdenominational Minister's Alliance, with representative business laymen of our race in the city of Charlotte, beg to submit to you through the committee present herewith the following memorial:

A record of the past as well as the happenings of the present show that the industrial opportunities provided for and rightly accepted by any people, influence that people greatly in the development of a permanent, useful, and desirable citizenry. It is for more and larger avenues of labor for the Negroes of Charlotte that we come to you at this time. We, along with the white citzens of this city, are proud of Charlotte and with you, at home and abroad, boast that we easily lead the "Old North State" and occupy a commanding place among all the cities of our "Sunny South." Yet, despite this merited boast and pride, we and all who give attention to the industries of the State, know that opportunities for Negro labor in Charlotte are woefully lacking as compared with other municipalities in the state, far less in population, and perhaps less in financial strength.

We find in Fayetteville a silk mill conducted by Negro labor; in Durham the tobacco factory industry and a hosiery mill opened for Negro operatives, furnish profitable employment for a large number, while in Winston-Salem there is a pay roll for our people from the tobacco factories of more than $15,000 weekly. But in Charlotte there is no substantial and regular employment offered for more than 50 per cent of the available Negro labor. Hence we are suffering the natural results of such a situation, namely, idleness, vagrancy, thefts and at times an extra burden on the charitable organzations of the city.

It is a fact, doubtless not unknown to you gentlemen, that modern school training, for the most part, especially for the Negro, has an industrial trend. This is true not only of our denominational or church schools, but also of the free public schools and the state training as provided by the Agricultural and Mechanical Institutions at Greensboro and Fayetteville. To verify this statement, one only has to think of the far-famed Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., with an enrollment aggregating 2,000 young Negro men and women, and where every phase of industry in our country is taught. As a race we are faced with a rather perplexing problem and discouraging situation when this army, as it were, comes out of school with minds and hands trained, filled with inspiration to execute that which they have been taught and find no field open. It is also a matter of regret that among us as a race we have no capital, comparatively speaking, with which to launch any substantial industrial enterprise at this stage of development.

We believe, gentlemen, that your organization is interested in this feature of Charlotte's development, and we further believe that as a Chamber of Commerce you can greatly help us in relieving the conditions above set forth. As leaders of our people, we appeal to you to officially take this matter under advisement, and in securing the location of industrial establishments for Charlotte, use your influence in making some provision for the employment of Negro labor.

Charlotte News, Nov. 11.

CLOTHING FIRM RENGS

The Chicago Defender

Calls for Help from the Race Churches, Then Backs Down—Claims They Did Not Write Letter Which The Defender Has the Original of Signed.

Sunday at the various churches throughout the city notice was given that Samuel Mortenson would give employment to about fifty girls and women. They had sent a letter to Rev. Thomas and he in turn wishing to help those of the Race who wanted employment sent word to other ministers. Monday morning, bright and early, the women were there. Evidently the firm had expected a strike. Mr. J. B. Mortenson wanted to have his work proceed, so he intended to hire the Race women. He backed down, however, and then the women were turned away, saying that no such letter had ever been written. The Defender got busy and located Rev. Thomas, who produced the following letter, signed by Mr. J. B. Mortenson, dated March 20, and dictated by J. B. M. to J. E. After reading the letter, which follows, we believe someone belongs in the Ananias club and not the Rev. Thomas. The letter:

SAMUEL MORTENSON & CO.,
833-844 W. Jackson Blvd.
Ebenezer Bap. Church,
3500 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: We require the services of about fifty girls and women to operate power sewing machines. Our line consists of high grade Middy Blouses, Outing Skirts, Sport Coats and a number of other novelties which come under the head of outing clothing for women. We need high class help and can guarantee steady work to those who prove satisfactory.

To experienced operators we will guarantee $8.00 per week to start. After the first week's employment, we will place them on a piece work basis, and if they are good operators they should make at least $10.00 to $15.00 per week.

Working conditions in our factory are modern in every respect.

I would appreciate it very much if you would call your members' attention to this notice and appreciate very kindly your co-operation.

Yours very truly,
SAMUEL MORTENSON & CO.,
(Signed) J. B. Mortenson.
March 20, 1916.
J.B.M.:J.E.

4,100 LABORERS ARE HIRED BY PENN. R. R.

(Special to The New York Age.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—When the Pennsylvania Railroad brought in a special train, running in six sections, last week, with three thousand Negro laborers from Georgia, it brought the total of laborers brought from the South by that road to more than 4,100.

This last crowd was immediately placed in camp at 51st street and Columbia avenue, and will be distributed along the divisions east of Pittsburgh Some of them will go as far west as Buffalo, N.Y.

The ages of the men range from 16 to 60, and they show every indication of being happy at reaching this section of the country. The Negro's innate love for music is a characteristic trait of these men, and at night they fill the air with music, both with their voices and from all sorts of instruments.

Many of the laborers have been put to work on the main line between Philadelphia and Coatesville, taking the places of Italians, and they are making good, according to the officials of the road.

Labor-1916

Migration

Large Manufacturing Establishn Will Employ Negro Machinists

Savannah Tribune 9-9-16

Holyoke, Mass.—Another industrial opportunity for the Negro artisan is opened here in one of the largest establishments in this town and one of the biggest machinery plants in the country. Skilled men, familiar with the work in pattern shops, machine shops and foundry will be employed at wages ranging from $2.75 to $4.00 per day, and there will be opportunity to advance as high as $6 per day or more.

Holyoke is a town of about 63,000 population, and there are only about ten colored families in the number. The corporation which is now offering this opportunity to the Negro machinist employs about 800 men, and of this number only two are colored. They have been with the company some four or five years, however, and not only is their work satisfactory to their employers, but the treatment received makes them perfectly satisfied.

Urban League Applied To

The corporation in question applied to John T. Clark, secretary of the industrial bureau of the National League for advice in regard to securing colored employees. Authorized by the league, Mr. Clarke has made a trip to Holyoke and given a day to personal investigation of conditions. He states that the proposition is ideal and offers one of the best opportunities yet opened for the Negro artisan. The company proposes to employ eventually at least two hundred colored men, if qualified workers can be found. Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor will be used, and the men employed will be given every opportunity to make good and to advance.

The scale of wages offered by the company is liberal and conditions under which the work is done are as pleasant as is possible to make them. Unskilled is paid at the rate of 20 cents per hour, on a 10 hour-a-day basis. Semi-skilled and skilled labor will range from $2.75 to $4, and some of the men now employed are making $5 and $6 per day. The owners of this corporation declared to Mr. Clark that the colored employees will be accorded every opportunity to make good; that nothing will stop the colored man from qualifying for the same employment and the same wages as the white employee.

But emphasis is laid on the fact that the success of this experiment will depend on the securing of a dependable class of men to accept these positions. The predominating influence in Holyoke is Irish-Catholic, and there has been in the past an undercurrent of prejudice against Negro labor. But four years ago the experiment was tried of using Negro labor and about ten colored men were brought in from the West. These men dropped into the work and not in the slightest degree has any friction arose. Their contact with the white men has been most amicable and friendly, and now the company is convinced that the better class of Negro labor can be used to advantage.

Living conditions in Holyoke are good. The families here at this time are pleasantly and comfortably situated and are on the most friendly terms with their neighbors. Holyoke is a great manufacturing center, the paper industry being the dominating industrial factory. There is an ample supply of work the whole year round, at good wages, and the opening of this venture to the Negro laborer and artisan will mean much for the race as a whole.

Employees for 25 years

Among the 800 or more men now employed by the machine company that is making the effort to secure colored employees are fifty-two men who have been employed twenty-five or more years. The company is one of the oldest in this section of the country, and its plant is one of the largest in the United States.

An advertisement in this paper calls attention to this opening, and Mr. Clark of the National Urban League, at 2303 Seventh avenue, New York City, is authorized to receive and pass upon applications for employment under this offer. He will give full information to all who apply to him, either in person or by mail.—New York Age.

RACE ARTISANS GIVEN CHANCE TO GET WORK

Occupation

New York Age 8/31/16

Large Manufacturing Establishment will Employ Negro Machinists.

UNSKILLED LABOR USED, TOO

Massachusett's Corporation, One of Largest in Country, Opens Its Doors to Machinists, Foundrymen, Pattern Makers, and both Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Negro Labor at Good Wages.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

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Good Men Wanted.

But emphasis is laid on the fact that the success of this experiment will depend on the securing of a dependable class of men to accept these positions. The predominating influence in Holyoke is Irish-Catholic, and there has been in the past an undercurrent of prejudice against Negro labor. But four years ago the experiment was tried of using Negro labor and about ten colored men were brought in from the West. These men dropped into the work and not in the slightest degree has any friction arose. Their contact with the white men has been most amicable and friendly, and now the company is convinced that the better class of Negro labor can be used to advantage.

Living conditions in Holyoke are good. The families here at this time are pleasantly and comfortably situated and are on the most friendly terms with their neighbors. Holyoke is a great manufacturing center, the paper industry being the dominating industrial factor. There is an ample supply of work the whole year round, at good wages, and the opening of this avenue to the Negro laborer and artisan will mean much for the race as a whole.

Employees for 25 Years.

Among the 800 or more men now employed by the machine company that is making the effort to secure colored employees are fifty-two men who have been employed twenty-five or more years. The company is one of the oldest in this section of the country, and its plant is one of the largest and best appointed in the United States.

An advertisement in this paper calls attention to this opening, and Mr. Clark of the National Urban League, at 2303 Seventh avenue, New York City, is authorized to receive and pass upon applications for employment under this offer. He will give full information to all who apply to him, either in person or by mail.

NEW WORK FOR GIRLS OF RACE

N.Y. Age 10-26-16

Silk Ribbon Mills Opens a Branch Factory in Harlem Neighborhood.

EMPLOYMENT GIVEN 40 GIRLS

Tremont Silk Mills Offers Opportunity to Colored Girls of from 14 to 18 Years of Age to Secure Employment.

WORK STARTED ON TUESDAY

If Experiment Proves Successful, Silk Company Will Open Other Branches With Larger Quarters and Ampler Facilities, Giving Employment to a Large Number of Girls.

It is not alone for Negro men and women that industrial opportunities are being made available. Tuesday of this week brought the inauguration at 51 West 140th street of a branch factory of the Tremont Silk Mills, and here employment will be given to colored girls averaging from 14 to 18 years of age. Three girls started work on Tuesday, a young white woman, already trained, being employed as forelady and instructor.

The work in the beginning is the pasting on trademarks on rolls of ribbon and repacking boxes of ribbon for the trade. It is the intention of the silk company, however, as soon as the necessary machinery can be installed, to put the girls at work rolling ribbon on spools also. A delay in the delivery of the dynamo from the electrical supply company prevented the immediate beginning of this part of the work, which would have also meant the employment of a larger number of girls. It will be installed within a week, the manager hopes. The girls now employed will be trained, it is intended, so that they will be able in turn to instruct the new girls as they come in. Eventually it is hoped to have a colored girl as forelady.

To Employ Forty Girls.

Machinery has been installed in part and when the equipment is complete there will be working space for at least forty girls. The company has fixed a minimum wage of $4.50 per week for the beginners, and this will be increased as their skill and value to the firm increases. The Tremont Mills management is opening this branch as an experiment, and if the employment of colored girls for this class of work proves satisfactory it is intended to open other branches and to employ a large number of colored girls. Regularity and punctuality will be a large factor in the service given by the girls, and the company hopes to find this element of dependability satisfactory. The girls placed at work were secured by the National Urban League, through Mrs. Hallie B. Craigwell, visiting teacher at P. S. 89.

The branch factory is located on the top floor of a three-story building at 51 West 140th street, which has been remodeled and is being put in shape for the work. In addition to installing the machinery, the silk company is putting in electric lights, toilet and dressing rooms for the girls, and about a dozen

large gas heaters will be used for heating the room.

Few Men to Be Employed.

Only a few men will be employed, as porters to do the heavy work necessary, and to repair and keep the machinery in order. Toilet facilities for the men will be installed at the opposite end of the building from the girls' room. The room is 75 by 30 feet in dimensions, and while the building is rather old and not very well suited to the work, it was the only available place in Harlem, and the company will naturally not only comply with all the requirements of the building laws, but the manager declares that the comfort and well-being of the girls will be their first consideration.

This is the first opportunity of this character which has been offered the young colored girl. In a few instances colored girls have been employed in factories with white girls, either during a rush season or in small numbers through the regular season. This silk mill is making the experiment of employing only colored girls, and if their service is satisfactory it will probably lead to other companies following suit. Many girls from 14 to 18 years of age have been unable to find suitable work. Unfitted for clerical work, which field is naturally limited as well, and finding housework undesirable, many girls of this age have been compelled to remain at home and become non-producers in families that could ill afford the burden. The indications are that this opening will be eagerly taken advantage of.

YOUNG COLORED GIRLS FIND NEW EMPLOYMENT

The N.Y. Age 11-23-16

Silk Mills Opens Branch in Harlem and Employs Score or More Girls.

USED AS MACHINE OPERATORS

Work is Mechanical, but Requires Quick Eye and Strict Attention—Girls Learn Quickly and Several have Earned Promotion after only 3 weeks Employment—26 Machines Put In.

Twenty young colored girls, ranging in age from fifteen to eighteen years, are proving to the management of the Tremont Silk Mills of The Bronx that they are capable of developing skill and speed in the performance of tasks with which, three weeks ago, they were entirely unfamiliar.

This demonstration is taking place every day at 51 West 140th street, where the silk company has opened a branch workshop. Sixteen blockers, four spoolers and six reelers have been and are being installed, and the girls, who had never before seen that sort of machinery, have had three weeks in which to demonstrate their capacity for mastering the work. While the tasks are largely mechanical, a quick eye, deft fingers and concentrated attention to the work are necessities, and these qualities the colored girls have shown they possess.

When an AGE representative stopped in at the branch factory, he was met by the vice-president of the silk company, C. A. Jacobs, who is in charge of the downtown office at 428 Fourth avenue. Mr. Jacobs was on a tour of investigation, and expressed himself as being highly gratified with the result of the company's experiment in employing colored girls. Starting three weeks ago with four girls, the force has been added to rapidly, and others are being employed as fast as available ones offer.

Girls Win Increased Wages.

With the completion of the installation of the machinery, twenty-six girls will be used as operators. In addition, a number of others will be used as packers, labelers and wrappers. The capacity of the quarters occupied will alone limit the number to be employed. The necessity for expert supervision has caused the company to detail Miss Susie Jenson as forelady. She has been with the mill for about twelve years, and is in charge of several divisions of the work at the main plant in The Bronx. Miss Jenson declared that the girls had more than made good. Of eighteen girls only three were in the slightest degree slack in their application to the work, and she hoped they would improve.

As an example of the development of the girls, the forelady declared that at least four of them would be given an increase in wages this week. She declared also that while the opening of this branch plant, with colored girls as workers, was an experiment, the company would certainly give the girls every opportunity to advance in knowledge of the business. Both Miss Jenson and Mr. Jacobs believe that as soon as possible the company will put colored girls in charge of this branch. It was positively stated by Mr. Jacobs that the company would not, under any circumstances, draw the color line with its employes.

Interesting Work.

The work entrusted to the girls is of an interesting nature. The silk ribbons, in various colors and widths, are brought to the branch in large hanks just as it comes from the dyeing vats. The girls operating the reelers take hold of it first, and the large wooden reels which resemble the old Dutch windmill wheels, are soon covered with the bright colored fabrics, which is wound smoothly and in order to the full capacity of the reel. The reels, with their burdens, then are taken by the blockers and spoolers. Sixteen machines are used by the blockers, and these attend to the winding of the ribbons on small spools which hold five and ten yards. These machines are operated by electrical power.

The spoolers operate the machines which wind fifty and one hundred yards to the spool. These machines are operated by hand, experiments having proven that a larger output is secured than from machines operated by power. The filled spools are then taken by other girls who clip off uneven ends, pin, label and pack the finished product in boxes ready for shipment. With only a part of the machinery in operation more than sixty thousand yards of ribbon were prepared for shipment in one day. With all the machinery running, it is estimated that the girls will be able to turn out from 150,000 to 200,000 yards of ribbon daily.

The branch factory is being managed by Julius Jasper, an official of the Tremont Silk Mills Co., and he believes that the experiment will be so successful that in the near future larger quarters will be necessary. The majority of the girls employed were secured through the National League on Urban Conditions, and young girls desirous of obtaining employment at the branch factory are advised to apply to John T. Clark, at the League office, 2303 Seventh avenue.

N.Y. Age Jan

NEW HAVEN'S LABOR PROBLEM

N.Y. Age 7/20/16

Southern Negro Laborers Being Used by the New Haven System.

ABNORMAL LABOR SHORTAGE

European Reservists Called Home to Fight Left a Dearth of Labor, Intensified Later by Strikes and Other Opportunities.

HOW PROBLEM WAS SOLVED

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., has Brought One Hundred Negroes to Connecticut and Put Them on Construction Work—Free Food and Shelter for Two Months.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WATERBURY, CONN.—The abnormal labor shortage of the last seven months has fallen heavily upon the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., particularly in the departments of Transportation and Maintenance of Way. An experiment for the solving of this problem has been begun by the company with the importation of one hundred Negro laborers from Norfolk, Va., who have been put on construction work.

At the outbreak of the European War Austria called home its reservists who, with the Italians called to the colors some time later, had finally ousted the Irish as the "section hand" and excavator of the North. Their places were only recently partly filled by Southern Negroes.

The unusual and sudden enlargement of the New England fire arm and munition industry; the great increase in the Massachusetts shoe products to supply European soldiers footwear, which opened a lucrative field to the novice; the unprecedented demand for farm laborers at unheard of wages; the reopening of summer hotels (long closed) to house tourists kept away from Europe by the war, permit of such a variety of choice of employment as to create a veritable labor aristocracy in New England.

The Boston employment agencies, "hard put" to fill the requests for even the choice jobs, were finally forced to send out the saloon "hangers-on" and "riff-raff," who regard honest work as a crime, vagrancy a virtue and bad whiskey their prime necessity; and who a year ago, they wouldn't have permitted to enter their offices.

Handicapped by Strikes.

Since last November, beginning with the great South Boston docks strike, the New Haven system has been handicapped by strikes, walkouts and the like. Coming at a time when the abnormal freight traffic forced the "embargo" in Eastern territory, the system had to bear unlooked for expense, and waste, as the strikers' and quitters' places had to be filled by "strikebreakers" assaying 90 per cent. mendicant.

Then to prevent the usual coal shortage of the fall and winter, the New Haven system decided to utilize its vast vacant tract at Holbrook, Mass., to store 500,000 tons of coal. The best it could get was the same mendicant labor. These vagrants worked an average of one week at a time, returning only when that week's wages had gone for drink. The result was that on June 20 strings of coal cars were strung out from South Boston to Holbrook, aggregating twelve miles of blocked track.

Negro Labor Saving Problem.

Economists and sociologists have long regarded the Southern Negro laborers as thoroughly competent and available for the Northern field. Only recently, the *New Republic*, in a lengthy editorial on "Negro Migration," laid great stress upon the eventual solution of the race problem by northern migration of southern Negroes in large numbers to fill the places left vacant through stoppage of immigration and recall of foreign subjects to their colors.

On July 15, one hundred southern Negroes reached New Haven from Norfolk. They were divided into two groups, one going to Berlin Junction; the other coming to Waterbury. Both groups are now on construction work. They are in good physical condition, seem to be contented with their prospects and were ready for work the next morning after their arrival despite their long, tiring trip.

The duration of their employment rests solely with them. They can remain permanently. The only stipulation is that they must remain sixty days during which time the New Haven Company will shelter and supply them with food. After that time, if they remain, they are to shelter themselves. If not, they will be returned home by the company.

Vagrant laborers having no economic or other necessities save air, of which they are not conscious, are more expensive that profitable. It is hoped that more of the Negro laborers will come north and remain. Now is the opportune time. The Negro does not belong to the vagrant class. If he works steadily the employer will welcome his labor. This is a nabnormal time in the industrial world. Prejudice was a product of normal times.

SCHWAB WILL EMPLOY COLORED MEN IN PLANT

N.Y. Age 10/19/16

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BALTIMORE, Md.—That Charles M. Schwab intends to give colored labor a square deal at his big steel works near the city was asserted by his confidential man, Joseph L. Ray, at a banquet tendered him by representative men of the race here Tuesday evening of last week.

Mr. Ray said that Mr. Schwab intended spending $50,000,000 within the next three years in developing his plant here, and would make Baltimore the greatest ship-building center on the Atlantic seaboard. He said that 20,000 men would be employed, and that colored men would be given a chance at anything they were capable of doing. He said that it spelled good things for the race in the way of industrial opportunity.

Others who spoke during the evening included John H. Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American;* Bishop John Hurst, C. E. James, who attended the meeting here of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate from Minnesota; City Councilman Harry S. Cummings, C. C. Fitzgerald, Dr. William H. Wright and Mason A. Hawkins. Carrington I. Davis was toastmaster.

Labor - 1916

Migration

PULLMAN CO. EMPLOYS 8,000 CAR PORTERS

Social Service Work Carried On by Company in the Interest of Its Employees.

N.Y. Age 12-21-16

PORTERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

Pullman Men Have Organization which Was Formed in 1915—Pays Death Benefits—Arthur A. Wells Has Been Pullman Porter for Forty-five Years.

(By N. H. JEFFERSON)

Ever since the introduction of Pullman cars on railroads in this country, the Pullman car porter has been in great demand. As humble as his position may seem the company recognizes in him a valuable and an important asset in the successful conduct of its business. The interest he takes in the discharge of his duties and the service he renders the traveling public, strongly advertise and recommend the company for which he works for its efforts in endeavoring to secure the most efficient members of the race in order to perform the arduous and indispensable service on its cars.

The temptations of the Pullman Porter are many and there are various abuses and indiscretions which he, unfortunately, must tolerate. His many years of experience and close contact with the traveling public has to some extent, made him callous against sarcasm though, of course, he is not devoid of feeling or manhood. In the University of Experience he has been imbued with the very essence of self-control, a science in itself. He has learned well how to ignore insolence; how to ignore and overcome the wrath of oftentimes an inconsiderate public through kindness and diplomacy. Very often these experiences are painful and seemingly beyond endurance, and it is only through the exercise of an indomitable will and great forebearance that he is able to attain results hoped for.

Recruited From All Walks of Life

The Pullman company more than any of the other mighty corporations employs approximately eight thousand porters. Among this army may be found skilled mechanics, lawyers, doctors, scientists, theologians, philosophers, orators, men of ability in the field of literature; in fact every line of human endeavor.

Our menial position, that of a Pullman car porter, must be attributed to the fact that opportunity does not open wide her portals and bid us welcome! And, too, there is ever manifest a strong sentiment by our white neighbors derogatory to our best interests. Yet in the face of these discouraging conditions and though we may be striving in vain, we are content to fight on and on in the hope of bringing the world to a better appreciation and realization of our standing in the realm of human affairs.

Within the last ten years there has been a perceptible change for the better manifested by the Pullman Company toward its employees. Its officials became cognizant of the fact that they must seek out the better type of men of our race in order that efficiency might obtain, and accordingly they have been brought to realize that they must raise their standard of deportment toward the men. Where once tyranny and oppression held sway, now harmony and good will are the dominant characteristics. The results of this humane treatment is exemplified in the respect of the employe for the employer.

Company Interested in Porters' Welfare

The Pullman Company has interested itself in its big "traveling army" to the extent that in almost every district there are provided homes in a very respectful neighborhood so that the men may have ready access to their temporary and permanent places of abode. Some of the homes are looked after by a retired porter who has served his company faithfully and well. The homes are attractively and neatly furnished. Books, magazines and periodicals are plentiful. The sanitary conditions conform with the requirements of the Board of Health. So long as he is in the district he is privileged to come and go at will. The comforts and conven-

(Continued on page two)

N.Y. Age 11-2-16

NEGRO PASTOR WANTED WHITE ORGAN FIXER

BALTIMORE, MD.—The question of repairs to the pipe organ in the Independent A. M. E. Zion Church, this city, brought out a statement by the Rev. L. C. Curtis, pastor, that no colored organ repairer was wanted for the job as the trustees of the church had voted specifically for the employment of a white man.

The firm of Sidney T. Nimmo & Son is one of the largest piano and organ firms in the city, and so the Rev. Mr. Curtis gave the order to that firm. Young Nimmo went to the church to do the job, but as he was familiar only with reed organs, he could not repair the pipe organ. He left word to that effect for the preacher. Curtis made inquiry from the senior Nimmo who informed him that Walter Pinderhughes, a colored man, would be sent to fix the organ. Pinderhughes had been in the Nimmos' employ for eight years and is regarded as one of the best mechanics in the city.

But the preacher informed the piano man that no Negro was wanted, as the trustees had ordered that the work be done by a white man. He was told by Nimmo that a man should be recognized by his ability, not by his color, and that he was showing more prejudice against his own race than was shown by a white man. Nimmo refused, although requested by Curtis, to recommend a white firm to do the job.

Occupation.

2 MILLION NEEDED

10/14/16

The Chicago Defender

Plenty of Work In North; Railroads Still Short of Men; Must Come From South

According to messages sent out by the Pennsylvania Railway both eastern and western divisions, there is room for bout two million more laborers in the North.

Not only is this railroad short of labor but is hiring members of the Race in heir freight houses as shipping clerks nd other similar positions which range round $75 per month.

It must be understood that it is not matter of brotherly love but a matter f dire necessity.

Intolerable Conditions

Mr. Duckery said that conditions in he South were becoming intolerable to such an extent that even in view of the fact that the exodus of such large numbers had caused an increase in wages, laborers were flocking North at the rate of one thousand a day, and that fifty thousand had come from the state of Alabama in the past six months. While attending the National Baptist Convention in Savanah several weeks ago, he mentioned the fact that he would take all who wanted to go with him North. Five thousand, he said, were at the station next morning. The police ran most of them away, but he brought 368 with him. "So glad were they to get away," aid Mr. Duckery, "they did not ask here they were going until they got to ashington.

RACE WOMAN EMPLOYED ON "L"

Chicago Defender 11-29-16.

Miss Colin Rice First Admitted.

Slowly but surely the merits of our young men and women are being tested in various capacities. Miss Colin Rice, daughter of Mrs. Louise Gillespie, 4044 Indiana avenue, is the first of our young women to occupy a position in the medical department of the Elevated Railways of Chicago. She may be seen daily going into the Edison bldg., where a branch of this department is located, and although she has been in their employ but little more than two months she has already been granted an increase in pay, which is evidence of her efficiency.

Miss Rice has spent a period of about six months in the training school of Provident Hospital but ill health prevented her from completing the course. The experience she gained in the short time is a very valuable asset to her in her present position in conjunction with her numerous clerical duties.

EXPERIENCED MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN PATTERN MAKERS, or men who have some knowledge of this work wanted at once to go to Massachusetts. Permanent work. For further information please apply to the National Urban League, 2303—7th Ave., N. Y.



ARTHUR A. WELLS

VE. TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

URGES FAIR PLAY FOR NEGROES

Moorfield Storey Asks Dry Goods Men to Give Them Places in Stores

Speaking before the New England Dry Goods Association at the Boston City Club last evening, Moorfield Storey urged fair play and greater chances for negroes in industry and business. He said he wished to appeal to the American sense of justice in behalf of 10,000,000 fellow citizens who were now denied the opportunities for which their abilities qualified them and for no reason except prejudice against heir color.

"They are Americans as we are," he aid, "and they are Americans of much onger ancestry than some of us. The outh owes them a debt, but we as a eople owe them the greatest debt one ody of men can owe to another, for we rought them here against their will, kept hem here as slaves, and denied them the rdinary rights of human beings.

"These people have been slowly work-g their way up, and as they come nearer o the white man, jealousy asserts itself nd the effort is made to keep them down. t is a terrible thing that when men edu-ated in our ambitions and principles seek to put these into practice, people would say to them, 'We don't want you.' Colored men are cut off from the mechanical trades, from positions as stenographers, and from other occupations, so that wherever they came up they find a wall against them. In every corner of this land these people are subjected to the gravest injustice.

"There should be a public opinion condemning that sort of thing, and every American is bound to help create that public opinion. You are bound to see that the colored people have an opportunity to live, work and to show what they can do. The purchasing power of the colored people in this community is very considerable. You will find that the prejudice you are afraid of does not exist, and that some of you could take colored salesmen into your employ.

To each member of the association present was furnished a copy of the petition recently signed by about 1500 citizens setting forth that: "We, the undersigned, purchasers in the retail stores of Boston and vicinity, wishing to increase the industrial opportunities of our colored fellow citizens, hereby express our willingness to be served by colored employees, wherever found competent for the duties assigned to them. We would ask that opportunity be given to colored applicants for positions to demonstrate their fitness for employment."

Professor Charles Edward Munroe of George Washington University, a chemist of international reputation, gave a talk on dyestuffs. "Our burning problem now," he said, "is how to establish a dyestuff industry. This country, which had its Benjamin Franklin and its Count Rumford has as much ability to make dyestuffs as Germany. We have plenty of chemists at Technology and Harvard who can do these things. The trouble is that after we began the industry we allowed the Germans to come here and we accepted their goods at a few cents less a pound than our own. That destroyed our factories, and finally came the conditions which now prevail. The thing for us to do is to agree to have a proper tariff and to agree on protection.

"We need enormous capital to start a dye-stuff industry, and we shall also need national coöperation in the enterprise. With all these things, including a process of getting nitric acid from the air and cheap water power, we can have the biggest dye-stuff industry in the world."

WAS R. C. DAVIS A SPY?

Chicago Defender

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Davis, 6542 Eberhardt avenue, arrived in the city last week from a three weeks' visit at Niagara, Ontario, Canada, and Buffalo, N. Y. While in Canada he was grabbed twice for a spy. The second time Mr. Davis thought he would be detained and after the Canadian officer had asked him a number of questions, the officer, looking in his hat and seeing that it was made in Chicago, let him go. He was several places from his wife and he called her for identification, but by the time she arrived the hat did the work. They stopped with Mrs. Amelia Scott, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. C. A. Browne, Niagara Falls, and were the special guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lewis of Buffalo. One of the most interesting sights observed by them aside from Niagara Falls was the Ford plant, where 35,000 men work, and of this number he counted eight members of the Race working as machinists. They saw the Defender on all their trips.

WORK HARD TO GET IN SOUTHERN PLANTS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Visits to the Embry Steel Plant, the Solvay Cement By-Product Co., and the American Steel and Wire Co., where a majority of colored laborers are used, show that from fifty to one hundred men are always waiting around to get work. They have to call twice a day, at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., when the day and night shifts go on.

The foremen hire their own men, but the company doctor must make a physical examination and the company enrolls the men. If the foreman is not satisfied with a man's loks, he cannot get on.

A scheme employed with some success by men who have friends at work in the plants is to write down his name and give it to his friend. The friend who is at work hands the name to his foreman and if the foreman needs another man he will come to the gate and call out for that man by name. But the men wanting work must be there morning and evening at 6 o'clock until needed.

One man wore out a pair of shoes going to the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company looking for work.

HERALD

Boston, Mass.

BEGS CHANCE FOR NEGROES AS SALESMEN

Moorfield Storey Speaks at Monthly Meeting of New England Dry Goods Association—Colored Orchestra Performs —Our Obligation to the Race Emphasized.

NOTED CHEMIST TALKS OF DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

Fair play for colored people in the field of industry was urged last night by Moorfield Storey at the monthly dinner of the New England Dry Goods Association held at the Boston City Club. To each of the 80 members present was furnished a copy of the petition recently signed by about 1500 well-known citizens setting forth that "We, the undersigned, purchasers in the retail stores of Boston and vicinity, wishing to increase the industrial opportunities of our colored fellow citizens, hereby express our willingness to be served by colored salespeople and other colored employes, wherever found competent for the duties issigned them. We would ask that opportunity be given to colored applicants for positions to demonstrate their fitness for employment." A colored orchestra furnished music during the dinner.

Mr. Storey said he wished to appeal to the American sense of justice in behalf of 10,000,000 fellow-citizens who were now denied the opportunities for which their abilities qualified them and for no reason except prejudice against their color. "They are Americans as we are," he proceeded, and they are Americans of much longer ancestry than some of us. The South owes them a debt, but we as a people owe them the greatest debt one body of men can owe to another, for we brought them here against their will, kept them here as slaves, and denied them the ordinary rights of human beings.

Working Their Way Up.

"These people have been slowly working their way up, and as they come nearer to the white man, jealousy asserts itself and the effort is made to keep them down. Surely if you could bear the colored people as mothers and as foster mothers in the South you can bear them in the ordinary relations of business. It is a terrible thing that when men educated in our ambitions and principles seek to put these into practice, people should say to them, 'We don't want you.' Colored men are cut off from the mechanical trades, from positions as stenographers, and from other occupations, so that wherever they come up they find a wall against them. In every corner of this land these people are subjected to the gravest injustice."

The speaker here referred to the burning of colored people alive at the stake, and to show where it would end cited the recent case of the lynching of a white man. After pointing to the effects of race prejudice against the Irish and the Jews, Mr. Storey said: "You can fight that prejudice wherever you see it. You can refuse to believe that your fellow-citizens are so feeble-minded and so foolish as to conceive an unreasonable feeling against a fellow-citizen on account of color. There should be a public opinion condemning that sort of thing, and every American is bound to help to create that public opinion. You are bound to see that the colored people have an opportunity to live, to work and to show what they can do. The purchasing power of the colored people in this community is very considerable. You will find that the prejudice you are afraid of does not exist, and that some of you could take colored salesmen into your employ.

"If they hold out their hands to us, we will hold out our hands to them. The trouble is that when a colored man goes wrong it is charged against the race, whereas if a white man goes wrong it is charged against the individual. I should like to see among the people of New England in this matter a little more pride in themselves. It rests with us here to set a good example and stand with those who help them instead of with those who keep them down."

Speaks on Dyestuffs.

Prof. Charles Edward Munroe of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., a chemist of international reputation, gave a talk on dyestuffs. "Our burning problem now," he said, "is how to establish a dyestuff industry. We have already made many attempts, and we have had establishments making dyestuffs. This country, which had its Benjamin Franklin and its Count Rumford has as much ability to make dyestuffs as Germany. We have plenty of chemists at Technology and Harvard who can do these things. The trouble is that after we began the industry we allowed the Germans to come here and we accepted their goods at a few cents less a pound than our own. That destroyed our factories, and finally came the conditions which now prevail. The thing for us to do is to agree to have a proper tariff and to agree on protection. You have to assure men who go into the industry that their industry will be supported. The German manufacturers combined put money into their researches, then shared the results, and they have made annually 25 to 30 per cent. in profits.

"We need enormous capital to start a dye-stuff industry, and we shall also need national co-operation in the enterprise. With all these things, including a process of getting nitric acid from the air and cheap water power, we can have the biggest dye-stuff industry in the world. But we should concentrate our coal-tar dye industry at the coal mines instead of lugging our coa from western Pennsylvania to Boston to have it converted into gas and then to Pittsburgh to have the product refined."

NORTH AMERICAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

TO GET NEGRO GIRLS FOR KNITTING MILLS

Labor Shortage Suggests Move to National Association of Hosiery Men

SUCCESSFUL IN SOUTH

Negro girls may be imported from the south to work in knitting mills by members of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, according to a statement issued yesterday by C. B. Carter, secretary of the association, 425 Chestnut street. The employment of negro help in the hosiery mills of the south, the association says, is proving so satisfactory that it is not improbable that this class of labor will be given an opportunity of demonstrating its adaptability to the work in the northern knitting centers.

"Negro help has been employed in hosiery mills in several section of the south for some years," says Mr. Carter, "and therefore it is no longer an experiment. It is expected that with the enactment of the federal eight-hour law there will be more demand than ever for negro girls in the mills.

"Just now a mill at Enfield, North Carolina, is teaching a number of negroes for the taking of permanent positions in the mill. It is stated by a representative of the company that as learners the negro girls show more progress in attaining efficiency than does the average white girl, and the management is very pleased with the prospect of having a more abundant supply of help.

"The employment of negro help necessitates the maintenance of separate plants, as the whites will not work under the same roof with the blacks. This imposes no burden on the Enfield company, as additional quarters have been made necessary. Machinery that is idle in one plant because of a scarcity of labor is being transferred to another knitting room, where hosiery will be made exclusively by negro help. The dyeing and finishing will be done in the plant where white help is supreme."

is Solved By Negro Help.

From the Boston Transcript.

PHILADELPHIA — Negro girls have proved so satisfactory in Southern hosiery mills, according to the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, that they may be given an opportunity in Northern mills of demonstrating their adaptability to the work.

The association points out that, with white labor at a premium and agitators moving for an 8-hour day, the employment of negro help affords a real solution of a vexed problem among Northern manufacturers.

"Negro help has been employed in hosiery mills in several sections of the South for some years," the association says, "and therefore is no longer an experiment. It is expected that with the enactment of the federal 8-hour law there will be more demand than ever for negro girls in the mills. Just now the Enfield Hosiery Mills Company of Enfield, S. C., is teaching a number of negroes for the taking of permanent positions in the mill. It is stated by a representative of the company that as learners the negro girls show more progress in attaining efficiency than does the average white girl, and the management is very much pleased with the prospect of having a more abundant supply of help. 'They seem to learn in four weeks,' a mill executive said.

"The employment of negro help necessitates the maintenance of separate plants, as the whites will not work under the same roof with the blacks. This imposes no burden on the Enfield company. Machinery that is idle in one plant because of a scarcity of labor is being transferred to another knitting room, where hosiery will be made exclusively by negro help. The dyeing and finishing will be done in the plant where white help is supreme. The company has a machine capacity of 1500 dozens a day, but on account of inadequate help was having an output of only 900 dozens.

"A modern mill building is to be erected at Rocky Mount, N. C., in which only negro help will be employed. In crossing the color line for keeping knitting machines in operation there is to be no discrimination in the matter of comfort, conveniences and environment, and it is regarded likely that the war conditions which put a premium on white help will prove a blessing to negroes willing to work for wages. Furthermore, it is pointed out, when the boom has vanished and there comes a time when work people will be seeking employment, a considerable number of white persons may find themselves crowded out of the factories by those of the black race.

"Southern knitting mills, it is reported, are suffering from the raids which spinning mills make upon their help, and are having the experience of many manufacturers in the Northern sections where munitions plants created a new demand for unskilled help. One manufacturer is mourning the departure of five families, nearly every member of which was an employee of his mill. They gave up knitting for spinning."

EVE. TRANSCRIPT

s: Boston, Mass.

The New England Dry Goods Association heard Moorfield Storey in his best vein last evening when he pleaded for a greater equality of economic opportunity for the colored people of Boston. Such urging has nothing in kind with mere solicitation of special favors and special exemptions; it is the downright voice of American fairness asking an equal chance for all in so far as external equality can be established. Although he stressed with good reason the obligation which this country should feel to the negro race, the petition which he presented did not ask that American employers should take colored people on to their payrolls merely on account of that obligation, but if and because they are "found competent for the duties assigned them." Such is the test which white men must expect to meet. The point is that in Boston today white men and women still have a considerably better opportunity to prove they are competent. All that can be done to grant the plea of the petition which Mr. Storey read, that larger "opportunity be given colored applicants for positions to demonstrate their fitness for employment," should certainly be granted by every fair-minded American.

Labor-1916
Migration

COLORED WOMEN TO WORK AT HARTFORD

newyork age 8/31/16

Two hundred colored women are wanted at once for work in the Hartford, Conn., tobacco region, at wages ranging upward from $2 per day. This opening comes from the rapid maturing of the tobacco plant after a backward season, and the women are needed for stringing the tobacco leaf.

No experience is necessary, but women who are accustomed to handling the needle will have an advantage. It is easily possible for beginners, accustomed to the needle, to average $2 per day or more, and the work will last at least until the first of October. Transportation expenses from New York City and vicinity will be paid by the company.

This work is done every summer by Polish women and by the New England shop girls. The shop girls take vacations during the summer and go into the tobacco region to do this work because of good wages and the agreeable character of the work. The lateness of the season has brought the maturing of practically the entire crop into a few weeks' time, and the ordinary source of labor is found to be inadequate.

This gives a chance to the colored women. Students from Negro schools have been employed in the Hartford tobacco fields all summer, and their labor has been so satisfactory that the tobacco growers believe the employing of colored women will solve their labor problem and save their tobacco crop.

Apply at once to the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 2303 Seventh avenue, New York, J. T. Clark, secretary of the industrial bureau.

EVENING MAIL

New York City

Whiskered Office Boys.

It long has been a joke about the Western Union and Postal Telegraph boys who are in the grandfather class. Now the office boy famine has brought colored men and old white men into service as office boys. Those firms that have engaged middle aged and old men report that they would not go back to youngsters if they had the opportunity. They find the elderly men more careful, attentive and willing. There is no skylarking. Negro men of mature age are particularly satisfactory.

"The Journal of Commerce," which has been making an investigation, says the results are more than pleasing. Here is a section of its report:

I find that colored men are more polite, willing and serious than are the majority of young boys, declared one employer. The colored men realize that they are occupying minor positions and stay in their places. Yes, I have to pay them more, but the results prove that the extra expenditure is well worth while. Visitors have commented on the able manner in which their wants have been looked after by my colored help.

An employer who has several aged men working for him said he is not bothered any longer by boys who do not take business seriously, by lads who shirk their work, by youngsters who are not reliable. He looks at it from a humanitarian point of view, believing he is doing good in helping a few men who otherwise might find it difficult to obtain employment. This man used to pay six boys $7 a week each. He now has three men, each getting $12 a week, who accomplish the same amount of work in less time.

But with the engagement of many men of mature age in the office boy jobs the demand for youngsters exceeds the supply. Signs of "Boy Wanted" are to be seen all over town. The employment agencies, the Y. M. C. A. and other bodies are flooded with requests from employers for youthful assistants. Wages have been advanced but that does not bring out sufficient recruits to meet the needs. There is not likely to be a goodly supply until summer and vacation days return. Then out of more than 800,000 school children possibly 50,000 boys will be in the market for office jobs, but by that time the famine is not likely to be so pronounced.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY QUITS PAYING FARES OF LABORERS FROM SOUTH

Chicago Defender 12/16/16

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15.— Mr. N. Daugherty, head of the department of labor for the Pennsylvania railway, announces that the road will discontinue its present policy of paying the fare of the southern workmen bound northward to work for them. The policy is only put in force owing to some unscrupulous persons of both races who have collected money from laborers and failed to send them northward, have misrepresented conditions, while still others have come north and refused to work after their fare had been paid or would work one week and quit. Mr. Daugherty, during an interview with a Defender reporter, says he and the company know full well there are plenty of well meaning and honest hard working members of the Race to be had but the only way to get the better element was to let them come themselves and that there was plenty of work when they got there.

They have come to the conclusion that the migration of the Race to the north must be done themselves and for that reason it will guarantee the Race as well as the northern employers that the honest and earnest workman is anxious to better his condition.

The opportunity to come north without any expense appealed to many unreliable and irresponsible men. This element being distributed among the better grade of men resulted in the Pennsylvania road losing seventy per cent of the men brought north—hence the present policy. There is plenty of work, but the road will not pay your fare.

COLORED LABOR MAKES GOOD

Journal & Guide 11-18-16

ROCKY MOUNT COTTON MILL OPERATED BY COLORED LABOR PASSES THE EXPERIMENT STAGE—WILL ENLARGE PLANT

(By O. R. Pope.)

Occupation

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The cotton mill employing Negro help only in this city is being very successfully operated, according to the superintendent. The project has passed the experimental stage. Ground has already been purchased for an enlargement of this kind of work.

TAKES PLACE OF WHITE CHIEF

Chicago Defender

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 27.—Two weeks ago Gratton E. Lewis, for fourteen years chef of the Marlboro Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J., resigned his position at that house to accept the position of chef at the Hotel Casey here. The Casey is one of the finest hotels in the east and was erected two years ago at a cost of over a million dollars. When called on by the Defender representative Mr. Lewis, after extending all courtesy, said he brought his entire crew from Atlantic City. The white kitchen crew were astounded when Mr. Lewis marched his crew in. Those who were not slated to be discharged went on strike rather than work with Race men, but Mr. Lewis, with his usual executive ability, filled the gaps and guests of the Casey were served without knowing of the change or disturbance. The personnel of the Casey culinary force are Gratton E. Lewis, chef; Lewis Hebron, second; H. M. Minor, roast; Julius McCall, assistant roast; Louis Olmioh, butcher; Mrs. P. Phillips, Wilbur Parrel, James Gibbons, Richard Brooks, Berry Collins, Geneva Walch, Arthur Kelly, assistants. Sidney Taylor, night chef. Despite many predictions to the contrary, this sterling crew of culinary artists are giving entire satisfaction to the Casey clientele. Waiters under the leadership of Mr. John A. Glouster are giving first class service in the Casey grillroom and cafe, handing another knock to the theory that Race men cannot give first class European service. It will be noticed, however, the Times forgot to mention Mr. Lewis and his 14 assistants were members of the Race.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE

Cincinnati, O.

APP 2

COLUMBUS, O., April 28.—The State Civil Service Commission announced today that it had certified the names of Willis E. Doll and Leo S. Hexter of Cincinnati, John E. Barnes of Dayton and Leroy L. Taylor of Clintonville for the position of Statistician in the State Insurance Department. The salary is $1,200 a year. Superintendent Frank Taggart of the department will make the appointment from this list.

In a statement given out by the officers of the Negro Wage-Workkers' Association of Hamilton County, an organization formed over fifteen years ago to help negroes in gainful pursuits, there are over 8,000 wage earners in Hamilton County who, out of their small earnings, make happy the home and fireside and give support to the institutions under their control. Dr. Charles S. Williams has taken great interest in the wage earners of the city and county, and the wage earners have canvassed the county and find the working class are for Dr. Charles S. Williams as a candidate for the Legislature. The officers of the association are: J. W. Swain, President; Will S. Martin, Treasurer, and J. M. T. [illegible] lock, Secretary.

PROPOSE NEGRO LABOR FOR STATE ROAD WORK

Builders to Name Commission to Find Men In South as War Causes Shortage of Foreigners.

A commission to investigate the possibility of bringing negro labor from the south for road building will be appointed by the New York State Road Builders' association, it was decided by that body at a meeting in its North Pearl street headquarters yesterday. This action was necessitated, it was brought out, because many foreigners heretofore employed on the roads have gone to war, creating a serious shortage in labor. With the coming of spring and the resumption of road building, lack of sufficient labor will become a most acute problem and the commission will be assigned to head off the problem. A meeting of the association will take place in March to hear the results of the work of the commission.

Peter D. Kiernan, representing the stock companies, and F. Spencer Baldwin, representing the state compensation commission, were the principal speakers in a discussion of the cost of bonds and liability nsurance. Several matters of legislation were discussed.

COLORED GRLS MAKE GOOD IN FACTORY

N. Y. Press 8-29-16

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I. Redesky, manager of the shirt waist factory at the northwest corner of 22d street and Ridge avenue, declares that his experiment of hiring colored girls has proven eminently satisfactory.

The factory is running on full time, with an average output of from 300 to 400 dozen per week. During August the manager gave the girls two ice cream receptions and one watermelon feast.

Visitors are always welcome to inspect the factory.

Women Wanted !

New York Age 8/31/16

To string tobacco in Connecticut. No experience necessary. Wages average $2 and up per day. Good accomodations. Free transportation from New York and vicinity.

Apply
NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303—7th Avenue, New York

EXPERIENCED MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, PATTERN MAKERS,
Wanted for permanent work in Massachusetts. Apply National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 2303—7th Ave., New York.

ANOTHER NORTHERN CONCERN OPENS ITS DOORS

The Chicago Defender 10/14/16

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.—The American Engineering Company of this city, until three weeks ago, had never had a Race employe. Then Earl C. Allen applied for a job as molder. After a little hesitancy he was accepted. His work so impressed the firm that another Race molder has been taken on. Five day laborers have been added at $2.25 a day and several of these are making $16 a week. The officials now say they will place two men on the "bench" to learn a trade.

WHITE GIRLS STRIKE TO UPHOLD COLOR LINE

St Louis Argus

Fifty white girls in the sausage room of Armour & Co.'s packing plant in East St. Louis, went on strike August 16 because Negro girls were employed in their department to do scrub work. Their places were taken today by twenty-five white girls and thirty-five Colored, according to officers of the packing plant.

It was said some of the striking girls asked to be reinstated today and were turned down.

ESSEX COUNTY COLORED CHAUFFEURS' ASSOCIATION

Newark News 1/8/17

The above-named association will hold their annual election of officers at their clubrooms, 52 Academy street, Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, Jan. 17, 1916. The members are anticipating giving a banquet at one of the popular cafes in Newark at which the ladies of the Auxiliary to the Chauffeurs' Association will act as hostesses. A royal time is in store for all.

WORLD

New York City

The Colored Chauffeur.

To the Editor of The World:

In reading the communications in your paper to-day I was attracted by the one signed "L. J. W." on "The Colored Chauffeur."

I am greatly interested in the progress and welfare of the negro. Last winter I got into conversation with one of them, and in the course of our talk he informed me of just what your correspondent "L. J. W." had written—the discrimination practised against negroes at suburban hotels. It was his opinion that the chief source of this opposition came from white chauffeurs, who did what they could to prejudice the proprietors of country inns against negro drivers. He said that it was the belief of large numbers of white chauffeurs that the negro chauffeur worked cheaper than they, and besides was compelled to do chores around the house.

So it appears to me that the desire to eliminate the negro as a chauffeur springs from an economic reason. Nevertheless, I consider it a rank injustice that efficient and respectable negroes should be driven from their means of livelihood. H. L.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16.

POST EXPRESS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NOV 11

Bringing Southern Negroes Here.

In answer to numerous requests that he help get negroes and negresses for domestic service in Rochester households, Rev. L. B. Brown, of Mt. Olivet Baptist church, says that he expects six men and women from Atlanta to arrive here to-morrow to fill positions he has obtained for them. Rev. Mr. Brown has been working for several weeks to get Southern colored folk for Rochester service. He expects forty men and women to come as soon as he has found positions for them. Rev. William A. Byrd, of Trinity Presbyterian church, also is engaged in similar work.

EVENING MAIL

New York City

NOV 1 1916

Negroes Replace Foreigners in Mills About Pittsburg

Pittsburg, Nov. 1.—Three hundred negroes arrived here early to-day on a special train from points in Virginia. They were accompanied by special agents of a number of industrial concerns in whose mills they will go to work.

The movement to make up for the loss of foreign workmen by drawing from the South began more than a month ago and several thousand negroes have been brought into the district.

MEN WANTED

St Louis Argus.

WANTED—Twenty good laboring men for steel works. Good wages, steady employment. Apply Saturday and Monday noon, Argus office, 2341 Market St.

July 14. 1916

MEN WANTED

Savannah Tribune

Men wanted to work in our factory, white or colored, good wages and steady work all the year round. Come at once prepared to work. Would also like to engage a live man to act as agent for us in securing men. American Plate Glass Company, Kane, Pennsylvania.

S. P. DINING CARS IN CHARGE OF COLORED MEN

A card from George Young, of Young's Book Store, New York, written from San Francisco, Cal., informs THE AGE that the whole Southern Pacific dining car system is practically in charge of a colored man. Mr. Young writes also that the instructor and waiting chef are colored men. 3/16/16.

EXPERIENCED MACHINISTS, BOILERMEN, and PATTERN MAKERS,

or men who have some knowledge of this work wanted at once to go to Massachusetts Permanent work. For further information please apply to the National Urban League, 2303—7th Ave., N. Y.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED

Circulation

One hundred union bricklayers, no negroes; scale of wages, 57½ cents; long job, steady work; transportation refunded after thirty days. Apply to W. H. Eaves, Tennessee Copper company, Copperhill, Tenn.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

1/1/16

Negro Chauffeurs Meet.

J. B. Craig, president of the Colored Chauffeurs' Association, addressed the membership Monday, at 1812 Iberville street, on the requirement of 100 per cent efficiency in their work. He urged them to keep out of saloons, dress warmly and remain constantly near their cars. Co-operation among drivers in answering calls at big functions would vastly benefit service and reduce congestion, he said.

EXPRESS

PORTLAND ME

NOV 7 1916

Pittsburg special says there is a shortage of 20,000 men in the coke region. Only additional supply is coming from the South—mostly Negroes

Farmer

Bridgeport, Conn.

MAR 2 1917

The first industrial plant in the country employing negro labor exclusively has been opened at Detroit. Fifty girls are employed to make trousers and several are clerks.

Joseph E. Howard, a young colored man of Chicago manager of the office and sales room of the National Publishing Company of Philadelphia. He has worked for 16 years and started in as a shipping clerk. Later he was transferred to the sales room and occupied various positions with this Company for all the business of the credit until finally he was made general manager. The National Publishing Company is said to Company from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. The be the largest manufacturing concern of books bibles and leather goods in the United States and to be incorporated for $10,000,000. [redacted] a side line the firm known as Howard Chamber [redacted]

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been in conference with the grievance mediator of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the grievance representative of miners, The latter, Mr. C. A. Hitchell, is a Individual Negroes Fill Responsible Positions. Crisis, 1916. Jul, page 165.

The chief train despatcher of the Illinois Central at Carbondale, Illinois .is a Negro, J. O. Kelley. He has been in the employment of the Illinois Central forty-two years.

The Confidential man of Mr. Chas. Schwabb, the steel magnate, is Joseph Ray. It is said that he signs Mr. Schwabb's name to checks, pays all bills, arranges all details to trips. Before visitors can see Mr. Schwabb they must first see Mr. Ray. He decides whether they can be admitted or not. He is said to receive a salary of $10,000 a year.

Labor - 1916

Migration

NEGROES ARE ADVISED TO STAY SOUTH

South Alabama Conference, A. M. E. Church, Takes Cognizance of Exodus of Race

WARNING IS ISSUED AS TO LABOR AGENTS

Formal Address to the Negroes Is Issued by Three Officials of the Troy Meeting 12-11

A general appeal to the negroes to stay in Alabama, and a warning to them to "Beware of labor agents," has been sent out by the officials of the South Alabama Conference, African Methodist Episcopal church. The document is signed by Bishop B. F. Lee, of Wilberforce, Ohio, who presided at the conference in Troy during the past week; W. H. Mixon, secretary of the conference, and R. W. Ragland.

The situation in Alabama, as well as in other parts of the South, has grown to such an alarming extent that leaders of the negro race have assumed a position of leadership in every department of life, and are urging the negroes to remain in the South, where the friendships of the white people have been tried and tested to the fullest. The exodus of negroes to the north and middle west also is proving of alarming proportions, in fact to such an extent has it grown that the race leaders are uneasy for the future of their people.

As a result of resolutions adopted at the Troy conference, the following official announcement is given to the press and will be circulated thoroughly throughout the race.

Appeal To Negroes

"To The Colored People Of Alabama:

"The South Alabama Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Troy, Alabama, December 7th, 1916. Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D. of Wilberforce, Ohio, presiding, sends to you the following message:

"There is a great unrest in the South. The cases are many. This unsettled condition can not be fixed upon any one section or State. The boll weevil, the floods, and storms, high cost of living and low wages have much to do with the exodus of our people. We beg to advise you who are still in the South to remain on the farms, and buy small or large tracts of land while you can, and practice honesty, industry and frugality. Practice the habit of saving; purchase lots and build houses; cultivate a friendly relationship with all races.

Supreme Moment

"We believe this is the supreme moment for the negro in the South. We would advise you to live temperate lives. Lengthen your school sessions and strengthen the ability of the teachers. This is the leading cause of the exodus, notwithstanding the great pressure of floods, boll weevil and storms. This will be remedied by the operators of business and agriculture in the South, to show high appreciation of negro laborers and farmers. They probably will see the necessity for laborers to move out of these sections greatly lessened.

"It must be acknowledge that nothing has been more influential in remedying this restlessness than the church, which is the magnet in every group of negroes, the great soul from whose center go the investigations for better homes, and higher degrees of honesty, intellectual development and moral character.

An Ark Of Safety

"You are therefore urged to consider and rally to the church as the Ark of Safety on this troubled sea. We would also advise that the negroes raise their own food-stuff and domestic animals, and above all avoid placing your crops in bonds before it is raised, as far as possible.

"A staunch and trusting cooperation between husband and wife and between children and parents will aid very much in establishing patience and hope, and the reduction of illiteracy will give the odds to the home against that of society by 16 to 1.

"We advise our people to support the great temperance regulations of the State of Alabama; refrain absolutely and entirely from conducting the 'boot-leg' saloon and building up the chain gang. The age calls for efficiency and service. Do an honest day's work and the employer will pay an honest dollar.

Alabama Is Blessed

"Alabama is wonderfully blessed with her schools. Payne University, Selma, Alabama; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; Selma University, Talladega College, State Normal, Montgomery, Alabama; A. and M. College Huntsville; Knox Academy, Mile Memorial College, Mason City College

"Let us apreciate our school and Church facilities in the South and especially in your own State. 'Beware of Labor Agents.'

(Signed)

"B. F. Lee Bishop,
"W. H. Mixon, Secretary
"R W. Ragland."

Resolutions of Negro Bodies

Memphis Tenn

88:

NEGRO MINISTERS MEET.

Discuss Means for Improving Their People's Condition.

The negro Baptist ministers of Memphis and vicinity held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the First Colored Baptist Church, St. Paul Avenue. Among those present were Revs. T. J. Searcy, W. J. McMichael, C. W. Graham, J. W. Robbins, W. L. Petty, T. O. Fuller, W. H. Bowers, F. C. Long, H. C. Condell, R. J. Petty, J. W. Shaw, J. R. Gloster, P. A. Wardlaw, William Jones, L. C. Moore and James A. Mitchell. Rev. W. H. Bowers was elected chairman and W. L. Petty secretary.

Plans were perfected for the entertainment of the state Bible and missionary conference to be held in this city, Jan. 24-28, at the Lebanon Baptist Church, and committees on arrangement, reception, finance and publicity were appointed.

The ministers considered other important subjects, among them being the reckless and extravagant living and waste of money by the purchase of unnecessary things by those who find themselves in possession of unexpected money because of the high price of cotton. The purchase of automobiles, pianos, victrolas and other luxuries by those without homes and having nothing but a little cash was condemned as unwise and could mean nothing but want and suffering in the future.

The negroes will be urged to husband their resources, so as to become self-sustaining in the future. Economy is the basis of honest, substantial citizenship, it was said.

The emigration of negroes from the south to the north was discussed. Some interesting reports were made as to the causes. It was said that many men were leaving the farms because of inducements offered in sections of the north where foreign labor had left to take up arms in the European war. This exodus was encouraged by the presence of boll weevil in the delta, the crop lien system, lack of protection from mob violence and inadequate school facilities. It was said that they were leaving the cities because of the growing disposition of officers of the law to shoot down and beat up defenseless negroes, and mistreat them by unreasonable search and detention, from which there seemed to be no redress.

Good white people seemed to deplore the maltreatment, but they took no steps to prevent or suppress it, they said. It was said that the ministers preached and counselled peace and conciliation between the races, which curbed the spirit of resentment, and in the absence of any active steps on the part of the best white people of the south to give relief, there was nothing else to do but go.

A committee will call on the mayor, the newspapers, the civic organizations and business agencies, asking them to co-operate with the negro ministers in improving the conditions that now exist.

At night Rev. J. W. Robbins preached a strong sermon. At 10 o'clock today Rev. T. O. Fuller will give a blackboard lecture on Sunday school methods. In the afternoon Ella D. Davis will illustrate the work of the women. In the evening Lucy E. Campbell will give the blackboard talk on the B. Y. P. U. work. Rev. W. G. Blvins will preach and the St. John's choir will furnish music. A large crowd is expected at each service.

Labor – 1916

Migration

Returning South

MANY GA. NEGROES ARE COMING BACK TO DIXIE HOMES

Albany, Ga., December 20.—(Special.) Scores of negroes who left this section to accept employment in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other northern states are coming back to the communities in which they formerly lived. Many who would like to come are unable to do so because they lack funds with which to pay their traveling expenses, while still others are succumbing to the rigors of the northern winter. 12-21-16

Negroes just back from Newark, Pittsburg and other places to which they flocked in large numbers tell interesting stories of their experiences. The trouble experienced by most of them seems to have been due to the inability of their new taskmasters to understand the attitude of the easy-going southern darkey toward all manual labor. One negro just back from New Jersey tells of how he lost his first job because he insisted upon exercising the colored man's prerogative of building a fire convenient to whatever work he is doing out of doors. Southern employers of negro labor realize that the colored workman is going to have his fire on a cold day, but northern contractors allow no such privileges.

Another thing that does not suit the Georgia darkey is the practice of giving a laborer a certain task to perform and insisting that he complete it within a given period of time. Such an arrangement does not accord with the negro laborer's idea about how manual labor should be performed and many of those returning to this part of the state frankly say they were unable to satisfy their new employers.

What has proved the deciding factor in bringing back to Georgia as many as have been able to get here, however, is the severe cold of the northern states. The thin-blooded and thinly-clad Georgia farm hand found that it was impossible for him to keep warm in the country to which he had migrated. Fuel had cost him nothing on the Georgia farm, but in northern factory towns fuel was high, and a great deal of it was required. Employment was to be obtained without difficulty, but a common laborer, it was found, could not earn enough to support even a small family.

Many pathetic appeals have come to former employers of both town and country negroes who are now in northern communities and long to come back to Georgia. They beg to be taken back on any terms their former employers are willing to impose, if only money will be advanced to pay their way "back home."

Alabama Negroes Find Weather Cold; Pour Back Into Southern Homes

(Special to the Advertiser)

DOTHAN, ALA., Dec. 26—Heavy death rate, pneumonia and extreme cold weather is causing many Dothan and Southeast Alabama negroes to leave their jobs in the factories of New Jersey and the east and come home. 12-27-16

Thirty-six such negroes, who had been attracted to New Jersey by expectations of good times and fat pay envelopes reached Dothan in time to spend Christmas here, and from the way they talk none will go back.

Many of the negroes who work inside buildings and ride home for several miles on street cars in wet or sweaty clothing, are contracting colds or pneumonia, which is causing alarm among them. In the consignment reaching here yesterday was one corpse.

Over 100 negroes have returned to Dothan and this immediate section since trying their luck in the east. There are but few of them who face new living and working conditions and cold weather to which they have never been accustomed the majority coming back to Southeast Alabama.

Negroes, Disgusted, Back From the North; High Pay Proves Myth

12-27-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 30.—Disgusted and sadly disappointed with their experiences in the north, the negroes who were enticed away during the summer have begun to return. A party of above twenty-five arrived at the Union station here on the train from Birmingham, having come from various points in the north, and reported that they knew of many more who were on their way home to the Sunny South.

Instead of the large wages they expected to receive and which were promised them, they said that the money offered was not only small but that the cost of living was so much higher that it more than made up for the higher wages received, and in addition it was so much colder that it took a large part of the money made to buy warm clothes.

Labor - 1916

Migration

From EVENING STAR

Address: Newark, N. J.

Date.....

NEW NEGRO PUPILS PRESENT PROBLEM

Many Coming from the South, Being Unschooled, Must Enter Classes with Younger Children.

PHASE HAS JUST BECOME OBVIOUS

The recent influx of negroes to this city from the South has added one more element to the problems having their basis in race differences, which have long been dealt with in the schools. It is only within the last few weeks of the present term that this newer phase in the school population has become obvious, and one of the characteristics of the change is that it has come about in districts where children of that race were a negligible factor.

To a visitor passing from class room to class room in the schools where these newcomers have been enrolled it seems as though each colored boy or girls adds one to that list of over-age pupils which every teacher apparently dreads. Retardation—from whatever cause, whether of individual fault or because of the pupils' environment—is admittedly one of the big difficulties always to be met in the elementary schools, and in the present problem it presents variations from the former type to a large extent, the teachers assert. For instance, with many of the foreign-born children, as soon as the language difficulty had been overcome rapid promotions were possible, because much the same ground had been covered in the schools of their homelands as the little immigrants would have traversed in the schools of this city. From "the land of cotton," on the other hand, have come to the local schools young field laborers of fourteen, boys and girls, some of whom have never been to school, and here they may now be found side by side with little Newarkers of six and seven in the 1B grade.

While such conditions prevail chiefly among those children included in the recent Northern migration, it may be stated that there are instances of unschooled children of that race for which this state must accept responsibility. One such was seen this week in a local school. An apparently intelligent boy of fourteen, who recently came from Freehold and whose schooling has just now begun, when asked if he worked in his former home-town, said he had driven an ice cream wagon. This boy is in a first-year class, but is making good progress.

Now Has 100 Instead of Five.

Morton Street School is one of those which for the first time is called upon to give special thought to the negro pupil, especially in the primary grade. This school in its enrolment of 1,618 pupils now numbers 100 of this race, whereas in other years about five were expected.

Teachers are unanimous in declaring that the newcomers are well-behaved, giving no trouble in the way of discipline, but the disadvantage remains of having to place them with younger children. At Morton Street some of them have been put with a backward group and given special training to enable them to gain time, and in at least one instance a teacher has remained after school hours to give special teaching.

One disadvantage is that there is little home co-operation, it is said, the parents not seeming to feel any responsibility. Rounding up by attendance officers has been the mode of entry for most of the Southern contingent, though there are some exceptions. One first-year class had had among its little tots a tall colored youth of sixteen. His mother has insisted that he remain in school, but for several days he has been absent and his absence is not, of course, a problem for the attendance department.

A large proportion of the children are from Alabama and North Carolina, and no explanation is offered in the schools as to their coming. The supervisor of attendance, Charles A. MacCall, expects to make a special study of the matter, as his officers have brought stories of the influx from every district. Oddly enough, the schools where there was previously a large percentage of negro children, as at Washington Street, have only received a small proportion of the newcomers.

Generally the girls seem to have received more schooling than the boys, though both have worked in the fields, plowing, picking cotton and hoeing. Quite a number of the children are said to be bright and are making good progress now that the opportunity is open to them.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

NOV 25 1916

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO MEN

Adults Organize Night Class and Pay the Teacher's Salary

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 25.—A score or more of negro men, from twenty-five to forty years old, will go to school during this winter. The Board of Education has granted the use of a room in the new school for negro children under the conditions that the men engage their own teacher and supply their own books. Sessions will begin next Monday evening.

Labor – 1916

Migration

Chicago Defender

Migration and Its Effect

11—25—16

NEGROES THROUGHOUT AMERICA are discussing the question of the wholesale migration of their fellows from the South to the North. The discussion hinges on the question: Will the change be beneficial or detrimental? Should it be encouraged or discouraged? The latter question may be answered without an argument. The tide is on, the demand and the attraction are too great. Northern capital needs the labor. Higher wages and promises of better conditions of labor are the attractions.

Chicago Defender – 11/20/16

The former question admits of discussion; it rests largely with the Negro. The North can stand a considerable increase of the Negro population if the increase is of the thrifty, efficient type. Beyond a certain small minority and within a certain definite large proportion any increase or decrease of Negro population in or near a large urban center has no effect on the relationship of the races, provided the increased population is not of the lazy, criminal class. Where the Negro can influence the situation is in discouraging the promiscuous corralling of irresponsible loafers by labor agents in and near Southern cities and the shipment of these unreliable groups to northern centers.

Reports from industrial corporations near Hartford, Conn.; Philadelphia, Steelton, Pa.; Pittsburg, Chicago and Detroit, indicate that the type of worker can be controlled entirely by the care exercised by agents in selecting men. Carelessly secured men have been found criminally inclined, lazy and entirely unsatisfactory. Well selected groups have answered every demand of the employers. The Negro has not lost as a class any of his cheerful love of his employer and respect for his employer's best interests. He takes a proprietary interest in his employer's plant. He speaks of "my" hotel, "my" factory, "my" office as though the success or failure of the individual or firm employing him is his personal triumph or defeat—and it is.

Negro citizens in every urban center of the North should collectively urge corporations to instruct their agents to consult Negro leaders in the South and send only competent, promising workers to the North. The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is taking up the problem as it affects the nation as a whole. It is urging our leaders everywhere to get together and help in a situation which can raise us to greater heights than we have ever yet attained. It is urging industrial corporations to surround the recently arrived workmen with a favorable environment in the form of sanitary homes, community houses in which motion pictures and harmless games may be enjoyed during the leisure time.

The Urban League is not handling the proposition from the North alone. From its headquarters in Nashville it is trying to encourage more favorable attitude towards us by Southern employers. It realizes that nine million of our people cannot move or be moved to the North. Now, or maybe never, is the time to effect Southern sentiment and make our lot in the South more bearable. Leaders, swing in line with the National Urban League and all together help on toward the consummation of a great but glorious task.

Places in North to Which Migrants have Gone

THE LABOR PROBLEM

EXPERIENCES AS A LABORER IN THE NORTH

A Southern Young Man Talks Interestingly Upon Labor Conditions in the North and East From Personal Experiences.—Exceptional Opportunities Offered the Industrious Negro Laborer.

The Christian Recorder 11/17/13

By one who was one.

It is a great thing to be a Negro I am a Negro, and feel that God so honored me in allowing me to be one. Were I to have my choice of any nationality I would prefer to remain a Negro, for as I trace my ancestry from a famous christian of the once famous Mandingo tribe of the Western Coast of Africa, with the only exception of a tint of Indian blood I glorify in that fact. Certainly no race of people occupies a more unique and interesting position as does ours. In this country, notwithstanding the fact that we have fought and died in all of the great wars to preserve her honor, we are placed often in many embarrassing positions. Although we are the best natured race of people that inhabits this globe, many times we are forced to suffer wrongs and persecutions to satisfy the whims and prejudices of a certain class of people in this country. In a good many sections we have been denied our political rights. We have never desired social relations as a general thing. Unfair educational advantages have been heaped upon us. Segregation has been practical in both spirit and law almost in every section of this country. Long ago we naturally began to go to our own churches. These conditions did not trouble us half so much as the fact that in a good many cities in the North, the place we had become accustomed to look toward as somewhat of a heaven, really denied us the privilege of working. Labor unions refused us admission. Whites did not care to work besides us. These industrial conditions were really heartsore to us, and gradually continued to grow worse. The colored man did not seek to acquire a trade, for he felt that it could not be advantageous to him. He did not even seek to enter the machine shop, for he felt that there was no need of applying. In a good many cases we were greatly discouraged, but unfortunately, or rather fortunately for us there came the European War, and hundreds, yes thousands of foreigners who were in this country and whose labor was employed in preference to ours, went to join army forces in their respective countries. Their places were left vacant, and the problem of filling these vacancies was up strongly to the employers. Then they began to search for help. Many had to close their factories and shops on account of the lack of labor. Then as a last resort they decided to try Negro help. They sent agents throughout the Southern States to secure this help, and as a result thousands of Negroes were brought North. Machine shops, tanneries, munition plants and railroads used thousands of these men. In fact one railroad employed 4,100 persons within a few weeks. Much discussion was heard in various sections, both pro and con as to this move. It was because of this influx of Negro labor in the North that I was selected and assigned to Woburn, Massachusetts to make a special study of industrial conditions as it concerned the colored man in that section.

At Work In Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, Massachusetts is a town situated about ten miles out from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, and has a population of about 18,000, of this number about 600 are colored. In this town there is not a single saloon or pawn shop. Pool-rooms are very few, and there is no segregated district in the little city. There are two newspapers published there, and a beautiful High School and library adorn the town. There is a colored Baptist Church along with other churches. It is strictly a residential town and everybody is busy.. The moral aspect of the town is high. There is no time for the obnoxious color-line to be drawn. Everybody seems pleasant and one does not feel out of place.

Works In Machine Shop

It was to this town that I went having been preceeded by nearly 200 colored laborers. Immediately after reaching the town, I garbed myself in my overalls and jacket and applied at a machine shop for work. After asking me a few questions, I was employed, and assigned to the night crew, working from 7 p. m., to 7 a. m. There were fifty-two men employed in this department, eighteen of whom were colored. Thirteen of the colored men were from the South and five were Northern reared men. Four were married men. The regular wage paid was 23 cts. an hour for those who worked "straight," and frequently those who worked at "piece work" would earn from $3 to $4 a night. Most of the men did the latter class of work. I incidently learned that colored labor was very satisfactory and the men as a general rule were very reliable. They were quick to learn and would willingly take orders. They would make "overtime" whenever asked.

Makes 70 Cents An Hour

After having gained these facts by inquiring and observation, I decided to try along another line. Being a brick mason by trade, and seeing an "ad." in a local paper for a brick-mason, I applied and was immediately employed at 70 cents an hour. No discrimination whatever. I was the only colored man on the job. I then applied to a tannery, but was told to "come back." However I had several other tanneries where colored men were employed under observation. I learned that some of the best jobs were held by colored men. The wages range from $9 to $18 a week. A good many of these men working at these places are married and are purchasing homes. The hours are not long, being from 6:45 a. m., to 4:45 p. m., hence they have much time to devote to their homes and families.

At Work In Munition Plant

My next work was in a munition plant. I was especially interested to work here. Quite 100 colored men were or had been employed there. Most of these were from the South. A good many were in the North for the first time, and were suddenly brought face to face with new conditions, but these men, although just the average class of the Southern Negro laborer, gradually adjusted himself to these new surroundings. I was assigned to the Picric department, and was give nnumber 406, and was known as such and went in on the night shift to work two weeks at night, and then two weeks at day. The hours at night are from 5:30 p. m., to 6:30 a. m., and the day shift from 6:30 a. m., to 5:30 p. m. My wage was 22½ cents an hour. My first weeks wage with bonus amounted to $22.65; my second week, $22.47. After my second week, my wages were raised, and my third week I earned $33.05, etc. When I gave notice that I was to leave, the superintendent as well as the foreman and "boss," assured me that my work had been satisfactory and desired me to continue my work there. I served in nearly every capacity with the exception of "boss" foreman and superintendent. I was "on the floor" on filters, centrifical, etc. Several colored men had splendid jobs. In fact one was "boss" over a gang of men, most of whom were white men.

Men Save Money

The men were apparently saving their money and seem to be interested in their work. To my personal knowledge several men have saved from $200 to $400 within the past six months.

Students Make Favorable Impression

About ten or twelve students from the Georgia State Industrial College, of Savannah of which Major R. R. Wright is president, worked at this plant for three months, and all saved

from $100 to $175 during that time. They were intelligent young men, and conducted themselves in a very splendid way during their time there. Seven of this number were placed in very good positions there. One young man who finishes from the College Department of that school next year, and another who finishes the Normal Department at the same time, were placed at one of the best places. Their work was especially satisfactory as was that of the others.

The Resident Negroes of Woburn

I have been discussing the Negroes largely from the South, but the resident Negro of Woburn is creating a favorable impression for the race. As a rule he is steady and reliable, and it is because of the reputation he has made that has made it largely possible for the influx of Negro labor in that section.

Nat. D. Alexander Considered A Leader

There are quite a number of cultured and enterprising persons of color in that town, for instance, Mr. Nathaniel Alexander is Grand Master of the Order of Masons in that section, and is the owner of one of the best pieces of property in that town. He is honest and progressive, and has been employed by one firm for seventeen years, and is considered one of the best men within the firm's employ. He has a private business in the town in which he spends his extra time. His wife is a wide-awake woman, and is of considerable help to him in his business.

Other Progressive Citizens

Mr. Charles E. Crutcher conducts a drayage business, and William H. Scott is a successful employment agent. Mr. William H. Luck conducts one of the leading garages in that town. Mrs. Rosa L. Robinson is the owner of several valuable pieces of property, and her daughter, Miss Christine Robinson, is an expert milliner, and an accomplished musician.

The Middlesex Co-operative Association aims to interest colored persons toward the purchasing of property and investing in business. Rev. H .H. Jones is the pastor of the colored Baptist Church. There is a barber shop and also a grocery store conducted by colored.



BISHOP L. J. COPPIN,
Bishop, Fourth Episcopal District, who began conferences this week.



BISHOP C. T. SHAFFER,
Of Third Episcopal District, holding the Ohio Conference this week.

EXAMINER

ss: Chicago, Ill.

OCT 9 - 1916

SOUL STUNTED BY LABOR IN STEEL MILL,

PASTOR SAYS

Sees Public Ownership as Only Means to Reform Working Conditions in the Gary Plant.

Toilers, Better Paid Than Ministers, Do Not Get Deserts, He Believes After Sharing Lot.

What Rev. Newsom did:

Worked twelve hours a day.
Swabbed grease from dirty engines.
Associated with rough laborers.

What Rev. Newsom got:

Three dollars a day.
Three hours sleep a night.
Material for new sermons.

A stocky young man with a neck like Frank Gotch's answered an inquiry for the Rev. John W. Newsom at the parsonage of the First Paptist Church in Valparaiso, Ind., last night.

The fact that the clergyman worked as a day laborer from the third week in August until the last of September was revealed by an open letter he wrote officials of the steel company urging better working conditions and particaularly shorter hours for men in their employ.

NEED OF MONEY MOTIVE.

"To begin at a frank beginning," he said, "I went into the adventure to make some money during my vacation. I made $3 a day—about $100 in all.

"And I can tell you"—here the young preacher leaned forward in his chair, his face earnest—"it is something to feel that you can go to work with your hands, a common laborer, and be as well paid as most Baptist ministers in Indiana—and fare as well as the struggling clergy at that.

Then he was back to his story.

"I started in late August. The employment agent at the mills looked me over. I was a pretty shabby object. He was about to pass me up. I suppose I looked soft—well, I was rather flabby. To help my physical condition and my preaching were two other objects of my stunt.

WORKS UNDER NEGRO.

"They asked me about my last work and I said it was farming. That was true, because I really had worked on the farm of some friends the first day or two of my vacation.

"I said I was willing to do the dirty work that some of the 'hunkies' were refusing, and so they clapped a little gang of us together, put us in charge of a negro and started us toward the coke ovens. The negro, I remember, was very cocky at being a sort of boss, and talked loud. The rest of us were humble.

"They started the negro and me at wheeling acid—later I heard a young fellow was blinded at the same work. But just as we started somebody from the superintendent's office ran up and touched me on the arm.

"'That's no work for a white man,' he said.

"I was led away. The negro was my enemy from that minute. Not only was he left without anybody to boss, but I heard him later mumbling jealously that I had a pull, that I had found a soft job.

"Soft? Well, I don't know about that."

HIS "SOFT" JOB.

The young preacher stretched luxuriously and laughed at his reminiscence.

"Do you think it soft to wipe greasy boilers and engines with cotton waste, to sweep greasy floors, to live in the atmosphere of grease hour after hour, twelve hours a day, drowsy, tired, craving sleep?

"To sleep—ah! That was the thing. I was on duty twelve hours, and I came home to my family in Valparaiso every night. With the trip from the mills and with time spent in doing little things for myself I got only about three hours' sleep a night.

"One day there was a bloody fight between two of the wipers, two 'hunkies.' The Swede engineer was away on a four-days' vacation—the first real rest he had had, by the way, in two years and a half, and he was taking it at his own expense.

"The two men would have obeyed his least whisper, merely because he was 'boss.' But, like children, they paid no attention to the assistant. They fought over nothing. I tried to separate them; so did others, but it was no use. They beat each other so badly that they needed hospital attention. The boss was away and they had no restraint—that was all.

"The trouble with them—the trouble that would have come to me had I remained long enough—was the lack of time in which to develop.

NO TIME TO GROW.

"I won't accuse any one of exploiting men in this connection—in its way the steel company treated them kindly enough. Certainly the pay was good, and precautions were taken for the men's safety. But the workers have no time or opportunity in which to grow.

"I was helped physically by the experience, for all my irregular sleep.

"But, like the regular workers, I had no mental growth during that period. Where was the time or opportunity?

SHOULD SHARE PROSPERITY.

"Steel common, I am told, is selling at 120, having climbed from an original quotation of 27—the 27 representing purely watered stock.

"Now, with such prosperity looming large in the speculative phase of the business, with dividends being paid—and paid on watered stock at that—something seems surely wrong with the system of private ownership when the roof of our plant was allowed to leak like a sieve whenever it rained, endangering valuable machinery, endangering health.

"Three dollars a day may be all that the men earn by their labor. Relatively it is good wages. Certainly it is as much as the average Baptist minister in Indiana earns—if not more. But the point is that the public through control or supervision should have access to all records and accounts of institutions in which men labor under such exacting conditions so as to insure to the laborer the full amount of his earnings.

DATA FOR SERMONS.

"It is that which stands out strongly from my experience and observations—that and a knowledge of the tyranny of speech, and the ease by which a man's soul may be dwarfed without relaxation and thought.

"I gathered also a great store of technical and scientific detail, and a knowledge of men—their habits, actions, thought and speech—to aid me in my sermons.

"Perhaps I must confess that after all I was seeking sermon material as much as anything else. A preacher must keep fresh, you know, and I think it freshened me up a bit."

"THE TOILER"

The Rev. John W. Newsom, Valparaiso, Ind., pastor, who spent his vacation as laborer in Gary steel mill.



ALABAMA NEGROES WORKING IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.—Seventy-five Negroes were brought to Chicago by Morris & Company and given employment in their stock yards. The men had been employed in the packing houses in Alabama.

The men are more than making good and some of them intend bringing their families to Chicago for permanent residence.

Labor-1916
Migration

TRIBUNE
Chicago, Ill.

JUL 8 1916

NEGROES LURED FROM SOUTH BY HIGHER WAGES

Farmer of Dixie Must Raise Crops Requiring Less Hand Labor as a Result.

TAKE FOREIGN LABOR'S JOBS.

This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Hyde in answer to the question, "After the War—What?"

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

A long row of little one story wooden shacks winds round the side of a mountain in West Virginia. Just below the center of the row is the opening of a great coal mine, which leads on a horizontal plane into the bowels of the peak.

Before the war in Europe every shack was occupied by Italian and Serbian miners. Most of them lived in boarding houses, but some had brought over their families and lived with wife and children in one of the smaller shacks.

Today most of the shacks are vacant. Practically all of the miners have gone back to Europe to fight. The last report of the national bureau of immigration shows that the number of Italians in the United States now is 100,000 less than it was two years ago.

Money Lures Negro.

Their places in the coal mines have been taken chiefly by Negroes from the farms of Virginia and other southern states. When a black farm hand earning $1 or $1.25 a day at home is offered from $3 to $4 a day to work in a coal mine the call is almost irresistible.

To this single coal mine in West Virginia more than 400 Negroes have gone in the last eighteen months. They are beginning to take their families with them and to settle in the old wooden shacks deserted by the Italians.

Much the same change has come to other mines, construction camps, and even factories, all over the north. By tens of thousands the Negroes have left the farms of the south and have gone north to take the place of European laborers called home or kept home by the great war. They go north because northern industries can offer to pay bigger wages than the farmers of the south. And the movement has just begun. So long as the war lasts, at least, it will continue to increase in volume.

Already the African migration is well under way. It means a lot to both the north and the south and to all classes of people in both sections.

9,000,000 in South.

When the war in Europe began there were a few more than a million Negroes living north of Mason and Dixon's line. In the southern states there were about 9,000,000 Negroes.

In the north the Negro has been permitted ordinary political and civil liberties. He has been allowed to cast his vote and to take a modest part in the government. But his industrial opportunities have been few. The competition and opposition of immigrant and native white labor have shut him out of the better paid and more desirable lines of work. Almost all the labor unions have barred him from membership. He has been driven to take menial, poorly paid, and disagreeable employment. There are 7,000 or more Negro saloon porters in Chicago, thousands of bootblacks, and other thousands working as porters on Pullman cars.

During the recent period of business depression the lines against the Negro were drawn more tightly in northern cities. He was shut out of many positions which were formerly open to him. There has been, also, an increase in race prejudice. Some northern cities have passed segregation laws compelling all Negroes to live in certain less desirable districts of the city.

Different in South.

In the south, on the other hand, the Negro has been deprived of practically all his political and civil liberties. He has no vote and he has learned that to appeal to the law against a white man is likely to be an idle effort. But in the south he has had a much greater industrial opportunity.

Speaking broadly, there has been no white immigration to the south. The Negro has had the field to himself. Skilled Negro tradesmen work on equal terms and at equal wages with their comparatively rare white competitors.

Places in North to Which Migrants have Gone

Even on southern farms and plantations, where wages have been very low, living expenses also have been low. The industrious Negro has been able to earn a living and in thousands of cases to get a few acres of ground and a cabin of his own. But even before the war in Europe there was a noticeable movement of southern Negroes from the rural districts to the cities.

Now, with the new call from the north, southern farmers are finding it almost impossible to get farm hands. If the hegira of Negroes continues for another year—as it seems certain to—their condition is likely to become desperate. Farm wages will certainly go up all over the south.

Negroes in North to Double.

The best available authorities estimate that by the end of 1917 the number of Negroes in the north is likely to be doubled. The first effect of the African migration to the north probably will be an increase in race prejudice and race disturbances in northern cities. Hitherto considerable bodies of Negroes have often come into northern industrial communities as strike breakers. The feeling against them among working people has been strong.

The fact that at present there is work for practically every white workman and that wages, on the whole, are higher than ever before will tend to smother for the time any outbreak of race prejudice. With a good job of his own, the white man will not strenuously object to the Negro taking a less important and profitable place. So long as prosperity continues there will probably be no trouble.

But the unorganized Negro from the south, used to working at small wages, may be willing to take less than the white man demands for the same work. If that happens to any considerable extent there is certain to be an outbreak of bitter feeling.

Effect Will Probably Be Good.

In the long run, if the Negro hegira continues, as it seems sure to do, the effect will probably be good. It will be good for the south to have the colored population more evenly distributed over the country. It will compel the southern states to encourage the coming of white immigrants. In a few states that process has already begun. In three counties of Virginia, for instance—Prince George, Chesterfield, and one other—the vacant lands have been entirely repopulated by Bohemian farmers, who are setting an example of thrift and good husbandry which is inspiring. It will be good for the north to share more fully in the solution of the problem for which the whole country is responsible. It will be good for the black man because it will improve his economic position. And it will do the white workman of the north no harm because the presence in any part of the country of a great unorganized and poorly paid body of labor always tends to depress wages generally.

Meanwhile, during the next few years northern communities will have to adapt themselves to the presence of greatly increased Negro colonies; the south will be forced to use more machinery on its farms and to plant crops which need less hand labor.

The migration of the Negroes to the north is only one of the big new problems which the war in Europe has forced upon the people of the United States.

Democrat
Johnstown, Pa

NOV 2 1916

COLONIZATION OF NEGROES IN THIS VICINITY

Agents of Department of Justice Here Probing Serious Reports

VOTED AS FLOATERS IS THE TIP

District Attorney's Office Has Evidence Bearing on Matter

Officials of the department of justice at Washington have been in Johnstown for several days, looking thoroughly into the alleged colonization of colored men from the south in this city and vicinity.

These officials were careful to keep their identity from becoming known, but it is understood that they had some very plain talks with persons supposed to be more or less in touch with the newcomers. It is said that these number approximately 500. Some reports indicate a larger aggregate, scattered pretty well over the county, although most of them are either in this city or its environs.

According to what is considered reliable information, agents of the department of justice are preparing to safeguard next Tuesday's election against a general scheme of colonization which has attracted wide attention. It is asserted that plans had been set afoot looking to the utilization of floaters in close states or close districts in an effort to determine results.

Of course, vigorous denials on the part of the floaters themselves, as well as on that of persons supposed to be in touch with them, are made that the colored men have been brought into this section for other than industrial reasons, but the agents of the department of justice who have been probing into the matter of their presence here at this time do not accept these denials at full face value.

The officials are said to be proceeding on the theory that the situation calls for watchful waiting and that they are prepared to act swiftly in case anything should develop savoring of an attempt to debauch the ballot through the medium of these floaters.

It is not known just how many of these agents are on the ground. They have not seen fit to take the public into their confidence and it is pretty certain that they will avoid publicity as far as possible.

The only thing definitely known is that the United States district attorney's office at Pittsburg has already in its possession considerable evidence which is regarded as sufficient to establish probable cause for the steps which have been taken by the department of justice.

AUG 1916

NEGRO POPULATION OF DETROIT ON INCREASE

Colored Folks of City Now Number 15,000, as Compared With 6,000 at the Last Census.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16.—Detroit's negro population has increased nearly 150 per cent during the last six years, according to estimates made by the Associated Charities. The negro population now is fixed at about 15,000 as compared with 6,000 shown by the federal census in 1910.

The heavy increase is accounted for by the fact that a number of local industrial concerns are importing negroes from the south in carload lots for work in local factories. Factory managers declare that the southern negro, when properly trained, is a good workman, reliable and willing.

ENQUIRER

s: Cincinnati, O.

NEGROES AND WHITES

Clash in Michigan—Blacks Ordered To Skip Out.

Detroit, Mich., August 22.—More than 30 negroes, men, women and children, have left Wyandotte, a town near here, since yesterday afternoon. Their action was the result of several clashes between white and negro workmen which took place this week.

A free-for-all fight took place on a street car in Wyandotte yesterday. It started, according to a story told the police, when a negro refused to give his seat to a white woman. Several persons, whites, and negroes, were injured. Last night there was another clash in Wyandotte. One negro was killed.

It is claimed that a committee of white men gave certain negro families until noon to-day to leave town. Most of the negroes recently were brought to Wyandotte from Alabama by a manufacturing company.

From TIMES-PICAYUNE

Address: New Orleans, La.

Negroes Are Returning.

Bogalusa Enterprise:

Bogalusa negroes returning from the North are telling some facts of the treatment they received which should result in the exodus of negroes from this city coming to a sudden halt. Working in freezing weather, housed like a bunch of cattle, paying high prices for everything and being forced to pay their railroad fare to the North which they thought was being donated are just a few of the facts as to the treatment they received. When they wanted to quit and called for their time they were told by the foreman that they had no time coming until the expenses of their transportation and lodging were paid and then the negro would not have enough to get a good meal. Some Bogalusa negroes, however, quit work and took the blind baggage for the South. The negro who has been thinking of going North had better talk with some who have returned or he will most likely never be able to get back. And if he should get back he will find that negroes from other towns have come here and secured his job. The negro that remains in Bogalusa and the South is the negro who is displaying some judgment.

MORE LABORERS COME

Wellsburgh, W. Va., Aug. 11.—Many members of the Race are being employed by the American Gas Light company, which is building a new power plant. Yesterday afternoon another carload came from the south. The Foundation company, which builds large buildings throughout the state, has found it hard to get labor. 8/12/16

Chicago Defender

EVENING GLOBE

s: New York City

"Only Niggers."

Editor Globe:—On Wednesday evening last a young man reading in The Globe a brief account of the railroad accident at Kingsland, N. J., in which a number of colored young men working in the munitions plant there were killed and wounded, and having a brother who is employed there, was very naturally interested in knowing if his brother was among the killed or wounded. So he telephoned a company whose offices are located at, or near, the point where the accident occurred.

The person at the 'phone could give no details beyond the fact that there had been an accident. The young man said that his brother was working in the munitions plant and that he was anxious to learn if he had been hurt or killed, giving his name. The person at the 'phone then said: "Oh, you needn't worry, sir; only niggers have been killed." This cold-blooded and brutal message shocked my young friend so badly that he dropped the receiver and fell into a chair, convinced that his brother was among the victims of this frightful accident. Are Negroes' lives so cheap? JOHN E. BRUCE.

New York, Dec. 2.

COURANT

Hartford, Conn.

NEGROES GO SOUTH; AFRAID OF SNOW

(Special to The Courant.)

New Britain, Dec. 17.

The recent snow storm and the attendant cold snap have scared a number of the negro population of the city, and parties of two and three are seen daily going towards the railroad station with their luggage, fearful lest another fall of snow arrive before they are aboard a train that will take them back to the sunny fields of the South.

One of a party leaving town recently was overheard to say that he had been told that the folks in the North will not see the ground again until next May. He could not wait such a long time to have another glimpse of Mother Earth. Another was told that the drifts in this part of the country often reach six feet in height. He stands five feet, three inches, and has just cause for worry.

POST

Bridgeport, Conn.

About fifty negroes were shipped to Plainville yesterday to work at the transfer station in the local railroad yard. They were imported from the South and when they appeared to go to work the white men employed at the freight depot quit, refusing to work with the negroes. Yesterday the work in the yards was practically at a standstill.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AT ELDORADO

Topeka Plaindealer 12-22

In conversation with Gov. Capper in reference to the attempted outrage by a lot of ruffians from Texas and Oklahoma who are following the undeveloped oil fields of Kansas in their attempt to drive the colored people from Eldorado last week, Governor Capper has ordered the officers of that county to see that law and order is obtained if not he will see the reason why! Now we advise the colored citizens to offer their services to the sheriff and it will be no trouble to drive these ruffians not only from ElDorado but from the state of Kansas and you can get plenty of good white citizens to assist you. Kansas is made up of good people and it makes no difference to color, the law is enforced upon all alike. Always remind these Southern devils that they are on Northern soil where John Brown gave his life and that any attempt to bring Southern methods into this country will be resented and that very forcibly. All the colored people have to do is to arm themselves at any attempt on the part of these fellows to do them bodily harm stand together and drive them out at all cost. The sheriff will deputize you and if not you protect yourselves the courts of Kansas will protect you. We are proud to note through the press reports that the colored people did arm themselves and stood their ground and as soon as they did these ruffians tucked their tails and hid out. Any time these Southern hell hounds think they can come to Kansas and enforce thier Southern methods on colored people they will find themselves either in hell or back in the South. The colored men in Kansas know how to protect themselves.

COLORED LABOR IMPORTED TO WORK AT WOBURN, MASS.

The Guardian 5/6/16

Son of Late Rev. Wm. H. Scott Has Charge of Housing Men from South

Woburn, Mass., May 2, 1916.—On April 28th, 34 Colored men were transported from Atlanta, Georgia by the Merrimac Chemical Company and the New England Manufacturing Company for employment. Twenty-three more arrived in Woburn from Savannah, Georgia on May 1st.

The New England Manufacturing Company and the Merrimac Chemical Company are manufacturing chemists, the former of organic compounds, and the latter of inorganic compounds.

William H. Scott, son of the late Rev. W. H Scott, has charge of the boarding and lodging of these men.

Mr. Scott was at one time employed by the Merrimac Chemical Company in their laboratory as an analytical chemist. He has for the past year run an employment bureau in Woburn and says that there is a great opportunity in Woburn for Colored help, both men and women. Colored help is in great demand because of the fact that Colored people are considered much more trustworthy and steady than men and women of other nationalities. Many of those who have obtained help from Mr. Scott's office now state that they will have no other help than Colored.

ess:

LABOR AGENTS AT WORK.

A few days ago there passed through Raleigh a special train carrying several hundred negroes from the plantations and industrial towns of South Carolina to the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania. These negroes, southern born and raised and possessed of the peculiar characterists that are developed by close contact with southern white men, have been enticed away from their old homes on the promise of large monetary gains and different social conditions. No other seductive plea by the northern agents of coal mining companies could have succeeded in leading so many of those unsuspecting and easily defrauded negroes away from their native land.

It is a great pity, a loss to all concerned. For there is no greater misfit possible of imagination in the labor world than this experiment that is undertaken in recent weeks by Pennsylvania mine owners. The scheme is doomed to failure. The plantation negro is not fitted to become a worker in the bowels of the earth. He wants light and air and the kind word of his bosses. In the mining section where he is being herded he will get none of these, for his labor takes him to the underground darkness, his hours will be long and exhausting, and ever over him will be the taskmaster that knows how to drive. The mining company officials will find the Southern negro a different sort from the slavs and huns of Europe; he will not take kindly to the driving process, and the system therefore must prove unsatisfactory in the end to the companies. And enticing labor from the cotton fields of North and South Carolina at this time is not going to work to either the pleasure or the satisfaction of the plantation owner who has put in a crop with the expectation of having it gathered when the time comes.

For the sake of humanity, however, and for the protection of these men of plantation training who are being enticed from their homes and friends by labor agents at so much per head, some kindly influence ought to be brought to bear whereby those who would rob the plantations of their labor may be persuaded to look to other parts of the country for their help. The South is not inviting labor agents, the Southern negro does not need them, and the days when men can trade in labor and sell it at so much a head, ought to be a thing of the past.

Kindly, gentle persuasion by the application of the labor law to all agents might aid North and South Carolina communities in saving their negroes from the disaster that awaits their arrival in the Pennsylvania industrial slave marts.

EXPRESS

: Buffalo, N. Y.

OCT 2

CALLING A BLUFF.

As readers of The Express know, gangs of Southern negroes are doing the laboring work hereabouts that used to be done by Huns, Italians and other white men. At a negro conference in Washington recently it was said that 500,000 of the race had already left the South and were employed in other parts of the country. The shortage of labor caused by immigration stoppage is the principal reason for the exodus.

It is asserted that there is work now in the North for at least 2,000,000 negroes.

And what is the effect on the South, which always has protested that the blacks are a curse to it and has sometimes declared that they should be sent back to Africa? Well, Montgomery, Ala., has passed an ordinance punishing by fine and imprisonment those who induce any laborer to leave that town. You will hear of similar unconstitutional ordinances elsewhere. You may even hear of the lynching of emigration agents. The truth is that the South is dependent on negro labor. If hereafter the negro goes where he is treated the best, the South may be forced to treat him better.

Labor-1916
Migration
Chronicle

Spokane, Wash.

NEGROES INCREASE

Spokane Has 1500 More Than Five Years Ago—Thousands Leaving South

An increase of 1500, or 300 per cent, in Spokane's negro population has been made in five years. Nine hundred negroes registered for the last election. In 1911 not more than one-third that number were qualified voters.

Migration of the negro to the north has caused enough alarm throughout the south to prompt negro leaders and white economists to hold massmeetings in an effort to point out to the blacks that no permanent gain awaits them in the north. It is estimated that fully 10,000 negroes have left the southern states since the northward movement began last summer, and it seems Spokane is getting its share.

"I would say there are close to 2000 negroes in Spokane now," said H. Napier, a colored waiter at the Silver Grill, who has lived in this city for a number of years. "At the last election we had 900 registered voters. Five years ago there were about 500 here and it seemed like I knew them all. Now it seems I don't know but a small part of them."

It is also estimated that nearly 100 new negro families have moved to Spokane during the last year.

Statistics obtained from the Social Service bureau here tend to discredit the report that the negroes moving to the north are meeting with no success, as the bureau was obliged to assist only eight or 10 negro families during the last year.

Rev. I. S. Wilson, S514 Pine street, pastor of the St. Paul Baptist church, is not in sympathy with the movement to check the negro migration of the south. He said:

'I think this is a question for the negro himself to decide. He has the constitutional right of citizenship and the privilege to select his own place of abode."

A serious shortage of labor in the cotton fields next spring is feared if the exodus continues, a report from the south states.

From INTER OCEAN

Address: Chicago, Ill.

DEC 13 1916

NINETY PER CENT OF CITY'S NEGROES BUSY

Canvass of Three Blocks Shows Vast Majority of Men and Women at Work.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

How generous Chicago is in work for the colored man is shown by figures compiled in a canvass of several hundred homes made by The Daily News. Three blocks cutting across South State. South Dearborn, Federal and South LaSalle streets were covered They were blocks which, in addition to homes, included churches, stores, saloons and other less savory places to which attention will be given later. The census showed 1,406 colored men, women and children in the three blocks and not more than twenty-five white persons. They were working people, not of the well-to-do class.

Some Dislike Steady Work.

Many of the colored people from the south are unaccustomed to steady work with only one day's rest in every seven. This is one of the complaints made by employers who have found their work unsatisfactory. A man was at the Wabash avenue department of the Y. M. C. A., complaining he had lost his job. A. L. Jackson, the secretary, asked him if he had worked every day each week.

"Goodness, no," the man replied. "I just had to have some days of the week off for pleasure."

"Conditions in the north will change that spirit," said Mr. Jackson in telling of the incident. "The man who comes here will want to keep pace with his brothers in the north in living and recreation and will find it necessary to work every day in order to keep up. His manner of living, the pleasures he affords himself and many other things will be added to a changed condition of life, so that loafing will no longer be considered a pleasure."

Jackson is a Harvard graduate. He went through Andover, made the Harvard track team and when he graduated in 1914 was the class orator.

"In the south they do not consider the individual in discussing the problem of the Negro race," he said.

Big Percentage at Work.

The percentage of adults who were working was the surprising feature of The Daily News canvass. Of those out of work, some were sick, others laying off for a few days and still others too lazy or disinclined to work for worse reasons. The summarized figures, excluding children were:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Working	799	*381	1,180
Idle	72	62	134
Totals	871	443	1,314
Per cent working	91.8	86.0	89.8

*Of these 246 are housewives.

Families Left in the South.

Another significant feature of the house to house canvass was the number of men shown to have come here in the last six months. Many of these had left wives and children in the south, and declared their eagerness to bring them to Chicago. They were saving enough to pay the cost of moving their families north as soon as mild weather comes again next year.

In one house there were four men who were keeping bachelor quarters. Each earned from $18 to $27 a week. One was a stationary engineer. He had saved $153. He intended buying some property and by next spring hoped to have enough to start payments and bring his wife and two children to Chicago. Two others also were saving to bring their families.

Such conditions indicate that Chicago's colored population will continue to grow rapidly.

Once colored help is used, it is seldom discharged. The waiters in a well known "fill 'em quick" chain of lunchrooms in Chicago once struck on the promise of being taken into a union. In the end they found themselves out of the union and their jobs, both. That is about the only strike on record. After barring them for many years that company a few weeks ago started re-employing them as short order cooks.

Doesn't Send Money Abroad.

"The employers who have used colored workers keep them," said an aged colored merchant. "The colored man has a pride in his work, in his job and in the concern he works for. His living expenses are always greater than his income. He does not send one-fourth of all he earns to some country in Europe. His ideas are American, and he is not against the law and always scheming to strike or riot or wreck the plant of his employer."

Classes of work in which numerous colored men or women are employed in Chicago are:

Pullman porters.	Manicurists.
Butchers.	Bartenders.
Asphalt layers.	Carpenters.
Postal clerks.	Bricklayers.
Stationary engineers.	Section hands.
Chauffeurs.	Molders.
Muckers.	Cooks.
Housemaids.	Waiters.
Janitors.	Saloon porters.
Housewreckers.	Laborers.
Theater ushers.	Messenger boys.
Housemen.	Ironworkers.
Barbers.	

Weekly Wages Higher Here.

The average weekly wage of the colored worker in the United States is $8.63 according to Dr. Charles E. Bentley, one of the two Chicago directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Jane Addams is the other director. Chicago is attractive because the wages are much higher here.

The canvass made by The Daily News showed some of the weekly wages to be as follows:

Delivery or door boys, $8.
Asphalt layers, $18 to $27.90.
Building wreckers, $28.
Waiters, saloon porters, hodcarriers, etc., $10 to $12.
Cooks and janitors, $14.
Pullman porters, $10 and tips.
Barbers and bartenders, $18.
Tunnel workers, $31.20.
Track elevation, $19.20.
Girl theatrical maids and ushers, $6.

For Pullman and Stockyards.

The Pullman company, which for years was the largest single employer of colored workers in the country, now is being hard pressed by the stockyards concerns. The Pullman company has about 7,500 porters, of whom about 5,000 live in Chicago. Recently it has added colored men and women as car cleaners. Another 7,500 are waiters in restaurants, dining cars or cafes, or porters in saloons. The stockyards plants already employ more than 5,000 colored workers, Swift & Co. alone having 2,000, and are adding to the number daily.

Asphalt paving companies employ hundreds of colored men. They will be out of work when extreme cold weather sets in, and the colored labor market will face its first crisis in Chicago.

Places North to which the Migrants have Gone.

From WORLD

Address: New York City

Date NOV 1 3 1916

NEGRO EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH VERY GENERAL

Many Thousands, Tempted By Better Wages North, Have Departed and Are Influencing Others.

FLEE FROM OWNERS' LAWS AND DANGER OF LYNCHING

Agents Have Persuaded Them That Their Social Status Will Be Much Better.

(Special From a World Staff Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 11.—The negro migration from Alabama to Northern and Western States was given momentum by the activities of the boll weevil and the summer floods in the cotton district of the State. The progressive little insect that disheartens cotton growers struck hard in Lower Alabama counties this year, and floods literally washed away many crops. Negro tenant farmers were advised by their landlords to look out for themselves until spring, when a new crop can be planted.

The Birmingham mining district was asked to take care of many of the poverty stricken negroes from the cotton or black belt. It was about this time that the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads were urged to stop recruiting laborers in Georgia and Florida. The labor agents turned to Alabama at the psychological moment and did a lively business for several months, with the result that more than 60,000 negroes have migrated to the North, East and West from the State. County upon county has been almost deserted by negro men for the coal fields of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana and the great industrial centres of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Illinois.

It was the middle of September before the business men of Birmingham realized that the State was losing its negro workmen by train loads. Between 10,000 and 12,000 colored people left Birmingham.

A mild protest was uttered by local papers, but the "big howl" did not come until the recruiting agents began to carry away trained coal diggers from the mining district. Mine operators in the vicinity of Birmingham employ 20,000 negroes, most of whom receive wages ranging from $50 to $100 a month.

In a contest with white union labor several years ago the operators of the Alabama mines won out by employing large numbers of colored men. It was believed at that time that the labor troubles of the district were over for years to come. The employers never dreamed that anybody could come in and induce their well paid negroes to quit their jobs. But the inducements offered by Northern labor agents reached all classes of Southern labor, demoralizing mine workers as well as others.

Law Against It.

About the middle of September attention was called to the fact that Alabama had a law prohibiting the soliciting of workmen under certain conditions. It reads:

Any person doing the business of an emigrant agent w[illegible] having first obtained a lice[nse] required by law shall be gu[ilty] a misdemeanor and, upon c[onvic]tion, shall be punished by [fine] of not less than $500 and not [more] than $5,000, or may be impr[isoned] in the county jail or sentenced [to] hard labor for the county for not less than four months nor more than one year, within the discretion of the Court.

Another section of the law reads:

Any person who entices, decoys or persuades any apprentice or servant to leave the service or

employment of his master must, on conviction, be fined not less than $20 nor more than $100; and may also be imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than three months.

The publishing of this law, accompanied by an announcement that it would be enforced, served to frighten the labor agents but did not stop the migration of negroes, which was in full swing by that time.

The labor agents had travelled through the black belt and had made it known that employers in the North, East and West would give increased wages to all negroes applying for work. Money for transportation was provided for thousands of men, and train load after train load of negroes left the State by night, and no prosecutions were started.

Reasons for the Exodus.

R. A. Brown, a leading business man of Birmingham and a native of South Carolina, gave The World correspondent the following reasons for the departure from the South of so many negroes:

"First, the negro likes to rove—he is of a roving disposition—and will give up a hundred-dollar job in a mine to take a thirty-dollar one on a Pullman car, so he can ride and travel from place to place.

"Second, the negro resents the road and street taxes put upon him in counties and municipalities. An annual tax of $5, called a street tax, is required of every man in Birmingham. A negro would rather go to jail ten days than pay this $5, or work it out on the streets at the rate of a dollar and a quarter a day. Such a tax interferes with what he considers is his 'freedom.'

"Third, the fee system in cities and towns, which gives an officer so much for arresting and presenting a man for a violation of the law. For instance, a negro who is caught shooting craps does not like to pay a fine of $5 and costs, amounting to $10. Prohibition laws weigh heavy upon the negro from his viewpoint; he resents them.

"Fourth, the negro has been told by the labor agents that negro men marry white women and negro women marry white men in the North; pictures of negro men and their white wives have been exhibited in Birmingham. The agents also make capital of the fact that negroes attend white theatres, moving picture shows, schools and churches in the West and vote in the States in which they are invited to work."

Started a Year Ago.

James L. Davidson, speaking for the miners of Birmingham, said that the negro movement to the North started in a small way about a year ago when the mines of Jenkins and McRoberts, Kentucky, and various places in West Virginia, sent out agents for labor. A number of negroes taken to West Virginia from Alabama became dissatisfied and returned to their old positions. Some of those returning charged that they had been held by force in West Virginia; they were kept in stockades and given no money. The second movement, which he admits is still on in full force, commenced last April.

Mr. Davidson said a careful inquiry into the situation revealed that many of the Southern negroes went to Detroit, Akron and Chicago. Agents, he explained, would deliver the negroes at one place one day and in the course of a short while take them on to some other State for another "commission."

"There are two reasons for the success of the present movement," said Mr. Davidson. "First, the negroes' everlasting desire for a free ride, and second, the gullibility of the negro."

Mr. Davidson said that the negro is misled by labor agents, who claim there is no car shortage in the mining districts of the West and North and promise steady employment. It has also been held out to negroes, he added, that they can vote and buy beer in the North.

Stories to Frighten Them.

Some labor agents soliciting negroes started all sorts of stories to frighten them. In Lower Alabama where the agents were thickest, ignorant negroes were told that the white people had decided to "drive all the negroes out next year," and their friends of the North had sent for them to prevent their being killed or driven out.

Dr. Ulysses Grant Mason, a leading colored physician of Birmingham, talked with The World correspondent about the migration of the negro.

"The average negro who has accepted the offer of work in the North and West at an increased wage," said Dr. Mason, "considers it a promotion. Many negroes who have left Georgia and Alabama went to Connecticut to work in the tobacco fields, to take the places of foreigners who returned to Europe to enlist for the war, or native white men who quit the farms to go into munition plants For several years Connecticut tobacco-growers have been experimenting with negro labor and have found it very satisfactory.

"The Northern and Western employer has never, up to this time given the negro of the South an opportunity to show his ability to work. He has preferred the foreigner, who was brought over for a busy season and then permitted to go back in dull times.

Long-Awaited Chance.

"The war has given the negro the chance he has longed for for years, and I believe he is going to make good. Negro laborers do not strike and they are first-class workmen. In the North he will have more advantages and his children better schools.

"I have received a number of letters from negroes who left Birmingham for Detroit, Chicago and other points in the North and West, and most all of them indicate that those accepting work in the new localities are satisfied. One man in particular, who was making $2 a day here, is now receiving $4 a day as section boss on a railroad in Illinois. There are many similar instances.

"The negroes are still leaving Alabama by the hundreds every day. The movement needs no advertising now, and if the labor agent should drop out entirely laborers will find their way to positions in the North, East and West. Those already established there are sending money for their families and friends to join them.

"The laws passed by Southern States depriving the negro of the ballot have caused great unrest in Alabama and other States. The negro wants to exercise the franchise. He resents Jim Crow car laws, and other restrictions peculiar to this section.

"I haven't heard of a single instance of a negro going North to vote in the coming election, but I do believe that as soon as the laws of the various States permit they will help to make more permanent Republican rule."

Fear of Lynching.

Ben Davis, a negro politician of Georgia, thinks that a number of negroes have left his State because of fear of lynching.

"When in Detroit recently," said Davis, "I saw Georgia negro carpenters making 60 and 70 cents an hour. I think the explanation of the present migration, which is growing rapidly and will, by the middle of next April, be a great exodus, is to be found in the increased wage. Yet I feel that many negroes have left lawless counties of Georgia because of the fear of being mobbed if charged with crime. Two women have been lynched in Georgia this year, and the negroes are quitting the counties where mobs operate by the thousands.

"There is no politics in the present movement. Negroes who left here months ago are writing back, telling in glowing terms about the money they are making and the treatment they are receiving. This information is stirring up the negroes throughout the South. Ten or twelve thousand have already left Georgia, three thousand departing from Savannah at one time.

"I believe that the migration will prove helpful to the South and the negro."

Spreading Over Entire South.

One Alabama negro who returned to Birmingham told his tailor that his employer in Indiana had written him urging him to hurry back so that he could be on hand to vote in the Presidential election. The name of this negro could not be procured.

The negro movement is spreading over the entire South. Labor agents are just beginning their activities in Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. One thousand negroes left Paducah, Ky., last week for Ohio to work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. California has advertised for 10,000 negroes to work in various industries. The demand for labor, especially unskilled labor, extends from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from Maine to California.

Wages paid negro men in the South range from 35 cents a day on farms, to $2.50 and $3 in mines. On the farm the negro is provided with a house and a garden and a pasture for his cow, rent free. He has the privilege, as a rule, of going into the timberlands on the farm and cutting dead trees for firewood. Many of the better class of farmers pay as much as $1 or $1.50 a day for good laborers.

In sections of the South where the cotton crop is good this year negro tenant farmers have more money than they ever had before. In portions of Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, where long staple cotton is grown, negroes are buying automobiles and other things that come with prosperity.

The news of the negro migration has reached almost every negro cabin in the South. Every colored man of ordinary intelligence has heard of offers from the North. Promised transportation on a special train to work that will pay him from twice to five times as much as he is making now has excited many a negro throughout Dixie. Last Thursday at Macon, Ga., a fake labor agent collected 50 cents apiece from a thousand negroes, promising to have a special train that night to take them North. The thousand negroes, who had parted with their hard-earned half-dollars, assembled at the station in Macon and waited all night for the special. Friday morning they were dispersed by a police force and a search was instituted for the defrauder.

In some parts of the South strange negroes loaf in the streets about leading hotels hoping to meet a labor agent who will offer to furnish transportation to the North and West

ADVERTISER

MONTGOMERY ALA

1,000 NEGROES GO FROM ELEANOR TO WORK IN THE EAST

Dunaway and Lambert Pay 40 Cents a Bushel for Acorns; Champ Clark Speaks Today

Selma Bureau
Of The Advertiser
Telephone 77

W. L. Henderson of Mobile, Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway, who is in the city, reports the emigration of above 1,000 negroes from the one little station of Eleanor, in West Dallas county, and other sections, he reports, are depleted just as badly.

It was known in Selma that a large number of negroes have been gradually drifting away from this section, in spite of the fact that the emigration had been expected to stop following the election, and Mr. Henderson's announcement has caused considerable alarm.

A number of labor agents have been quietly operating in this section, and have shipped the men out in squads, he says.

Buying Acorns

What promises to become one of the largest industries in the state of Alabama, with immense money making possibilities, is the gathering and marketing of acorns, as reported by Dunaway and Lambert of Orrville, who have been buying all the acorns they can get at 40-cents a bushel for their hogs.

It is well known that hundreds of thousands of bushels of acorns have been left to rot on the ground, but during the last few weeks the demand for them for hogs has led to the news drifting around, and a concerted effort is now being made to conserve all that can be found. At the cotton exchange this morning the matter was widely discussed, and it is likely to be taken up at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

15 Coal Poachers

The cold weather of the last few days has started a new industry in Selma, that of gathering coal from the yards of the Southern railway in North Selma. Fifteen negro women were arraigned in the Recorder's court this morning for poaching on the coal preserves, and all were fined, and given advice not to repeat the offense.

Champ Clark Today

Speaker Champ Clark, of the National House of representatives, comes here Wednesday morning to make an address at the Academy of music for the benefit of the Carnegie Library fund.

A great reception has been arranged for the speaker, as next to the President he is the foremost figure in the nation's politics today. He will be met at the depot by a committee of distinguished citizens, including the Board of Trustees of the library, and escorted to the theater, which it is expected will be jammed. Reports have come in of parties coming from all section of the county to hear the speaker.

He will have but a short time to stay in the city, owing to the press of official business at the capitol, and leaves direct for Washington on the early afternoon train.

Convention November 29

Considerable confusion has been caused by the announcement that the great Methodist convention was to be held here Nov. 20, when, as a matter of fact, it does not begin until Wednesday, Nov. 29.

Postmaster William Scott announces for the benefit of members and delegates to the convention coming from outside sections, that he will inaugurate a special delivery of mail at the First Methodist church, at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., and 2 p. m., catching all trains that enter the city. This will be a great convenience to the visiting Methodists.

Recital Postponed

The recital of Edna Ver-Haar, contralto, and Thuel Burnham, pianist, under the auspices of the Selma Music Study club, which was to have taken place Tuesday night, has been postponed to Monday, Nov. 27, owing to a telegram from Mr. Burnham telling of the illnes of the elder Mr. Burnham. The ladies of the Music Study club were much disappointed, but expect a larger attendance with more time for the news of the great event to penetrate outer sections of the county.

Labor—1916
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LURE OF THE NORTH ATTRACTS NEGROES

Negroes on the Move.

Thousands of negroes are leaving the South for the North, lured by the prospect of high wages. Several Northern trunk-line railroads, because of the labor famine, have sent agents into Southern cities who have secured an astonishing number of colored recruits. One day last week 1,100 negroes left Savannah, Ga., on a special train, and the scene at the station resembled that attending a departure of troops for the border. These men were secured by the Pennsylvania road, which offered them wages of $1.80 a day and free transportation North. These wholesale emigrations are creating alarm in the sections affected, which are almost entirely dependent on colored help, for they are creating a labor famine in the South, too. Two men representing the Pennsylvania road were arrested on a technical charge of violating a state law of Georgia and enticing laborers to leave the state. The City Council is wrestling with the prob- ing an ordinance that wil put an end to any more departures on a wholesale scale. It is said that Jacksonville, Fla., has been stripped practically clean of colored laborers, and that wages in many communities are advancing at a rate which distresses employers. About the only consolation that Southerners appear to find in the situation is in making predictions that when the snow begins to fly the negroes will be sorry they ever left home.

NEGRO LABOR SOUGHT.

Hundreds Are Being Sent To Eastern and Northern Points.

The high wages offered in Eastern and Northern factories are attracting large numbers of negro laborers from all over the South, and one employment bureau alone has shipped over 1,200 negroes from Lexington and the surrounding district during the last two months.

Negroes are leaving here at the rate of over 100 per week. A gang of twenty-five men will go Wednesday to Charleston, W. Va., where they will be engaged in factory building. During the latter part of the week another gang will leave for Dayton, O., where the men will work in the street-car factories. Another large consignment will go to Portsmouth, O., withi the next few days.

Richard Carroll Sees Carload Leave Greenwood and Conditions Elsewhere Are the Same.

To the Editor of The State:

I was in Greenwood last Saturday night, having learned that a carload of negroes would migrate to Pennsylvania at that time. More than 2,000 negroes gathered at the depot at 8 o'clock to see the crowd go. I learned that every Saturday night this scene takes place in Greenwood. Dr. DeMent, pastor of the First Baptist church there told me that 75 of the best members from the negro Baptist church had left. The negroes in Greenwood came from the country round about to see the crowd off. H. C. Tillman, son of Senator B. R. Tillman, told me that in the crowd were one or two of the farm hands that had signed contracts to work next year, but that he would not interfere with them. It was quite different from Georgia, for in Georgia the negroes are intimidated in some sections. In Greenwood the white people offer no resistance. I was burning with enthusiasm to get onto a car box and speak to the multitudes that gathered, but I refrained, because some of the negroes have the idea that I am paid by white people to speak against this migration movement. It is just the other way, however. If I would encourage it or go as I have ben invited, to spend the balance of my days in Ohio or Pennsylvania, I would receive more money in one year than I would get in South Carolina in five years. This is the country for the black man and the white people of the South should offer the proper inducements and protection before the law to keep the negroes in the South.

Dr. B. D. Gray of Atlanta addressed a large number of negroes in Newberry in a negro church last Tuesday evening. As he pleaded with the negroes to stay in the South among their white friends, Dr. Gray wept much. Dr. Gray is secretary of the Southern Baptist Home Mission board and was reared in Mississippi. Among other things he said: "Stay among your friends. We have not treated you right, we are going to do better. Let us, white and colored, unite to solve the race problem on Southern soil. We are in debt to you negroes: first, of all we owe you the gospel, then we owe you protection before the law.

"There will be no more outrages when we take up this problem as we should and solve it by the gospel." Dr. Gray took occasion to commend the remarks of the Rev. J. J. Starks, president of Morris college, Sumter, who had spoken to the white convention about his work at Sumter. It may be as many of our negro people say: "God is in this movement." But I believe that if the white people of the South and the negroes of the South had worked together for the last 50 years for the good of each race and at the same time keeping each race in its place, we would have had better conditions in the South—no lynchings, no cause for lynchings.

If the best white people in the South had kept the government in the hands of the Gen. Wade Hampton type, this would have been the greatest country on earth. Is it too late for us to begin the great work? Let the best element among the negroes handle their bad element; and the law abiding white citizens handle their bad folks. I have in mind now three negro men who have accumulated much property in South Carolina—not in Abbeville county. One has 600 acres of land with debts all paid; 30 or 40 bales of cotton stored at his house. He has been ordered to leave under penalty of death. For three years these negro men have been intimidated and threatened. The wife of one of these men left my home a few days ago. Her husband wanted to know what to do. He has committed no crime. I know what I am talking about when I say that from information I have received from white men friendly to these men that they will have to get up and away, and all because they have accumulated land and are prosperous. While in Greenwood, four different negro men came to me and asked what must they do. I told them not to go North but try to get to some other white men in the county or in the community. I told them that there are plenty of white men in South Carolina that would give justice and protection.

The trouble about the thing is that some of the best negroes are leaving. Sixty thousand have left Florida, as many more left Alabama and Georgia. I sent the Rev. J. Bolivar Davis to Alabama to preach to the negro people. Here is a letter from him that came yesterday:

"I can not get up a meeting. Everybody is restless here in Alabama and I am leaving Monday for Pennsylvania. I will pass through Columbia and will stop if you have anything to offer. The Northern fever is raging down this way."

I would suggest that at the race conference which meets annually in Columbia, February 7-8, that some of the leading white and negro citizens from the different counties, assemble in Columbia and look this problem squarely in the face.

Richard Carroll.

Columbia.

REECE UP NORTH

Bogalusa, La., Dec. 23.—John Reece, with a number of men from the South, left here the first of last week for Chicago, Ill. He became sick and tired of the way conditions existed toward the Race. This is the town where some of the white people did not want Race men to read literature or newspapers. Such would not be tolerated by Mr. Reece, who believes that his people are entitled to enlightenment as other nationalities. In the party that left on a special train were Henderson Hayes, Warren Salters, Sidney Eskridge, John Minor, Ed Sutton, Silas McManus, J. D. Campbell, Stanley Quinn, Percy Neal, Will Brown, Joe Beahan and others. Some are from New Orleans and other southern points. All have secured employment and like the North immensely, is the report that

Places North to which the Migrants have Gone.

A number of other families will remain permanently, having ordered household goods shipped. They have secured work in railroad shops, machine shops and other employment at from $2 to $3 per day. This price is paid for straight time.

The railroads are furnishing free transportation to all negroes who will sign the contract to take certain kinds of work at any of the places they may be located. They first go from here to Evansville on the traction and from there they go to final destination by special train. The party leaving tonight will go to Evansville on the traction and take a special for Cleveland.

Scarcity of negro loafers about the city is quite noticable to frequenters on the streets. On corners where formerly would be crowds of negroes not more than two or three and sometimes none are now seen. In the negro settlements there are any number of vacant houses.

The shortage in colored prisoners in the county jail and city prison is partially due to the scarcity of negroes in the city. There are only about a dozen negroes "boarding" with Jailer Abel now, as against approximately twenty this time last year. With the exception of two negro women in the women's department, the city prison loors have been standing open the great part of the week. And while there are from one to six colored prisoners before Judge Todd at almost every session of police court, yet the number is noticable less than for the same period in a number of years.

A regiment of Alabama negroes have sitting around the local Union station f couple of days waiting for mythical Pe sylvania "special" to come for them and ta them to good day wages in the Keyston state. The negroes are very hungry, and no signs of the "special" have appeared. "I ain't got no taters, no 'lasses, an' no sugar cane at home," said one negro. An old negro said he knew Governor Henderson, and that if the special didn't show up soon he was "gwine git Marse Cholly t' send a telegram t' de Gov'nor ob Pennsylvania." The negroes are insufficiently colthed to encounter the rigorous climate that awaits them; but they have nothing to eat at home and no work. What are they going to do? What are our people going to do?



John Reece

AUG 24 1916

COLORED PEOPLE ARE LEAVING THE CITY

MANY FAMILIES ARE LOCATING IN NORTHERN STATES—GOOD WAGES ARE PAID

There has been a continuous exodus of the colored population from this city and county to points in the North during the past six weeks. The exodus has been to Chicago Heights, Ill., Gary, Ind., Cleveland, and Cincinnati, Ohio., Fort Wayne, Ind., Toledo, Ohio., and Detroit, Mich.

It is conservatory estimated that already between 400 and 500 negroes have left the county, and another colony numbering 75 is due to leave for Cleveland, Ohio, tonight

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dress:

NEGROES STILL GOING TO NORTH

Many Who Held Good Jobs Here Are Lured Away by Pictures of Labor Agent.

Negroes are continuing to leave this section of the state to seek employment in the north according to reports of railroad men and others who keep up with passenger travel.

Several hundred have left Meridian and vicinity this fall, and of this number, some were holding good jobs. Several negroes employed by wholesale firms have gone north, having been lured there by the attractions that were painted to them by labor agents.

In practically all instances the negroes have been furnished transportation. They go principally to St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, but are sent out by labor agencies at these cities to mines and railroads.

Some white people have already heard from some of their colored friends who have left their native land, and these are wanting to come back. Some are not expected to come back, but it is a general opinion that the rigors of the winter and the tasks and treatment that will be accorded them will make them look longingly toward the Sunny South, and that many of them find their way "back home."

Mean time, many farmers are trying to supply their colored tenants with work so that there will be no real reason for them to leave for other sections.

NEGROES GOING NORTH.

Labor Agents Seem to Favor Doubtful States.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 negroes have been sent to points in the north during the last 12 days, ostensibly for work in ammunition plants. As a matter of fact, this is the season for the quadrennial hegira of negroes from the south to what are known as the doubtful states, where they are colonized and voted in the presidential election.

The number of departures recorded in the first paragraph represents the shipments made by Lymus Wallace, negro labor agent. Lymus said yesterday that several labor agents were in the field for negro labor, and a couple arrived yesterday for the same purpose.

He said that he had sent between 1,200 and 1,500 negroes to Chicago, Ill., Waterloo, Iowa, Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and all parts of Pennsylvania. When questioned as to what these negroes are to do, he said, "Work in ammunition plants and other places."

It has been shown by observant men and political authorities that these movements occur every four years. The records show that the years are those in which a presidential election is held. A presidential election will be held in November, and these negroes will vote in the election. They will not vote in the south, but they may vote in those doubtful states where their votes are needed by the Republicans.

One of the requirements that is generally observed is that relating to the number of days the voter lives in the precinct in which he offers to vote. In Iowa 10 days is sufficient, in Illinois it is 30 days, Michigan and Ohio 20 days, and Pennsylvania two months.

Only Exclusive Negro Town in the States Is Being Depopulated

11-8-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

ANNISTON, ALA., Nov. 7.—Hobson City, the only exclusive negro town in the United States, is threatened with depopulation on account of immigration of so many of its citizens to northern states. During the past few weeks, agents for industrial concerns in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been in Hobson City making tempting offers to the negroes to go nortn. It is understood in some cases railroad transportation has been furnished and the further inducement of permanent wages and steady work has been offered.

A number of negroes have also left the pipe shops in this city to go north, but those who went to Pittsburg have written to their former employers asking for their old jobs and seeking assistance to get back home. The general belief prevails that the thousands of negroes who have gone north in answer to the glittering inducements held out by labor agents, will be used by the republicans on election day.

FEW MONTGODMERY NEGROES LEAVING IN EXODUS NORTH:

The northbound negro exodus of which so much has been heard, has not made itself seriously felt in Montgomery, according to J. J. Pierce, real estate man, whose firm handles a large proportion of the negro rentals of this city. "Our negro houses are nearly all full," said Mr. Pierce, "and the tenants are paying well. A few heads of families have gone north, leaving their families here, and sending them money for their expenses, but as a whole there has been no noticeable exodus from this city such as would make itself seriously felt by us. I believe that the great majority of the negroes who have gone north have been from the country districts, where it can be easily imagined that conditions are not at their best owing to the general crop shortage. but there is no appreciable exodus of negroes from Montgomery."

POST

Bridgeport, Conn.

NOV 21 1916

PREDICTS COLD WILL SEND NEGROES SOUTH AGAIN

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—It has been generally believed in Atlanta that a large number of negroes had felt the mysterious call of the North in the weeks preceding the national elections. The total number from this city alone is said to be fully 2,500, and this is light as compared with the inroads made on some sections.

Many residents of this city have recalled a similar exodus of negroes to the North about ten years ago. These persons feel confident all the blacks who have left their homes will find their way back before many weeks have passed, for, they say, it was zero weather that made them return before. With the coming of snow and freezing weather conditions, it is believed the negroes will return.

NORTH AMERICAN

: Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTERN STATES ARE NOW TAKING NEGROES FROM SOUTH

MARION, Ala., Nov. 23.—A few more months of negro emigration from Perry county, at the rate recorded during the last six months will take the county from the black-belt column and make it a white county.

In the Uniontown district hundreds of dollars are being sent there weekly to pay transportation for negroes to Texas and other western states.

Thousands of acres of valuable lands of the county will be idle next year for want of tenants.

New Orleans, La

NEGRO EXODUS CONTINUES

Forrest County Mississippi Delegation to Start North Monday.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Dec. 16.—Another delegation of Forrest county negroes is scheduled to leave here Monday night for New Orleans, where they will be "signed up" by labor employment bureau agents, and transshipped immediately to Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis.

For a couple of days the negroes have been disposing of their property and have been making arrangements to leave never to return to south Mississippi.

om **EVENING GLOBE**

dress: **New York City**

THE GEORGIA EXODUS.

The Southern Standard (Negro), published at Macon Ga., reports the largest Negro exodus from Georgia that the state has ever known. Trainloads are reported as leaving every week. A serious labor shortage is feared and vital industries of the state are threatened.

The movement is partly economic, the consequence of the great demand in the north for houseworkers and unskilled labor, and partly the result of the anti-Negro mob violence that has recently afflicted the state. Georgia formerly was comparatively free of lynching, but the Frank case seems to have had the effect of encouraging the lawless. "The great crowds now leaving," says the Southern Standard, "are leaving because there is no protection when a mob gets out on its path of destruction." Accusation is equivalent to condemnation, and suspicion is regarded as proof. Wild rumors are in circulation among the Negro population both as to their danger and the chances now open to them in the north, and are having great influence.

Some years ago, when the Negroes of Mississippi attempted to get out of what they said was a land of Egypt, armed men patrolled the banks of the Mississippi River to drive the fleeing back to the plantations, and steamboats were forbidden to land. The very elements that complained of the presence of the Negro refused to allow him to leave. The economic base of the state was Negro labor, and it was proclaimed that it must remain. It remains to be seen whether Georgia will be led to similar action by her exodus.

A more even distribution of the Negro population would be of advantage to the country and might put the Negro race in the way of salvation. The north is unjust even as the south is, and closes the door to Negro activities, but there is little disposition to deny personal or political rights, and the cessation of European immigration has given the Negro a chance such as he never before has had.

Labor-1916
Migration

n _____ News Courier

ress: Charleston, S. C.

Negro Emigration.

The account given by the Rev. Richard Carroll, the well known negro preacher, of the complacency with which the white people at Greenwood regarded the departure from that place of a carload of negroes bound for the North is confirmatory of the belief which we have held from the first, that the white people in South Carolina would not easily become excited over the exodus of negroes from this State. Even those negro farm hands who had singned contracts to work next year were not interfered with at Greenwood, says Carroll; the white men with whom the contracts had been made probably reasoning that a negro who had gotten the craze to go North would not be of very much value if the were forced to stay. This is the view suggested by the Yorkville Enquirer, which advises housewives in York whose cooks have been lured to New York and other Northern cities that "there is nothing to be done except to let them go and profit by the experience."

We believe that the negroes who go will profit by the experience, as the whites should do also, and we rather look to see the negro migration prove a good thing all around. It should prove educational for the whites in other parts of the country as well as for the negroes. Some of them are already learning things and the Minneapolis Tribune is not alone in thinking that "this exodus may give the North occasion to worry." The Tribune's view is that while there is plenty of work for the negro now, or tasks where skill is not required, conditions may be very different once European immigrants begin to come in again in large numbers. As for the negroes, reports multiply that those who have gone North are having a hard time of it as cold weather settles down. Last week the Associated Charities of Savannah was advised by the Associated Charities of Newark, N. J., that there are many negro families in that city suffering from illness and poverty. Why the Newark organization should have taken this action we do not know; unless it wanted to sound a warning to other negroes in the Savannah district against coming to Newark in the expectation of getting rich. The Newarkers surely do not expect the people of Savannah to come to the relief of distressed negroes in Newark.

The negroes about whom we are concerned are not the negroes who are leaving the South but the negroes who are staying here. They are entitled to fair treatment, on their own account and on every account, and they ought to have it. Can they expect it? We quoted recently the suggestion of a negro school teacher in Mississippi that there ought to be better facilities for teaching the negro how to farm intelligently. The same idea is stressed by another negro, a teacher of agriculture himself in one of the negro colleges, in Alabama. They understand this already in Alabama, at least in a measure, and in that State they have fifteen negroes working now as farm demonstrators under the Smith-Lever law. The work, it is said, has the endorsement and approval of the white farmers, and it is bearing results.

We do not know the history of this movement in Alabama but it should be worth looking into. The coming of the boll weevil is going to affect the negroes even more than it affects the white people. The negroes, as we have pointed out again and again, are here only because of the cultivation of cotton. With cotton planting restricted to a third or a fourth of the present acreage, as it probably will have to be restricted under boll weevil conditions, what is to become of all those negroes who have found their employment in hoeing cotton and gathering the crop when made? It is a serious question.

n WORLD

ress: New York City

NEGRO MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH STILL UNABATED

Despite the Approach of Winter They Are Flocking to All Parts of the North, East and West.

FORCED OUT, LEADERS SAY, OF SKILLED LABOR CLASS.

Passing of the Last Remnants of Conditions Which Had Survived Slavery.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 18.—The migration of the negro from the South to the North, East and West continues, regardless of the approach of winter. It is estimated now that more than 125,000 have gone to New York, Indiana, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland, Illinois and Massachusetts. At the present rate, if the movement cintinues for six months, the South will have lost in a year 250,000 negroes—half as many as migrated from the Southern States in any two previous decades.

The census returns for 1910 show that the negro migration from the old slave owning section has kept up a steady stream to the North, but in no one year did the total number transferring their residences amount to more than a few hundred annually.

Of the 9,109,153 negroes native to the South in 1910, 8,668,619 were still living there, while 440,534, or 4.8 per cent., were living outside of the South, 415,533 having migrated to the North and 25,000 to the West. The figures show that the present migration, which amounts to an exodus, has resulted in transferring to the North, East and West more than one-fourth as many as had gone to those sections in the entire time before.

The negro population of Florida in 1910 was 308,669, or 41 per cent. of the tatal population of the State. In Georgia it was 1,176,987, or 45.1 per cent. of the total population; in Alabama, 908,282, or 42.5 per cent; Tennessee, 473,088, or 21.7 per cent., and North Carolina, 697,843, or 31.6 per cent.

In Ohio in 1910 there were 111,452 negroes, or 2.3 per cent. of the entire population; in West Virginia, 64,173, or 5.3 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 193,916, or 2.5 per cent.; New York, 134,191, or 1.5 per cent.; Michigan, 17,115, or 0.6 per cent., and Connecticut, 15,174, or 1.4 per cent.

In the present movement 4 per cent. of the colored population of Florida, 1 per cent. of Georgia, 7 per cent. of Alabama, 5 per cent. of Tennessee, and one-tihrd per cent. of North Carolina have migrated.

For General Betterment.

Educated negroes in this section of the country claim that their brother are going to the Northern States for better wages, better school facilities and more advantages for themselves and families. The Ctnsus reports indicate that in 1910 there were in schools colored children between six and fourteen years of age, more by far according to population in Northern States than in the South. In Florida the per cent. in school between these ages was 57.1; Georgia, 55.4; Alabama, 49.8; Tennessee, 60.1, and North Carolina, 64; while in Ohio the per cent. was 87.2; West Virginia, 76.2; Pennsylvania, 82.9; New York, 87.1; Michigan, 89.4, and Connecticut, 90.5.

Negro leaders complain that the negro is being forced out of the skilled labor class in the South by the promotion of the white workingman. In other words, he contends that the white citizen he used to call "white trash" is getting the best of him in the pursuit of livlihood in the old slave territory.

A trip through the South revealed that most of the barber shops, which for twenty years after the Civil War were held by the most "aristocratic" ex-slaves, are now in the hands of white men. Two decades ago almost every high class barber shop in the cities of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and other Southern States was run by negroes. That is not true to-day; nine out of ten barber shops throughout the Southern States are now in the hands of white men. For many years the better element of white people in the South would not patronize a white man's barber shop; they felt that hair cutting and shaving were the negroes' job. The first white barbers who succeeded in making headway in Southern States came from the West. They were foreigners—largely Germans and Italians— and their initial efforts in Southern cities failed. Many of them who opened up attractive shops went into bankruptcy for lack of patrons. Finally, however, keener razors, more faithful employees and more attractive places won for them a footing; once the native white people discovered that the white barber had a better shop and could give better service day in and day out, they turned to him.

Out of Skilled Labor Class.

The white workman has gradually taken away from the negro the shoe harness, mason's and carpenter's trades in the South. During slavery the skilled workmen of the Southern States were negro slaves, who were taught shoemaking, carpentry and all sorts of skilled labor. In that respect slavery proved an industrial school for them. But gradually, since the war the white laborer has, by more regular habits, closer application and a more serious desire to get ahead in the world taken the trained negro's place.

The last innovation to be made in the field of labor of the negro in the South was the introduction of white girls as waitresses in the dining rooms of leading hotels of cities and summer and winter resorts. They came from the North when New England hotel managers carried their waitresses from Northern hotels to the ones they owned at Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Ashville, Tampa, Augusta and other winter places. Soon the Southern hotel proprietor realized that the white girl was a good a good waitress and proved more faithful than the average negro waiter. In North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama thousands of mountain girls were induced to go to the big hotels and serve as waitresses. The negro waiter is still popular in some communities, but he is being forced into lower grade houses. The struggles between the negro laborer and the white workman in the South has been growing fiercer and fiercer for three decades, and the present movement of the negro to better his condition is considered natural and logical by those who have watched the contest. The negro is no longer considered a high class skilled or unskilled laborer in the Southern States and he can get more for his services as an unskilled laborer in the North, East and West than the South is willing to pay him.

One class of negro workman in the South who seems to be doing better than his father is the farmer. In many communities negro farmers have bought land and equipped it with stock and machinery and are doing exceptionally well. The Census Bureau at Washington has made public recently facts showing that the negro who stuck to the country instead of going to town has propered in many instances. Of the 893,370 farms operated by negroes in 1910, 880,836, or 98.6 per cent., were situated in the South. The average size of farm operated by the negro in the South was 46.9 acres, and the amount of improved land for farms, 30.8 acres. The average acreage of farms operated by whites in the South is 141.3, and of improved land for farms, 55.7. The average value of farm property for farms is $1,239 for Southern negroes, and $3,359 for Southern whites; but the average value per acre is slightly higher for negroes than for whites—$26.25 as against $25.19. Of the negro farmers in the South 24 per cent. are owners or part owners and 75.9 per cent. are tennants; of the white farmers 60.1 per cent. are owners and 39.2 per cent. tennants.

In 1900 187,797 negroes owned their farms, and in 1910 the number had increased to 218,972. In 1900 there were 557,174 negro tennant farmers, and in 1910 672,964.

Politicians at times have advocated segregation for négro farm-owners and laws providng only negro tax money for negro schools and white tax money for white schools. But no general movement of this kind ever succeeded. The influence of the old slave-owning class of whites against any such discrimination against the negro has been used to thwart the plans of partisans.

The average Southern man in what is known as the negro belt is not worried about the negro migration unless he is engaged in some sort of business enterprise that has been robbed of its labor. From the first of November until the first of March the Southern cotton farmer needs but little labor. The negro men who help to plant, cultivate and harvest the cotton crop can be spared during the late fall and winter months without serious damage. The work to be done can be accomplished by colored women and children. It has been a custom for years for the husky negro men to go from the communities in which they live to earn extra money working in nearby cities or on the railroads. Always after the cotton crop is gathered and the fall grain sown there is a migration of negro men. This year the movement is more general and on a larger scale than ever before, and the people who are doing the most kicking about it are those who have heretofore employed the idle farm laborers after the harvest season. Turpentine, lumber and mine operators have made the most vigorous protest against the transfer of the negroes from the South to the North. A scarcity of la-

Places in South from Which Migrants have Gone

bor makes operating expenses higher and reduces the profits of lumbermen and others.

Florida Can Spare 50,000.

The World correspondent was told by a well-informed business man of Florida that about 15 per cent. of the negroes in Jacksonville, Tampa and other cities of the State were habitually idle. He argued that the State could afford to lose 50,000 negroes to bring about better conditions and do away with so much idleness.

One feature of the negro migration that disturbs Southern people is the great proportion of men to women who are going North. There is fear that the men will not provide well for those left at home. Many of the men who went earlier this year have returned to their homes and taken their families back with them.

Most of the old affection of the Southern planter for the negro has disappeared. The "white man's" negro is not as common as he used to be. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the plantation negroes attended white churches, the same ones their former masters or employers did, but they have their own houses of worship now. The older churches of the South had balconies for the colored members of the congregations.

With the removal of that obstacle between slave and master before the war, and caste and mastership since the war, gone, the whites of the wealthier classes and the negroes are drifting apart.

In the rural districts the old-time negro who still works for some member of the family that owned him does about as he pleases. If he wants to cut a tree in the woods to get a possum his dog has treed, he cuts it, and nobody criticises him for it. But that sort of negro is rapidly disappearing, and the lands are "posted" against the younger generation.

Many Elderly Ones Going.

One of the remarkable things about the present movement is that many negro men far past middle age have gone north. Some of them have given up their old homes on "master's plantation" and gone with the labor agents. A few of this class have sent appeals for money to come back.

The negro migration movement from the South to the North has ludicrous and pathetic as well as industrial aspects. Many thousand colored people, swept away by the lure of the dollar, separated from the things they have idolized all their lives. Negro possum hunters parted with their favorite dogs at the railway stations and left them to shift for themselves. Hundreds of teams driven in from the country were deserted in the streets of cities and towns from which the special labor trains departed.

It is estimated that three-fourths of the 125,000 negroes leaving Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, the Carolinas and Virginia were from the rural districts. Ninety per cent. of them left their families in the South. Since locating in North a great many of them have gone back or sent for their wives and children and others have sent a portion of their wages to help defray the expenses of those left at home.

Ed Cogbill, a well known white man of Jacksonville, who has a club just beyond the city limits, told The World correspondent of an old-time negro who refused to leave his hunting dog when he started for Pennsylvania.

"Sam Bowles, one of the most powerful negroes physically in this part of Florida," said Mr. Cogbill, "came to town one afternoon, followed by his hound. Soon after arriving at my place Bowles was accosted by a labor agent and urged to join about a thousand other negroes and go to Altoona to work for the Pennsylvania road. He was told that a special train on which he could ride would leave in two hours. The negro asked the agent if he could take his dog with him and was told that no provision had been made for carrying dogs on the train and that he would not need him in the Quaker State to catch meat, for the road would pay him 25 cents an hour on week days and 50 cents on Sunday or for night work and he could buy meat. The agent handed the negro a slip to be used as a 'pass' and went to see other negroes. A party of us watched Bowles and his dog, and when the train pulled out at 9 o'clock that night saw him grab the dog under his right arm and swing onto the tail end of the labor special as it pulled out for the North. Several hundred people standing by yelled and clapped their hand to encourage the black hunter. As neither the negro nor his dog returned, I take it for granted that both are quartered 'somewhere in Pennsylvania' on the Pennsylvania Railroad."

A Jacksonville policeman said that after one of the labor specials left Jacksonville a whiskey seller told him that he had swapped "booze" for fifty pistols, which the departing negroes felt they would not need in their new homes.

In Montgomery, Ala., a negro driver who caught the fever for the North after he reached town with his employer's team took the ear of each of his mules, whispered something to them, patted their noses and said "goodby."

Labor – 1916
Migration

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

THE MIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Two equally absurd charges have been circulated to account for the presence of so many negroes out of their usual latitude. One is that they have been brought North "to fight organized labor" and the other is that the nefarious Republicans imported them to carry the doubtful states. Not a single solitary case of the use of the negroes for either purpose has been proven, but the charges continue to float about and they are given surprising credence by some individuals of average intelligence.

But there is no real secret about the migration of negroes to the North, which has been going on ever since the European immigration ceased and emigration began and our languishing industries revived under the stimulation of war orders and the temporary insurance of the American market against a flood of importations of manufactured products. The migration continues, greatly to the alarm of the South, which is threatened with a serious shortage of its labor supply. Some of the railways, for example, have had to employ Mexicans to do section work, formerly done by negroes. At the outset the United States Department of Labor actively aided negroes to migrate, because of the demand for labor. It is said to have ceased this assistance, under political pressure, but labor agents are combing the South for negroes who may be induced to come North.

Several of the Southern newspapers are charging that these agents are holding out delusive promises. Some of the negro leaders have seized upon the opportunity to emphasize the need of greater Southern respect for the civil rights of negroes and more attention to their educational and sanitary environments. Many theories are advanced to explain why the negroes yield to the temptation to forsake the Southland, although the lure of wages larger than they ever dreamed of would appear sufficient explanation. But nobody in the South believes that the migration is for purposes of colonization or strike breaking. That it continues after the election is answer to the political charge. That they have not been mobilized to fight union labor should indicate the groundlessness of that suspicion.

News

Savannah, Ga.

NOV 5 1916

A STRANGE BRAND OF PATRIOTISM.

If it is true that 60,000 negroes have been taken from the South recently with the view to voting them in close states in the election next Tuesday, there is in this fact cause enough to be ashamed of a part of the American people—that part of it which would countenance, much less conceive and carry out such a shift of negroes for the purposes of an election. If the negroes were taken into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other close states long enough ago to become legal voters, it would still be possible to criticise the men who took them; but if they were taken there at such a time as would prevent them from voting legally in the election, and with the intention of voting them anyhow, nothing is too severe, too harsh, to be said about the men who took them.

The Department of Justice could not afford to make the charge it has made in stating that a number of these negroes have already been registered fraudulently unless it had clear evidence tending to prove the charge. It must be accepted then, that whatever other reason may have existed for moving negroes from the South into Northern states, one reason certainly was the hope of voting them in close states. And naturally they will not be voted on the Democratic ticket.

The Department of Justice says it has found election frauds which include the padding of registration lists with names, the number of which reaches into the thousands in one city alone. This gives occasion for expressing the hope that any body who attempts even the slightest fraud in Tuesday's election is punished to the limit of the law, and also for saying that there never was an election in which the need of cleanliness, of freedom from fraud, was more plain than it will be in the election Tuesday. The stake is too big, too closely identified with the country's future and the good of humanity, for any fraud to be permitted on the part of unscrupulous politicians.

Age HERALD

Birmingham, Ala.

NOV 5 1916

A Word or Two About The Age-Herald

HAVE you observed the improvement in The Age-Herald? Its snap, its make-up, and the news it prints. Compare it with any other newspaper in this broad land. Those who read it one day will read it every day. Four days ago it increased its annual subscription rate to the old price of $8 a year. Its readers have increased four hundred each day; and of more than thirty thousand subscribers but six have entered protests.

* * *

Negro Exodus and Election Frauds

IN presidential election years when the contest was close the republicans have resorted to fraudulent schemes in doubtful states in an effort to win by hook or crook. A familiar method in the seventies and eighties and even as late as 1896 was taking negroes from the south to certain northern states for the purpose of registering them and voting them like cattle. The negroes thus employed not only voted once, but many times. There were local "repeaters," but in localities where the negro population was large the colored "visitor" was the most constant individual to repeat. The number of negroes used in these fraudulent projects was usually exaggerated, but there is no question but that in more than one election the colored repeater turned the scale for the republicans.

The United States department of justice has acted promptly and wisely this time in keeping track of the negroes that were corralled by labor agents in Alabama, Georgia and one or two other southern states and transported to the middle west. Officials of the department have discovered the plans of the republican managers and they will be thwarted as far as possible.

The election laws are very much stricter now than in other days. It is no longer easy to commit frauds at the polls. Yet the republicans will always bear watching, for even in these times of reform when the purity of the ballot is supposed to be carefully guarded by men of all parties, the "old guard" would not hestitate to stoop to unlawful practices if by doing so they could put Hughes' election 'over." Never were the republicans so desperate as now.

All praise for the active part the department of justice is taking in the matter of heading off repeaters, white or black.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

NOV

SOUTHERN NEGROES STILL MIGRATING IN LARGE NUMBERS

North Apparently Clings to Belief Politics Causes Protest.

BY PAUL WOOTON
Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 18.—By the time cotton planting begins, the South's labor supply will have been depleted by no less than 150,000 negroes. That the migratory movement will continue indefinitely and that the South must make provisions to meet this drain on its labor supply is predicted here by those who are investigating this matter.

It was expected, at first, with the advent of cold weather, that the negroes would turn back to the South. The need for labor, however, is so great, that much expense has been incurred to provide well-heated houses and quarters for negro laborers and it is believed now that the promise of higher wages and better living conditions will outweigh, in the mind of the negro, such discomfort as may be caused by the lower temperature.

A very general misunderstanding of the attitude of the South toward the matter of negro migration exists in the North. It is not recognized that the objection to this movement is industrial and not political. It is taken for granted that the investigation of illegal votes cast by negroes, which is being conducted by the attorney general, is of Southern instigation.

Judging from the opinions held by Southerners here, the South itself is divided as to whether negro migration should be prevented, even if it were possible. While it is agreed that some losses are certain to result during the next few years as a result of it, many are of the opinion that a more equal distribution of the negro population throughout the United States would make far easier the solution of one of the South's most difficult problems.

Inquiry today at the Department of Justice develops the fact that the complaints of illegal voting by negroes comes from district attorneys in Northern states. The attorney general has no discretion in a matter of this kind, but must investigate it along with other alleged infractions of the law. Republican newspapers, after having failed to arouse much sectional feeling during the campaign, apparently are bent upon continuing attacks upon the South. Allegations are being made that an attorney general, a native of Mississippi, is trying to disfranchise the negroes in the North. In this connection attention is being called to the fact that it is necessary to add together the total vote cast in half a dozen Southern states in order to equal the number of votes cast by a single state in the North. By adding the electoral votes from the Southern states and comparing them with those of the single Northern states, what is more apparent than real inequality, is set forth.

As a matter of fact the movement of negroes Northward was started by the administration itself. The Department of Labor, through its agents in all parts of the country, is in very close touch with the demand for and the supply of labor. A year ago there was some unemploy-

ment in the South. The need for labor in the North was becoming acute. In carrying out its policy of preventing unemployment whenever possible, negroes were advised by the department to accept positions in the North and their transportation was facilitated. Before any considerable number of negroes had been employed the Department of Labor found that the surplus of unskilled workingmen in the South had practically been exhausted and no further steps were taken. The agents of the department, since that time, have advised negroes and others seeking employment, to apply in their own locality.

MR. PARKER AND CABINET

The suggestion that John M. Parker, of Louisiana, be given the portfolio of agriculture in the next cabinet, is expected by Democratic leaders here to appeal strongly to the President. It is regarded as very probable that Mr. Houston will insist upon resuming his educational work. It is a generally held opinion among Democrats here that Mr. Parker's appointment would be a substantial indication of the appreciation for the large number of Progressives who voted for Mr. Wilson, and at the same time would put in office a man who has the ability to reflect great credit upon the administration by the conduct of the Department of Agriculture.

Apparently no formal indorsements of Mr. Parker for the place have reached the White House. Inquiry there was made this afternoon, but no letters bearing on the subject seem to have been received. This clearly is due to the fact that the proposal is too new to have brought forth formal indorsements.

While Colonel Robert Ewing, the Democratic national committeeman from Louisiana, did not see the President on his visit to Washington this week, he expressed himself as being willing to do all in his power for the appointment of Mr. Parker to the cabinet post.

TO TAKE LUMBER CENSUS

The census of the lumber production of the country for 1916 will be undertaken by the Forest Service in co-operation with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. There are more than 30,000 sawmills in the country and it is planned to have the investigation reach every sawmill in operation. Each of these will be asked to make a detailed report of its production. Information is sought as to the total quantity of each kind of wood sawed, the number of lath and shingles manufactured and the average [illegible] species. Printed schedules designed for use in different regions of the country will simplify the collection of the figures and make it easy for each mill man to send in a complete report. The work will be directed by the Office of Industrial Investigations of the Forest Service in Washington.

The importance of these statistics, Forest Service official say, apparently is not realized fully by all of the sawmill men, since past attempts to gather similar data show a large number often fail to reply promptly, or neglect to make any report. A better response has been received from the lumber trade during late years, and the officials in charge of the work believe that with proper co-operation on the part of the lumbermen final figures showing the total production can be announced by June 1, 1917.

RAILROAD CASES

The Monroe Hardware Company, Sugar Brothers, Southern Grocery Company, Monroe Grocery Company, Weaks Supply Company, L. Baer Company, Meyer Brothers, Faulk Grain Company, Ouachita Coca-Cola Bottling Works and Monroe Furniture Company at their own request have been made parties to the cases brought against the Louisiana and Arkansas and the Arkansas and Louisiana Midland railroads by the Natchez Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Blanc Monroe, of New Orleans, are registered at the Raleigh.

AMERICAN

New York City

OCT 23 1916

Negro Colonizing Charge Is Absurd, Say Republicans

Ignore Allegation of Department of Justice and Secretary Daniels's Newspaper.

By International News Service.

Washington, Oct. 22.—"Too preposterous to warrant an answer" was the characterization to-day by the National Republican Congressional Committee of a charge emanating from the Department of Justice that the Republicans are colonizing negroes to influence the election.

Announcement was made at the Department of Justice several days ago of requests for investigation of alleged election frauds, past and suspected, and it was stated there would be a nation-wide effort to prevent illegal voting in November.

The new allegation is that 60,000 negroes have been transported from North Carolina and Alabama to West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana for the purpose of swelling the Republican vote in those States.

The Department of Justice is said to have instructed Federal agents in North Carolina and Alabama to investigate, and to be "prepared to take drastic action." It is alleged that the negroes were shipped last Summer.

The paper of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels at Raleigh, N. C., today says:

"It is estimated that 20,000 negroes have been taken from Southern States into each of the doubtful States of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, where spirited contests for seats in the United States Senate are being waged. It is believed that James E. Watson, of Indiana, and Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia, and other Republicans are behind a movement to colonize negroes in their respective States to boost the Republican vote in November."

HERALD

Boston, Mass.

NEGRO PROTESTS BULLETIN OF THE DEMOCRATS

William C. Matthews Characterizes Note of National Committee as an "Attempt at Disfranchisement" and Declares Party Is Seeking Alibis by It.

William C. Matthews, president of the Colored Civic League of Massachusetts, denounced the bulletin sent out by the Democratic national committee alleging "colonizing of Negro voters," as an attempt at disfranchisement. The bulletin asserted that repeated warnings had been received that: "The Republicans for some time have been attempting to colonize Negro voters in the border and doubtful states. Examine your registration lists carefully, and challenge all Negro voters not known to you."

President Matthews says:

"This is a bold attempt by the national Democratic organization to carry its policy of disfranchisement of colored citizens all over the country. There is no doubt that the purpose of this bulletin is to intimidate Negro voters; to make it difficult for them to cast their ballots, and to frighten them away from the polls on election day. This is one of the well known Southern methods of trying to suppress the Negro vote.

"The charge of colonization of Negroes in the border of doubtful states for purpose of this election is absolutely absurd. Everyone knows that where any number of men have come to the North or border states, it has been at the solicitation of some railroad company or corporation, which has been securing labor because of the scarcity of labor in the northern markets. Most of the men who came to the doubtful states are working either in munition factories or upon railroads. The foreign labor that formerly did the heavy construction work, like building of roads, Italians more frequently, have gone back to join the colors in the great war. Colored men who have migrated to northern or western states have gone in search of work at the solicitation of employers, and not voluntarily. If they have chosen to register and vote in any northern state where they may do so, it seems to me it is their right and duty.

"The Democratic party is looking for an alibi, an explanation of the result of the election next Tuesday. It will be a great satisfaction if, in view of the treatment of colored people by the present administration, they could happily be a factor in deciding the result."

WORLD

New York City

OCT 23 1916

WILL PUT NEGROES ON SUSPECTED LIST

District Attorney Miller on Watch at Louisville for Election Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Both the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor are watching the immigration of Southern negroes to Northern industrial centres. The legal officers hope to check possible election frauds, while the labor authorities are interested in preventing the Federal employment service from being used to further migration schemes.

Attorney General Gregory, in addition to instructions recently given to Federal District Attorneys, has ordered an inquiry into complaints that negroes are being sent in considerable numbers to doubtful States under promises of work at high wages.

District Attorney Miller at Louisville has been ordered to report the names, towns and destinations of all negroes or any other possible voters from Kentucky, Alabama or any other part of the South, passing through Louisville in suspicious numbers.

Other District Attorneys in the South and in Middle West States are understood to be under similar instructions.

So far complaints have reached the department of alleged frauds or contemplated frauds affecting candidates for Federal offices in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York and Missouri.

The American Federation of Labor, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, also is watching the movement of negroes with the idea that "if it is not a scheme to get votes, it is for the purpose of securing cheaper labor than is available at present."

TIMES STAR

Cincinnati, O.

COLONIZATION INVESTIGATION AT CINCINNATI

Scene of the Inquiry Has Shifted to Southern Ohio.

OFFICIALS ARE HERE

To Confer With Men Who Say They Have Evidence.

Assistant U. S. Attorney General Frank C. Dailey of Washington and District Attorney Stuart R. Bolin were in Cincinnati, Thursday, to confer, they say, with several persons who declare they have evidence of the colonization of colored voters in and near Cincinnati. They also say they will make inquiry into charges of intimidation and false registration. Attorney Bolin said that the investigation had been going on in Cincinnati since September 1. Mr. Dailey said: "This is a non-partisan investigation. The machinery of the Government may be used by either party to secure its rights. Until two years ago it was believed that these matters rested with the State. By the decision in the Terre Haute election cases, the Government has been given the right to probe elections wherein Government officers are elected."

Both officers said they would stay in Cincinnati until Thursday evening and that they would confer with men who profess to have knowledge of the purported colonization. A dispatch to the Times-Star from Washington says that it was decided to make the inquiry here, notwithstanding the denials of police and other authorities that there had been any colonization in Hamilton county.

Charges of colonization have also been centered about Cleveland. These colonization reports have been partly discredited by the fact that the Department of Labor itself and many big manufacturers in the Northern States have been so hard up for cheap labor that they have been adopting unusual methods to obtain it.

These manufacturers aided by the Department of Labor have imported as many as 10,000 or 15,000 negroes in the last six or seven months. Many of the larger railroads, unable to get the cheap labor that usually comes in from Europe, have taken a part in this movement to obtain Southern negroes.

Labor-1916

Migration

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASKED TO STOP NEGRO MIGRATION

The St Louis Argus 10/20/16

South Still Alarmed, Uses Every Subterfuge to Check Negro Progress—Tennessee Authorities Claim They Are Being Imported into Illinois to Vote—Ask Federal Aid.

After exhausting the power of police, deputies and sheriffs and every other subterfuge, trying to check the migration of the Negro to the North, the authorities in Tennessee have invoked the United States Government to come to their aid.

This was shown in a recent letter from Knoxville, Tenn., to chief of police, East St. Louis, stating that thousands of Negros were being imported to the North to vote.

These letters were turned over to the U. S. District Attorney, with the hope of making a case, or intimidating the Negroes by wholesale arrests, and thereby frighten them back to the South. When asked about the matter, United States District Attorney, Chas. Karch, intimated that it was a "frame up" to stop the Negroes from coming North. All probabilities are, there will nothing be done by the U. S. Government to stop the Negroes.

The move on the part of the South to hinder the Negro, is looked upon as another one of their smooth tricks. It shows that the white man of the South will do anything to keep the Negro where he can abuse, rob of his labor, lynch and burn him at will.

What the Argus Wants to Know is where are our friends, the lovers of right and justice. Haven't they the nerve of the knowledge to invoke the powers of the United States Government to enforce the laws that are already included in the Constitution (the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.) Where are our friends?

60,000 NEGROES SENT INTO WEST

Department of Justice Says Many of the Negroes Have Fraudulently Registered. Election Frauds Indicated.

Advertiser

Washington, November 3.—An official estimate that 60,000 negroes have been transported recently from the south into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states was made by the department of justice tonight in a statement declaring that a number of the negroes have fraudulently registered, and that other election frauds disclosed include padding of registration lists reaching into thousands of false names in one city alone.

11-4-16

The statement, issued with the sanction of Attorney General Gregory, gives warning that conspiracies to intimidate voters will be promptly prosecuted. It is the department's first official announcement that actual cases of fraud have been developed by its investigators.

Provisions of the Law.

"Among other provisions of law," says the statement, "section 19, of the penal code, makes it an offense against the United States for two or more persons to conspire to intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States, or to punish him for having exercised such right, and the courts have held that one of the rights so secured is the right to vote for federal officers and to have the votes correctly returned. Conspiracies to intimidate voters in the free exercise of the right to vote for federal officers are violations of federal law. Such a conspiracy need not be consummated, and even an overt act is not essential, nor is intimidation confined to acts of physical violence. The development of such conditions will result in prompt prosecutions.

"United States district attorneys and investigators have been instructed to be fair and non-partisan in investigations and prosecutions.

Political Situation

"Information received by the department of justice shows that within the last three months approximately 60,000 negroes have been transported from certain southern states to northern and western states, mainly to middle western states, particularly Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Investigation has developed the fact that a number of these negroes have registered in violation of the laws of the state to which they have gone and have expressed the intention of voting in these states.

Plans to Violate Laws.

"Some information has been developed indicating plans in different states to violate the federal statutes with reference to election in other ways, such as registration of non-naturalized citizens; false registration by padding the registration lists with fictitious names with the intention of having persons falsely represent themselves to be the persons whose names appear on the list and vote under these names; what are commonly known as 'repeaters;' false counts and returns by election boards; entering on the poll books as having voted fictitious persons or persons who have failed to vote; intimidation in various forms, including that by employers of their employees, through threats which tend to coerce the will of the employees.

"Facts in the possession of the department show in one city the padding of registration lists with fictitious names to an extent, which in the light of accurate information already obtained, indicates that the number of such false names probably reaches into the thousands."

MIGRATION OF NEGROES

REPUBLICAN

ELECTION FRAUDS FEARED

Springfield, Mass.

OCT 8

Labor Department Hopes to Prevent Southerners From Upsetting Labor Market

Both the department of justice and the department of labor at Washington are watching closely the migration of southern Negroes to northern industrial centers. The legal officers hope to check possible election frauds, while the labor authorities are interested primarily in preventing their federal employment service from being used to further migration schemes.

Attorney-General Gregory, in addition to general instructions recently given to federal district attorneys in advance of the elections, has ordered a special inquiry into complaints that Negroes are being sent in considerable numbers to doubtful states under promises of work at high wages. District-Attorney Miller of Louisville has been ordered to report the names, towns and destinations of all Negroes or any other possible voters going from Kentucky, Alabama or any other part of the South, passing through Louisville in suspicious numbers.

The attorney-general conferred yesterday with his assistants on the subject of election frauds generally. He is giving the matter personal attention and under his direction, special agents of the department are at the call of every district-attorney desiring assistance. So far complaints have reached the department of alleged frauds or contemplated frauds affecting candidates for federal offices in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York and Missouri.

The department of labor let it become known that it had issued orders designed to prevent the use of the federal employment service in assisting in the migration of large numbers of Negroes from the southern states. Assistant Secretary Post said the department had no intention of becoming a party to schemes which might be devised for the purpose of lowering the wages of labor or breaking strikes. At the same time is was made clear that in cases where investigation proved it to be a fact that skilful laborers were being hindered because of lack of unskilled assistants and where there was legitimate work for Negroes, efforts would be made to secure them just as any other class of labor would be secured.

Negro Registration Doubled in Kansas City

Negro registration in Kansas City this year has increased approximately 100 per cent over that of last year, according to a statement of a county official at Kansas City, Mo., last night. More than 8000 Negroes are registered, 4000 more than were on the books last year. The county tax assessor said he had found 900 Negroes registered who were not listed on the tax books. He said the investigation would be continued.

NEGROES ARE ILLEGALLY REGISTERED

Advertiser

Department of Justice Declares 60,000 Blacks Have Been Transported Into Northern States

11-4-16

ELECTION FRAUDS UNCOVERED, REPORT

Padding of Registration Lists Reaches Into Thousands in One City; Government Warns Frauds

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—An official estimate that 60,000 negroes have been transported recently from the south into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states was made by the department of justice tonight in a statement declaring that a number of the negroes have fraudulently registered, and that other election frauds disclosed include padding of registration lists reaching into thousands of false names in one city alone.

The statement issued with the sanction of Attorney-General Gregory, gives warning that conspiracies to intimidate voters will be promptly prosecuted. It is the department's first official announcement that actual cases of fraud have been developed by its investigators.

Won't Allow Intimidation.

"Among other provisions of law," says the statement, "section 19 of the penal code, makes it an offense against the United States for two or more persons to conspire to intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment or any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States, or to punish him for having exercised such right and the courts have held that one of the rights so secured is the right to vote for federal officers and to have the votes fairly counted and the result correctly returned. Conspiracies to intimidate voters in the free exercise of the right to vote for federal officers are violations of federal law. Such a conspiracy need not be consummated, and even an overt act is not essential, nor is intimidation confined to acts of physical violence. The development of such conditions will result in prompt prosecutions.

Non-Partisan Investigation.

"United States district attorneys and investigators have been instructed to be fair and non-partisan in investigations and prosecutions.

"Information received by the department of justice shows that within the last three months approximately 60,000 negroes have been transported from certain southern states to northern and western states mainly to middle western states, particularly Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Investigation has developed the fact that a number of these negroes have registered in violation of the laws of the state to which they have gone and have expressed the intention of voting in these states.

Uncover Fraud Plans.

"Some information has been developed indicating plans in different states to violate the federal statutes with reference to election in other ways, such as registration of non-naturalized citizens; false registration by padding the registration lists with fictitious names with the intention of having persons falsely represent themselves to be the persons whose names appear on the list and vote under these names what are common known as "repeaters" false counts and returns by election boards; entering on the poll books as having voted fictitious persons or persons who have failed to vote; intimidation in various forms, including that by employers of their employe; through threats which tend to coerce the will of the employes.

Facts in the possession of the department show in one city the padding of registration lists with fictitious names to an extent which in the light of accurate information already

obtained, indicates that the number of such false names probably reaches into the thousands."

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

..IDS OF WILSON SUSPECT NEGRO BALLOT TRAFFIC

"Colonization" from South Is Subject of "Fraud" Inquiry Aimed at G. O. P.

The discovery of a gigantic vote fraud conspiracy, embracing almost the entire country and involving men of national prominence, was announced in Chicago yesterday as having been made by the latest investigation of a group of government officials.

No specific charges were made. Only one statement was set out as a fact in the announcement made by Frank C. Dailey, assistant United States attorney general, in charge of the investigation. He stated the investigations tended to show that:

More than 300,000 Negroes of votable ages have been brought from the south and colonized in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. This colonization has been going on for eighteen months.

That the Republican party, or its agents, was responsible was the inference given but not stated by Mr. Dailey.

Dailey's Formal Statement.

The formal statement issued by Mr. Dailey reads:

"Government agents have been engaged in Illinois for some weeks in investigating reports of violations of the federal laws in connection with the coming election. I have been in conference today with United States Attorney Charles F. Clyne, United States Attorney Charles A. Karch of Danville, and United States Attorney Edward C. Knotts of Springfield with reference to this matter.

"Investigations have been made in Chicago and elsewhere to determine whether there has been an arrangement to use money to debauch the election or influence election boards. A citizen is entitled to have his vote counted just as it is cast, and wrongful manipulation by election boards is a serious offense under the federal laws, which make all parties taking part in the conspiracy in any way subject to a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not exceeding ten years.

"In addition to the wrongful use of money, other charges which are being investigated are fraudulent registration, colonization of voters, and conspiracies to intimidate employés."

Hold All Day Conference.

An all day conference betwen Mr. Dailey, Charles A. Karch, United States attorney of Danville; Edward C. Knotts, United States attorney of Springfield, and District Attorney Charles F. Clyne was held in the latter's office. Then the statement was given out. Only the verbal statements of Mr. Dailey and Mr. Clyne could be taken as to the motive prompting the investigation or the decision to gather evidence for probable grand jury action.

It also was not brought out that the Negroes were brought, probably to meet a labor shortage caused by the return of many alien born to fight in Europe.

In an interview Mr. Dailey declared the "investigations were conducted in an impartial and nonpartisan manner."

"Just what laws have been violated?" he was asked.

"We are only investigating the reports that these Negroes have been brought to the northern states to be used to debauch the election," he said. "It has been going on for eighteen months."

Brought by Labor Agents.

"How were they brought from the south?"

"By labor agencies and the distribution of handbills and other advertising methods. On many occasions special cars were used."

"It is an accepted fact, isn't it, Mr. Dailey, that 95 per cent of the southern Negro vote is Republican?"

"That may be true."

"Then the investigation is aimed at the Republican party?"

"I stated before it is entirely nonpartisan."

"Does the investigation show whether these Negroes were induced to come from the south because of the scarcity of labor, or for election purposes?"

"Well, it is said that the scarcity of labor because of the European war is bringing many of them north."

"But if these Negroes have become legal residents of the various states there is nothing unlawful in them voting, is there?"

"Well, no. But if their employers use any intimidating means of making them vote it is a violation."

"Complaint has been made, according to the understanding, that an exodus of Negroes from southern states, where they are disfranchised, has been going on and that they are going into northern states where their votes will be counted?" was asked.

"That's about it, I guess," was the reply.

Swing Balance Up Here.

"Which means that 100,000 Negroes in Florida would not influence the six electoral votes in Florida, but if that same number of Negroes came into Illinois they probably could swing the balance of power with this state's twenty-nine votes?" was the next question.

"That's about it," was Mr. Dailey's answer.

"Then it isn't likely that any one but Mr. Wilson's party can be making the kick?"

"I cannot discuss that. We are making a nonpartisan investigation."

Both Mr. Clyne and Mr. Dailey denied the investigation was instigated to "make capital for either party."

STATEMENT BY GREGORY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—A statement issued today by the department of justice with the sanction of Attorney General Gregory gives warning that conspiracies to intimidate voters will be promptly prosecuted.

"Information received by the department of justice," the statement says, "shows that within the last three months approximately 60,000 Negroes have been transported from certain southern states to northern and western states, mainly to middle western states, particularly Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Investigation has developed the fact that a number of these Negroes have registered in violation of the laws of the states to which they have gone and have expressed the intention of voting in those states.

Many Frauds Uncovered.

"Some information has been developed indicating plans in different states to violate the federal statutes with reference to elections in other ways, such as registration of non-naturalized citizens; false registration by padding the registration lists with fictitious names with the intention of having persons falsely represent themselves to be the persons whose names appear on the list and vote under those names; what are commonly known as 'repeaters'; false counts and returns by election boards; entering on the poll books as having voted fictitious persons or persons who have failed to vote; intimidation in various forms, including that by employers of their employés through threats which tend to coerce the will of the employés.

"Facts in the possession of the department show in one city the padding of registration lists with fictitious names to an extent which, in the light of accurate information already obtained, indicates that the number of such false names probably reaches into the thousands."

SUN

New York City

OCT 28 1916

EXODUS OF NEGROES STIRS U. S. AND LABOR

Immigration North Starts Election Fraud Rumor—Two Inquiries Started.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Both the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor are watching closely the immigration of southern negroes to northern industrial centres. The legal officers hope to check possible election frauds, while the labor authorities are interested primarily in preventing their Federal employment service from being used to further migration schemes.

Attorney-General Gregory, in addition to general instructions recently given to Federal District Attorneys, in advance of the elections, has ordered a special inquiry into complaints that negroes are being sent in considerable numbers to doubtful States under promises of work at high wages. District Attorney Miller at Louisville and other District Attorneys in the South and middle West have been ordered to report the names, towns and destinations of all negroes or any other possible voters passing through from the South.

So far complaints have reached the Department of alleged frauds or contemplated frauds affecting candidates for Federal offices in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York and Missouri.

The American Federation of Labor, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, also is watching the movement of negroes with the idea that "if it is not a scheme to get votes it is for the purpose of securing cheaper labor than is available at present."

Men Shipped on Party Tickets.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—It was stated here to-day that investigation had disclosed that large numbers of voters had been transported from the South on party tickets to Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. This week, it was announced, four cars of negroes were sent north through Memphis, Tenn., and Louisville, while large numbers, it was declared, recently have been transported from Alabama to eastern Kentucky.

Special Prosecutor Engaged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—Frank C. Dailey, formerly United States District Attorney for Indiana, appointed as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General to investigate reports of election frauds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, took up his headquarters in the office of the United States District Attorney, L. Ertslack, to-day. He admitted reports of irregularities had been received and that they would be investigated impartially.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO USE THE NEGROES

Department of Justice Investigating Removal of Laborers from South to Doubtful States

TAGGART AND KERN SCENT THE DANGER

Democratic Circles in Washington, Alive to Situation, Claim Republicans Use Money Freely

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—It became known today that the Department of Justice has taken cognizance of the claims of prominent business men that the large number of negroes who are being persuaded to leave the South, particularly the cotton-growing States, and come North, ostensibly to work, are in reality being brought into doubtful states to participate in the national election.

Whether or not these non-partisan claims and fears are justified, it develops that the department has been in correspondence with its district attorneys in various states, and the closest watch is to be kept for election frauds.

In some instances it is reliably asserted, the district attorneys back up the suspicions of Democratic politicians, and have assured the department that they will be vigilant before and on election day.

Imported in Indiana.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan are said to be receiving hundreds of laborers imported from the South. It was declared today that the two Democratic candidates for the Senate in Indiana, Senators Taggart and Kern, were among the first Democrats to suspect a vote-getting scheme, and their fears are reflected in other Democratic quarters.

The Department of Justice, it appears, has begun an investigation of the exodus from the South, and there will be relentless prosecutions in the event "colored ringers" are voted in any State.

Prosecutions are to be made regardless of whether imported voters cast their ballots for the Democratic or Republican tickets.

Using Money Freely.

It has been charged in Democratic circles, however, that the Republican Party is more likely to benefit by the influx of hosts of negro voters from the South, and it is intimated that large sums are being expended to bring the Southern laborers to Northern States.

The Republican vote in the South, it is pointed out, is negligible, but in close states the change of a few hundred votes might affect the result of the presidential, senatorial and congressional elections.

There is authority for the statement that the Department of Justice, aside from the question of partisanship, will insist that district attorneys be on the alert on election day.

Labor-1916
Migration

The Intelligencer is very much worried because the negroes of the South "are not permitted to vote," on the ground that they if they were permitted to vote they would support the Republican ticket. It is hard to reconcile this statement with Governor Hatfield's charges that Alabama negroes were imported into Marion county and voted the Democratic ticket.

WORLD

New York City

NOV 5 1916

HUNT NEGRO COLONIZERS BY THOUSAND IN JERSEY

Federal Officers Tracing 6500 Missing From One Lot Brought From Southern States, Among Other Large Groups Moved There Within Three Months.

Under the direction of United States Attorney Charles F. Lynch of Newark, Secret Service agents are completing an inquiry into reports that thousands of negroes who recently moved into Northern New Jersey from Southern States were brought for election purposes.

The importation, according to Mr. Lynch, has been going on about three months, but was particularly heavy during October. Railroad men said at first the negroes were being shipped North because of a shortage of labor, but Mr. Lynch said yesterday that "in one instance a railroad official admitted that of 7,000 men brought over his lines only 500 remained in the company's employ. In another case, out of some thousands brought only 150 continued in the railroad's employ."

Fifty-five men who were brought from the same town in Alabama have been found in Newark by the Federal agents, and especial scrutiny is being given to their cases.

"Before Tuesday," said Mr. Lynch "I expect to have a complete report from the Secret Service agents, and thus to be in a position to prevent in a large measure election frauds. I deem it proper to make this statement at this time to warn any who may not know they are violating the law."

Republican State Chairman Bugbee of New Jersey prophesied yesterday carrying that State by "a plurality of approximately 45,000." Mr. Bugbee conceded only Hudson, Hunterdon Sussex and Warren Counties to H Otto Wittpenn, Democratic opponen f Walter E. Edge for Governor. Joeph S. Frelinghuysen is expected to un somewhat ahead of Senator Edge n his race for the United States Senate.

Democratic State Chairman Grosscup made no formal statement of expectations, but said he "looked for the election of the entire Democratic State and National tickets by not less than 25,000."

(On page 2 of the Second News Section of this edition of The World will be found an article describing the recent moving of 118,000 negroes from the South into the North, East and Middle West.)

Gov. Fielder Confident Wilson Will Carry New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Gov. Fielder is confident, according to an accredited statement to-day, that President Wilson will be re-elected and will carry New Jersey by a safe majority, also that the State will go Democratic for Governor and United States Senator. Naval Officer Wittpenn, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has, it is said, claimed that he will carry Hudson County by from 30,000 to 35,000 plurality, and that he will surely win the State by a big vote.

NEGRO COLONIES FOR MIDDLE WEST

Government Investigating

Political Situation

Migration of Over 10,000 Blacks to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in Recent Months.

Washington, October 28.—More than ten thousand men, mostly negroes, are said to have gone from Florida alone to northern points, particularly Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to take employment offered them in blocks during the past two or three months, the department of justice has been informed. Other states, including Virginia, the Carolinas and Alabama, have contributed to the exodus. All such movements are being investigated by the department and almost the entire staff of special agents is working on the migration, to guard against election frauds or other violation of laws.

Many large parties have gone by special train, many of them through Louisville, which accounts for special instructions to the United States attorney there to report on names, points of origin and destinations of men moving in large blocks to the north.

Officials are disposed to believe that in most cases the movement has nothing to do with the elections and is merely a development in the unusual industrial conditions with larger wages luring negroes from normal southern employment. Reports to the department tend to indicate that the railroads confronted with unprecedented traffic are bringing out most of these men.

Journal
New York City
NOV 3 1916

The South's Negro Migration

The migration of negro labor from the South to the North is causing the South so much worry that both the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice at Washington have been prevailed upon to watch the situation closely.

The best agricultural labor in the cotton-growing districts of the South, where the old tenant system is still in vogue, is that furnished by the negroes. The negro is much more tractable, is physically stronger and healthier, eats more and produces more as a tenant farmer, than his white contemporary, and his loss to the Southern land owner is a serious one, while his loss as a hired laborer in the development of certain other industries spells calamity. Already certain iron mines in Virginia have been obliged to close down because they could not meet the increasing demands for higher wages on the part of their unskilled negro labor, and a large cement plant in the same State is running under difficulties because of this shortage, although it keeps an agent continually employed to bring in labor from farther south. This labor soons learns that still higher wages are paid farther north, and away it goes.

Naturally, the South is worried over the situation. It does not want foreign labor. It wants to keep the negro, and the negro prefers the south, notwithstanding the reported outrage and oppression, to which he is subjected from time to time. But for the South to charge that the migration of the negroes northward at the present time is due to a scheme on the part of politicians to obtain their votes in the coming elections is ridiculous. The negroes are moving north simply because they can obtain more money for their labor by doing so than they can get in the South. The only way the South can expect to hold its labor is by raising its wage scale. For the Washington Government to waste any of its time or the people's money in watching the movement of the negroes North in anticipation of their fraudulent participation in the election is as silly as the charge itself.

EVERY EVENING

Wilmington, Del.

NEGRO COLONIZATION DENIED BY MILLER

Congressman Says Republican Party is Not Concerned in Reported Influx From the South.

An allegation having been made at Washington that about 60,000 Negroes have been transported from North Carolina and Alabama to West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana for the purpose of swelling the Republican vote in those States, Congressman Thomas W. Miller, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, today made the following statement to Every Evening:

"The assertion that Republican leaders have been engaged in a scheme having to do with the movement of some 60,000 Negroes from Southern States into Northern States where Senators are to be elected is too preposterous even to warrant an answer.

"It looks like another effort to use an executive department for partisan purposes, for if the Department of Justice had such information as they claim to have about this matter, why did they wait until the closing hours of the campaign to spring something which cannot be proven, but which they know can probably be used to the detriment of the Republican party, untrue as it may be? Does it occur to anyone that it is more or less of a Herculean task in itself to obtain employment for such a mass of men, to say nothing about the cost of transportation and the expense of housing and feeding such an army?

"Certainly if such a tremendous scheme was in progess the National Republican Congressional Committee, which has for its purpose the election of Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, would have some inkling of the matter. As an official of that committee, I brand the story as false and as a means to deceive the voters of the country in the closing hours of the campaign."

In a dispatch from Washington, the Baltimore Sun today prints the following: "Most of the Negroes, it is declared, will be put to work on northern railroads. About 27 were sent to Trenton, N. J., where they will take the place of depot baggage handlers, who, being foreigners, have gone home to enlist in the European armies. It is understood that the men bringing the Negro workmen north get $2 a head for them."

Government to Investigate the Negro Exodus

(Associated Press.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 27.—United States District Attorney Perry B. Miller, today announced the Department of Justice at Washington had instructed him to ascertain the names, point of origin and destination of negroes or any other voters from Southern States, particularly Alabama and Kentucky, who recently may have passed through Louisville to Northern States.

It was stated investigation had disclosed the large numbers of voters had been transported from the South on party tickets to Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. This week, it was announced, four cars of negroes were sent north through Memphis and Louisville while large numbers, it was declared, recently have been transported from Alabama to eastern Kentucky.

The department, it was announced, will endeavor to learn whether the exodus was due to attractive wage offers or to other influences.

TIMES

New York City

TRACING NEGRO 'FLOATERS.'

Louisville Prosecutors Instructed to Ascertain Their Destination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—United States District Attorney Percy B. Miller today announced that the Department of Justice at Washington had instructed him to ascertain the names, point of origin and destination of negroes or any other voters from Southern States, particularly Alabama and Kentucky, who recently may have passed through Louisville to Northern States.

EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C.

MIGRATION OF NEGROES FROM SOUTH TO BE PROBED

Attorney General Suspects Movement to "Doubtful States" Is for Political Purposes.

A special inquiry into complaints that negroes are being sent in considerable numbers from the south into doubtful states in the north has been ordered by the Attorney General. The suspicion has been aroused that the movement is not a bona fide labor migration, but is induced as a colonization scheme to pull off election frauds.

United States Attorney Miller, at Louisville, has been directed to report the names of all negroes or any other possible voters passing through Louisville in suspicious numbers, the towns they came from in Kentucky, Alabama or elsewhere in the south, and their destinations. Similar instructions, it is understood, have been given to United States attorneys in other southern and middle states districts.

Election frauds generally have been the subject of conference between the Attorney General and his assistants. He is giving the matter personal attention. Complaints have reached the Department of Justice of alleged frauds affecting candidates for federal offices in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York and Missouri.

Department of Labor Acts.

The Department of Labor has issued orders designed to prevent the use of the federal employment service in assisting migration of large numbers of negroes from the southern states. Assistant Secretary Post said the Labor Department had no intention of becoming a party to schemes which might be devised for purpose of lowering the wage of labor or breaking strikes.

The American Federation of Labor, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, also is watching the movement of negroes with the idea that "If it is not a scheme to get votes, it is for the purpose of securing cheaper labor than is available at present."

STAR

St. Louis, Mo.

Government Agents Investigate Reported Colonization of Arrivals From South.

Federal agents are in East St. Louis investigating the alleged colonization of negroes from the South, to vote in East St. Louis in the November election. These agents watched the registration yesterday and are working to obtain evidence of fraud.

When asked about the investigation, Charles Karch, United States District Attorney, said if evidence is being collected it will not be presented to him until after election.

Chief of Police Ransom Payne has received letters from Knoxville, Tenn., in which he was told that negroes were being shipped from there to East St. Louis to vote. He was informed many of these negroes are bad characters.

Evidence that negroes have been imported to East St. Louis was revealed following several cutting affrays and fights on the East Side recently. It is known that many of the negroes who came from the South were attracted by high wages in the East Side industrial district. Many also came as strikebreakers when the railroad strike threatened and when there was a strike at the National City packing plants.

It takes a year's residence in Illinois to entitle one to a vote. Persons who entered the State at the time of the threatened railroad strike are not entitled to vote, but, according to charges made, many of these registered yesterday and swore they had lived in the State for a year.

Democratic party workers yesterday came into possession of cards, which, they allege, have been circulated among negroes. These cards advised the negroes not to state what ticket they would vote when asked by Democratic precinct workers.

The registration yesterday was about 6,000 greater than it was four years ago, but the fact that 5,000 women registered offsets a great deal of that increase.

Assistant State's Attorney Gustin told The Star today he would present cases of false registration to the Grand Jury next week, if any evidence was brought to him. He said only one case had been called to his attention so far and it looked like a weak case to him.

The Chicago News has had reporters working all over Southern Illinois recently investigating alleged colonization, and it says in its news columns that it appears to be a desperate attempt to save Illinois to Hughes.

Junius B. Wood, political writer of the News, wrote from East St. Louis yesterday:

"In one house I found four colored persons who came here three months ago. The landlady said she knew they had not lived here long enough to vote, but that a white man had come around and fixed it up for them so there would be no trouble."

The News says that of 3,500 negroes in East St. Louis, 2,000 have come to the city in the last four months.

On Guard to Keep Negroes From Voting

Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 4—Being advised by F. B. Freeman, local hotel man that negroes in numbers are being taken from the Birmingham district and that there was suspicion that an object was to use them in the November elections in West Virginia, one of the doubtful states, Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the National Democratic Executive committee has advised the chairman of the West Virginia Democratic committee to be on the guard and to keep close watch that this is not permitted.

Chairman McCormick has notified Mr Freeman here that there is a possibility of the plan being put across, but that if the republicans attempt anything of the kind, they will find a resistance worthy of the foe.

COLUMBUS, O

LOCAL OFFICIALS WATCH FOR "IMPORTED" VOTERS

More Than 60,000 Men Have Been Brought to Ohio Valley State, Is Is Declared.

Apparently it will make little difference whether federal officials are convinced or unconvinced as to the reports of colonization of negro and mountain voters in Northern states for election purposes. State and local authorities are co-operating in an effort to forestall any attempts that have been made to introduce foreign voters in the state.

Figures which have been obtained by canvasses in a number of cities bring the conclusion that upwards of 60,000 have been brought into the Ohio Valley states during the past few months. While some of the movement is said to be legitimate and to be due to the necessity for rough labor, the number of idle negroes who have been discovered is declared proof that not all of the importations are to serve good purposes.

It also is indicated that in cities the registration of suspected colonists has not been as heavy as was indicated they would be.

The best judgment of forces which have made inquiries is that the number of negroes from other states in Ohio is close to 25,000, and that the remainder of the Southern immigration has been distributed through Indiana and other states.

In many counties, prosecuting attorneys are busy, and it is understood will continue their activities until election. Unusual care is to be enjoined upon precinct election officials.

EVENING JOURNAL

Chicago, Ill.

nply whistled.

NEGRO BARES COLONIZATION

Brought Here on Pass and Told He Must Vote for Hughes

Evidence in support of the charge that negroes were colonized in Chicago for the purpose of voting at the November election was given today by Robert Evans, a negro, who was on trial in the Boys' court before Municipal Judge Harry Dolan on charges of disorderly conduct.

Evans declared that he came to Chicago from Anniston, Ala., ten months ago on a pass furnished by Morris & Co. He went to a rooming house at 915 South State street, and there was told by Abe Barnes, the owner, that he must vote for Charles Evans Hughes. Judge Dolan summoned County Judge Scully, and Evans repeated his story.

Judge Scully said he had about twenty-five cases of alleged colonization. He said he would ask State's Attorney Hoyne to make a complete investigation.

MIGRATION OF NEGROES,

Suspected of Being "Floaters," Is Subject of Federal Report.

A report from Louisville, Ky., yesterday that several carloads of negroes from Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern states had passed through that city en route to Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana, and that it is suspected they are to be colonized for election purposes, came to Assistant United States District Attorney Edward K. Bruce.

The report has it that special instructions were issued from Washington to United States District Attorney Miller, Louisville, and Special United States Assistant Attorney-General Daily, Indianapolis, to detail Federal agents on the case to ascertain what disposition is made of the negroes upon their arrival at destinations.

No instructions were received by Cincinnati Federal officials relative to this matter.

RECORD

Fort Worth, Texas

There is trouble in the Democratic cump on the banks of the Wabash. Thomas Taggart and John W. Kern are Democratic United States senators. They have unearthed a conspiracy on the part of Republican campaigners to vote thousands of southern negroes for the Republican ticket Nov. 7. Carloads of negroes have been shipped to Indiana from Mississippi and Alabama. Now Taggart and Kern are fearful that these "aliens" will be voted by radical politicians and that the Democratic nominees from President to constable, will be fairly swamped on election day. Is this a signal of distress hoisted by the leaders of the Indiana Democracy?

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

Last summer many negroes were brought North to work on the railroads. This was perfectly legitimate; immigration is mostly cut off and labor is scarce. But there are indications that the Republican leaders in West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana and two other States are planning to vote this carpet-bag, or bandana-bundle, element. The Department of Justice is taking steps to locate these negroes and make it impossible to use them in stuffing the ballot-boxes for the 100 per cent candidate.

Labor - 1916

Migration

GOVERNMENT WATCHING MIGRATION OF NEGROES

Washington, October 27.—Both the departments of justice and the department of labor are watching closely the migration of southern negroes to northern industrial centers. The legal officers hope to check possible election frauds, while the labor authorities are interested primarily in preventing their federal employment service from being used to further migration schemes.

Attorney General Gregory, in addition to general instructions recently given to federal district attorneys in advance of the elections, has ordered a special inquiry into complaints that negroes are being sent in considerable numbers to doubtful states under promises of work at high wages.

District Attorney Miller, at Louisville, has been ordered to report the names, towns and destinations of all negroes or any other possible voters going from Kentucky, Alabama or any other part of the south, passing through Louisville in suspicious numbers. Other district attorneys in the south and middle states are understood to be under similar instructions.

All Reports Withheld.

Department of justice officials decline to talk on the ground that it might interfere with the government's plans, and all reports and correspondence are being withheld from publication.

The attorney general conferred today with his assistants on the subject of election frauds generally. He is giving the matter personal attention and under his direction special agents of the department are at the call of every district attorney desiring assistance. So far complaints have reached the department of alleged frauds or contemplated frauds affecting candidates for federal office in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York and Missouri.

The department of labor let it become known that it had issued orders designed to prevent the use of the federal employment service in assisting in the migration of large numbers of negroes from the southern states Assistant Secretary Post said the department had no intention of becoming a party to schemes which might be devised for purposes of lowering the wages of labor or breaking strikes.

Much Information Collected.

At the same time it was made clear that in cases where investigation proved it to be a fact that skilled laborers were being hindered because of lack of unskilled assistants, and where there was legitimate work for negroes, efforts would be made to secure them just as any other class of labor would be secured.

Much information regarding the migration has been collected. In the south complaint is being made that the negroes are being taken to the north with promises of much higher wages and that if continued a serious shortage of labor may result. The labor department was represented today as feeling that any laborer is justified in going to that place where the wages are best, and that the place he leaves can remedy the situation by raising the scale.

The American Federation of Labor, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, also is watching the movement of negroes with the idea that "if it is not a scheme to get votes it is for the purpose of securing cheaper labor than is available at present." Representatives of the federation have been asked to observe and report on all large movements of negro labor.

Heavy Negro Registration.

Kansas City, Mo., October 27.—Negro registration in Kansas City this year has increased approximately 100 per cent over that of last year, according to a statement of a county official tonight. More than 8,000 negroes are registered—4,000 more than were on the books last year.

The county tax assessor said he had found 900 negroes registered who were not listed on the tax books. He said thei nvestigation would be continued.

SOUTH ALARMED AT COLORED EXODUS

The Guardian

(The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 29.)

10-7-16

Atlanta, Ga.—Sentiment in favor of some action which will prevent the present wholesale exodus of Negroes from the South to points north of the Ohio river appears to be growing rapidly in many southern states. The matter is already being called to public attention in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, the three states which appear to be most seriously affected, and it is generally agreed that recent developments in the labor situation in the southland make some steps desirable.

When the demand for Negro labor started the department of labor at Washington aided in sending men to the north. The first large employer to make application to the department for assistance was the Erie railroad. This was followed shortly by a similar request from the Pennsylvania railroad. Before more thtan a housand men had been sent north, however, the department found there were few non-employed Negroes in the South. For this reason its agents were instructed to confine themselves to getting employment for labor in the immediate section. Results since indicate that there is sufficient demand to take care of all resident labor throughout the South and under no circumstances does the department of labor find a position for a man already employed. It appears to be the desire of the department to see that the Negro remaitns in the South, provided sufficient work is offered.

A survey of the three states which are taking the deepest interest in the present situation—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—reveals the fact that there is work there for all, and that steps to prevent further developments which might have an unfavorable effect upon southern agriculture and industry in general are being urged.

The city of Montgomery, Ala., has passed an ordinance making it a crime to entice labor from that point. In Aberdeen, Miss., there has been passed an ordinance whereby a labor agent must pay $250 as a privilege tax. This closed the doors of a certain labor agency which had been especially active there.

In Birmingham, Ala., the question has been given serious discussion frommany viewpoints. Negroes have taken passage from that district in considerable numbers to points in Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The Negroes are being promised higher wages by northern agents. Alabama is experiencing one of the busiest times in its history and the movement northward of large numbers of her laborers is considered particularly unfortunate at this time.

In Mississippi the situation is said to be more acute. Negroes are leaving certain cities by carloads. If only the unemployed were shipped away, no objections would be raised, it is asserted. In many cases, however, employed unskilled laborers are moved north in considerable numbers to the consequent detriment of employers in the affected parts.

PLAIN DEALER

Cleveland, Ohio.

U. S. Department.

OCT 21 1916

COUNCIL TO STUDY NEGRO MIGRATION

Taylor Resolution Will Ask Legislature to Prevent Importation of Men.

U. S. Sends Colored Men as Agents to Study Problem Here.

Labor and industrial problems raised by the migration of southern negroes to Ohio and other northern states will be brought to the attention of city council Monday night with the introduction of a resolution by Councilman R. S. Taylor, calling upon the governor and the state legislature to consider state legislation to prevent contractors from bringing these laborers from the south.

Councilman Taylor said yesterday that he has taken this question up with Cleveland labor leaders and that if he is elected to congress he will strive to have legislation acted upon which will control the interstate features of this question.

"Contractors have been bringing in southern negroes by the thousands," he said. "It is unfair to the negroes and it is unfair to the workmen here."

To stop the migration some of the southern states are following the policy of requiring employment agents to pay exorbitant license fees. In some southern cities the fee is as high as $1,000, assessed against agents even though the number of negroes hired is few. Some of the agents are having considerable trouble obtaining laborers in a number of the states, it is said. It has been charged some of them have been luring the southern negroes from their homes.

Coincident with Councilman Taylor's announcement, it became known here yesterday that for the first time in history two colored men have set out to make for the United States government a detailed study of the northward movement of the southern negro.

These men are William Jennifer, a doctor of philosophy, and Charles E. Hall, a business man, both identified with the division of information in the bureau of immigration of the department of labor. Their headquarters is in Washington.

"This migration appears to be a great, historical event," they said yesterday after they had been assigned to temporary offices in the federal building here. "It has been brought about largely by the scarcity of unskilled labor in the north and the surplus of such labor in the south. To the southern negro it means a new emancipation."

Mr. Jennifer and Mr. Hall produced census figures to show that the negro flow has been progressing for years, but flood tide has been attained only in the last year. In 1910 there were 2,953 counties in the United States. In only 110 of these were there no negroes.

The 1910 census revealed 7,317,922 negroes 10 years or more of age. Of these 5,192,535, or 71 per cent., were employed. The vast majority was unskilled labor. Census figures also showed that while the negro population of the United States constitutes only about 10.7 per cent. of the entire population, the negro wage earners form neari y14 per cent. of all persons in the country who are gainfully employed.

"Our work at present consists of making a preliminary investigation into the negro migration," said Mr. Jennifer yesterday. "We want to know the number of men coming north, what employment they are finding, what wages they are paid, whether too many are coming to any one city, and whether they are giving satisfaction to their employers.

"Equitable distribution of labor is one of the aims of our department. As is generally known, the purpose of the United States department of labor is to foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage earners.

"The desire of the division of information is to distribute the wage earners in such a way that congestion in one quarter will be relieved by the simultaneous supply of a demand in other quarters. We try to prevent crowding in industrial centers.

"If we should find that, from the employers' viewpoint, too many negroes are coming into Ohio, we would recommend that they go to other points or stay in the south, if the south needs them more than the north. We control this flow by means of bulletins displayed in postoffices throughout the country.

"The study we are making in Cleveland will doubtless form a partial basis for a report by the department."

Come to Investigate Migration of Negro



RECORD HERALD

Chicago, Ill.

MEDIEVAL ECONOMICS.

Jacksonville, Fla., is so much concerned by the migration of negroes northward that an ordinance has been passed with the purpose of thwarting the movement.

11/2/16

Twelve thousand negro laborers have left the state and already the turpentine and lumber men are showing signs of alarm over the possibility of higher wages or a scarcity of labor. So intense has the feeling become that a negro was arrested for soliciting labor for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and under the terms of the new ordinance was sent to jail for ninety days. By such medieval economics is the campaign being waged.

According to a correspondent of the New York *World* the sentiment in Florida is divided on the issue of negro migration. Many citizens feel that the movement with the higher wages is beneficial both to the state and to the men who have sought new fields. Others see in the migration only a threat of disturbance to their own industrial interests.

The leader of the opposition is not a southerner but a Michigan lumberman who has been employing some 5,000 negroes at his sawmills. The campaign to keep the laborers in Florida took the form of an ordinance to license employment agents. The fee is set at $2,500 and violations of the enactment are punished with a "fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days."

Strangely enough, the movement was stimulated through the agency of the federal Department of Labor. The free employment bureaus operated by the department were utilized by the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads to attract section hands from Jacksonville. The supply of labor there was in excess of the regular demand. Fifteen per cent of the negroes were regularly unemployed. The northern scarcity absorbed this excess.

From Florida at least the movement of southern negroes seems to have been purely economic in motive. Politics appears not to have been involved. It is bound to have far-reaching effects both on the South and on the families who are being transplanted to a new environment.

NEGRO MIGRATION OPPOSED BY BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Unprecedented migration of negro laborers from the south toward the north where the war has resulted in scarcity of European immigration laborers has attracted the attention of the department of labor.

10-12-16

Reports are being received from northern labor organizations, who view the movement with disfavor, and from employers in the south, who regard it with some apprehension.

Material is being preserved which may be used later should the movement call for investigation.

CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR

Boston, Mass.

NOV 4 1916

Progress and the Negro

DETROIT FREE PRESS—It takes years for great movements to produce visible results. In the South a gregarious, pleasure-loving, improvident race has seemed to be but slightly affected by the economic and industrial changes of the time. The Negro has been the unskilled laborer, the poor tenant farmer, raising his bale or two of cotton and turning it over to the local buyer in liquidation of his debt for the year's living expenses. The teachings of institutions like Tuskegee, Calhoun and Hampton are producing a class trained in trades, efficiency and initiative, whose influence is a leaven slowly permeating the mass for industrial uplift and awakening in the Negro a sense of his economic value. The labor shortage has been an advantage to him. Seven thousand Negroes applied to the Federal Department of Labor last year in regard to opportunities for employment; testimony to the spread of industrial education.

HERALD

Washington, D. C.

NOV 13 1916

NEGROES QUIT DIXIE FOR NORTHERN CITIES

Leaving South, Where Needed, for Section Where They Are Unwelcome.

Southern negroes are going North against the desires of Southern white employers, and in the face of a cool welcome from the North, according to preliminary results of a new and comprehensive study of the race-labor problem in the United States upon which the Department of Labor yesterday announced it was embarked

Unwonted activity in the manufacturing establishments of the Northern States and discontent with sociological conditions in the South are the factors tending to induce the negro to migrate. Alarmed at the gradual disappearance of the principal labor supply for Southern plantations, the employers of that section are considering means of turning back the tide.

The opposition to the influx of colored labor in the States north of the Mason and Dixon Line is coming chiefly from the labor unions. Colored labor is being imported in some cases to break strikes and act as a check on the soaring wage scales for white men in the Northern mills. Consequently the black man is winning the dislike of white laborers and artisans in the North.

Age HERALD

Birmingham, Ala.

EXODUS OF NEGROES SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

Department of Justice Investigating Movement of Negroes to the North

The exodus of the negro from the Birmingham district is the subject of an inquiry by the department of justice.

J. Reese Murray, Birmingham agent for the government, has been investigating the recent movements of the negro to the north for the past week at the order of the department of justice. Other than to admit that the inquiry was in progress, Mr. Murray would make no statement as to the matter.

The large industries in Birmingham have not suffered from the outgoing of negroes to Pennsylvania, West Virginia and elsewhere, it is understood, but the smaller companies, operating mines on short time, have lost a great number of mine workers. It is estimated that 3000 negroes have gone from Birmingham to northern states to engage in work. The Pennsylvania railroad has given employment to 1000 of the southern negroes, using them as section laborers on the new lines in course of construction there.

As to what political significance the movement has, there is doubt expressed by the industrial men of the city. Importance is not generally attached to the fact that the presidential election is in November and that the negroes might be "voted" by republican leaders. However, the Birmingham agent has been instructed to look into this phase of the situation.

The larger industrial companies in the city are co-operating with the department of justice in its inquiry, and are supplying it with all information that they have.

The report of the Brmingham agent has not been completed.

Mr. Charles E. Hall and Rev. William Jenifer, statistical experts in the census bureau, have been detailed by the Department of Commerce to investigate the migration of Negro labor from the South to the industrial districts of the North. The cause underlying the movement, the number affected, the wages paid in the new environment, working conditions, and economic influences on both sections are some of the points to be examined by these special agents. Messrs. Hall and Jenifer left Monday for Philadelphia to begin the investigations. They will cover a wide area of territory and will uncover some hitherto untouched facts concerning labor conditions in their relation to the colored man.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGRO INFLUX WATCHED

Unprecedented Migration From South to North Causes Fear.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—Unprecedented migration of negro laborers from the South toward the North, where the war has resulted in scarcity of European immigrant laborers, has attracted the attention of the Department of Labor.

Reports are being received from Northern labor organizations, who view the movement with disfavor and from employers in the South who regard it with some apprehension.

Material is being preserved which may be used later should the movement call for investigation.

Labor—1916

Migration

Unions and Strikes

NO SYMPATHY STRIKE.

The Amsterdam News 10/11/16

"The Unions threatened to call a strike, including longshoremen among whom are a great number of colored men. . . . In the recent negotiations of the Brotherhood of Railroad Employes at Washington, D. C., they ignored the colored trainmen in the South, whom they would not admit in the Brotherhood. . . . If to-day we sought employment with the street railway companies in the capacity of motormen and conductors, the strongest objectors to our employment would be the Unions. Then why should we sympathize with their cause or take any course that might lead to a victorious issue in the Union's favor?

"Industrially, the last two years have afforded the best opportunities to the colored man since his emancipation, and he should keep those doors of opportunity open and extend them by avoiding strikes, and engaging sedulously in those industries now open to him. If this is done, other industries will rapidly open up to him and ultimately every employment in which white men are engaged."—Excerpt from a letter to the newspapers by John N. Griggs, dated September 26, 1916.

We heartily agree with practically everything that Mr. Griggs has said in his letter of the 26th ultimo, from which the above excerpts are taken, and so we imagine does our 135th street contemporary, judging from the avid manner in which it gobbled up Mr. Griggs' ideas and rhetoric in its issue of October 5, under caption of "Don't Strike in Sympathy." That it gave Mr. Grgigs not an ounce of credit for his ideas or his rhetoric may look indecent and plagiaristic, but does not alter the fact of its (almost too spontaneous) concurrence..

As we find it incompatible with our ideals to descend the slimy depths of plagiarism, and, in fact, are only too glad to give Mr. Griggs due credit for the first expression along this line we will attempt to take up where he left off in his very valuable letter, or at least to handle the question from some other angle.

The unions, it must be conceded, are doing good work in the matter of getting due recognition and decent wages for the laborer. But, we are also forced to admit, this good work is confined solely to among the white laborers. Capitalism is their chief opponent, while the colored man, between the two stones of capitalism and organized labor, has invariably found organized labor his relentless foe.

White organized labor has made no secret of its antagonism to colored labor. Colored workers in various trades have repeatedly been refused admission to the unions. Yet, when the unions are in trouble they turn to colored labor, in much the same manner that the government, after being guilty of silence or secret connivance in the wrongs of the colored race, turns to that race for defenders in time of national peril. The government has yet to find us wanting; but white organized labor need not expect us to play the same role of fools in their case as in that of the nation. Organized labor is our open enemy in times of peace, prosperity and power for organized labor. Why, in the name of all that is sensible and logical, the should we act the role of its friends when organized labor is in trouble? Why is it that we are expected to go to its aid rather than benefit by its misfortunes? Why, indeed?

We rather think that organized labor will have to look elsewhere for "sympathy" strikers. If colored laborers must sometimes appear in the role of scabs it certainly is not their fault who are refused admission to the unions, and the unions themselves might concede that the role of scab is far preferable to the role of fool. And the latter role is not for us, thank you!

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

(BY LESTER A. WALTON.)

The New York Age 12/28/16

ACCORDING to information received Tuesday, a new theatrical species has come into being—the colored White Rat, which on paper first suggests a something which is colored and white at the same time. However, it is reasonably sure that this new offshoot of the rodent family will be kept conscious of the fact that it is colored all the time.

The news that a colored branch of the White Rats had been organized was broken to me by an acquaintance over the telephone. My informant, who seemed to be bubbling over with good humor and optimism, asked me what I thought of the move, and when I failed to rival him in his display of unbridled enthusiasm and told him I could not give an opinion offhand and would have to look more carefully into the matter, he frankly stated he had been made cognizant of my opposition to the colored vaudevillian joining the White Rats as the head of the organization had shown him only recently several articles written by me several years ago, which were on file.

The activity of the White Rats to form a colored branch in New York has been marked since the first of the year. Colored performers have been sent for by prominent officials and several discussions have been held on the advisability of colored and white vaudevillians affiliating. While some of the colored vaudevillians looked upon the proposition with disfavor, others were inclined to give it serious consideration.

That war clouds are gathering and there is to be a serious clash between the vaudevillian and the manager in the near future is obvious. Believing in "Preparedness," the White Rats are getting good and ready for the fray, wanting to be certain that when a general strike is called the managers will not be able to secure strong reinforcements and put the enemy on the run. As preservation is the first law of nature this bit of strategy on the part of the White Rats is to be commended.

But after the battle what is to become of the colored performer? Is his case to be analogous to that of the colored American, who is usually: First in war, last in peace and last in the hearts of our countrymen? The famous Tenth Cavalry, which has made history for this country of which all Americans should be proud, was the first to start in search of Villa on the "punitive expedition" now being carried on by this country in Mexico. But being invited to play a prominent part in war times does not insure the colored American that he will be considered justly and properly treated after the war is over. So as the colored vaudevillian, too, believes that preservation is the first law of nature, it is his duty to look out after his future and exact terms which will ameliorate his condition.

The general impression seems to prevail among the White Rats that I am unalterably opposed to colored vaudevillians affiliating with their organization. This is not true. However, I have always been against the White Rats using the colored performer as a cat'spaw and I have never looked with a friendly eye on the clauses in their constitution which were anti-Negro and in all brutal frankness made it plain that Negroes were not wanted in the organization. That these objectionable features were in the constitution cannot be denied.

I understand that the colored representatives of the theatrical profession who have been in conference lately with the officials of the White Rats have been assured that the constitution, so far as the Negro is concerned, has undergone a radical revision and no longer are unfriendly declarations made against the colored brother. If this is true then the members of the organization ought to be complimented on their change of heart.

Unfortunately for many of the White Rats, they, like other white Americans, who are so completely eaten up with color prejudice, it is a hard matter for them to be made to see the error of their ways. And when someone does not hesitate to disagree with them on the color question and proceeds to discuss the rights of the colored performer from a different angle, the presumption on their part is that they have discovered a new enemy in camp. While the saying of to-day is that "Might is right," it should not be forgotten that no condition is permanent and the mighty never know when they will be in need of help. So instead of "kicking the colored vaudevillian's dog around" it would pay in the long run to deal with him fairly at all times and not use him only as a convenience.

Although having disagreed with the White Rats on some things in which the colored performer was vitally concerned, I have always regarded the organization as a strong champion for the

rights of the white vaudevillian. I believe in all labor unions which do not discriminate on account of color. The fact that hundreds of white acts under the jurisdiction of the White Rats were booked and courteously treated by me for nearly two years while manager and one of the lessees of the Lafayette Theatre is proof positive that I bear them no ill will.

Just what the inducements were that prompted colored vaudevillians to form a branch of the White Rats have not yet been made public. My sincere wish is that it is a fifty-fifty arrangement —not seventy-thirty **[illegible]** eighty-twenty. If the White Rats are going to see to it that the colored performer's condition is benefited, then the move is a good one; if colored turns do not profit by this new arrangement, it is like Mr. Peck's male youngster—very bad.

Being strictly neutral at this writing, I desire to wish all parties concerned success in the latest theatrical alliance, and I hope the White Rats will keep faith with the colored vaudevillian better than Mr. Albee of the United Office, who, in the fight between the managers and the White Rats to enlist the moral support of the colored performer a few years ago, made a number of alluring promises relative to giving colored acts work (I know, for I was present), but which were never kept.

PULLMAN STRIKE BREAKERS WIN

Colored Car Cleaners Who Replace Alien Strikers Having Given Better Satisfaction, Will be Retained—The Company's Exemption to Union Men, Officially Announced—Federation Plea for White Non-Union Foreigners an Un American Offence.

The Freeman 4/19

(By Sylvester Russell.)

Special to The Freeman:

CHICAGO—That the Pullman company has exemplified union labor as an unwarranted prevarication for their system, as an inevitable necessity, obvious to the Federation, is official. Casting the anchor of their ship into the sand of a mighty ocean, there to drift with the tide until adjustment has freed their bark from the outrageously prejudiced injustice inoculated in their course, the Chicago Federation of Labor will have to look to its laurels, is a fact undeniable. The Pullman company, it appears, had to replace a rebellious corps of incompetent car cleaners, mostly Polocks, who had gone on a strike for higher wages. The company saw fit to let them out, as their services had not proved to be satisfactory to the Pullman system, and when the company was obliged to hire colored cleaners to fill the vacancies the more efficient quality of their work was immediately recognized. According to the Chicago Daily Journal of April 1st, all fool's day, the following extract appeared:

"Appeals on behalf of the striking car cleaners at the shops of the Pullman company have been made by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, and by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission on industrial relations, to Robert T. Lincoln, chairman of the directorate of the company."

Whtever the motive of the Federation is in sending in such a plea it has no interest or relationship to American industry. The effort hands the Pullman company nothing. The aim is at the colored laborers and the object of the Federation representatives with their gall of contention is to strengthen organized labor by a bluff of ignominy that is in favor of other foreigners who are already in the union and not in favor of themselves as American citizens ,in order that the foreign element may further laugh at them and continue to call Americans a joke. It is in this phase of the situation that the poor white blindlike American laborers, with their pathetically inherited prejudice, strive to oppose the colored man, enabling the foreigners to step in and cheat them at their own game, and it is this wrongful mistake American organized labor is making which will cause the financial multiplicity of their industries to pine and perish in the noonday. The action is an offense to the countrymen of their own native land. The heads of such organizations care nothing about the conditions or circumstances of either their brotherhood or labor treaties; all they care about is to fill their own pockets, then get out of office and let the next nearest fellow in. Now if this is not gospel to the unrighteous then street organ grinders can make people laugh without the aid of monkeys. If the Pollock cleaners had been a part of the Federation, then there might have been a lucky chance for an effort to down a weak race of people who are shut out of employment by organized labor because of their color. And the villainy of it all lies in the birthmark of American soil. It does not seem strange that Mr. Fitzpatrick calls attention to the color fact that 500 black men replace white men but it does seem strange that his other argument which cites that "the health of the public is menaced by the condition of the Pullman cars," as that alone is of sufficient reason to condemn the labor of the white men. Then again, Mr. Walsh writes Mr. Lincoln that the wages paid the white man was less than the government has proved necessary to a bare existence. To this Mr. Lincoln could reply that ne may as well have black labor to do the same work for the same money, or more money if necessary, as to increase the pay of white laborers who are in no union at all, for some unknown reason, and who demand more pay for the "bad condition of the cars" caused by neglect of good service, according to John Fitzpatrick. And these arguments like other epithets that have come from the heads of organized labor departments, like in the plea of the car strikers to the mayor of the city, all belong to the Chicago Federation tradition of continuous heathen performances. Upon the basis of discrepancies herein related, would be more than sufficient reasons why President Robert T. Lincoln should uphold the sacred ordeal through which the world knows his illustrious father had passed in the interest of humanity, and take a stand that will continue the policy of the Pullman system. The half has never been told. George M. Pullman's dying words were an Abraham Lincoln story in the cause and behalf of the Negro race, which all good white Americans know, are blighted by the benighted conditions of slavery of the past and he must have believed in the father to be associated with the son. When the head New York inspector of the Pullman system made his recent visit to overlook the new service in Chicago he reported the work of the colored car cleaners to be highly satisfactory in all the yards in the city. On his arrival he was questioned by a man, incognito, who is in close communication with the Freeman staff writer. He did not even know he was being interviewed when he stated: "The colored cleaners have been placed into the Pullman service to stay. Their work has been entirely satisfactory at every terminal." And now with prominent light thrown upon the subject, many good boys who would work and could not get it on account of prejudice are on the job and it has not been generally known among the common masses of white people that where colored men are accused of laziness, the majority of them who are idle come from good families, some well educated, and this new opening in the Pullman service proves that where they have heretofore been discouraged because their color had robbed them of common occupations for which they were qualified, they will work and are still found to be the most competent and energetic class of laborers. Several of the present employees who have been known to be dead broke and out of employment in the cold winter kept up by a few friends and their relatives, now go home early from the panorama of the stroll to take their rest and take delight in speaking of their duty and praising the bridge which carried them safely over—likeness of George M. Pullman and other living executives, who have a President Robert T. Lincoln, the spirit

ROBERT JOHNSON ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE

Chicago Defender

The trial of Robert S. Johnson for murder has continued all week and great interest is shown in the result. Colored people are especially interested because of the color line dispute, which was the cause of the killing.

Johnson is an expert lather, who came to Chicago at the time of the Atlanta riots. He came to Chicago because he thought it was free in every sense of the word, but he found his mistake when he applied for admission to the Lathers' Union. He was denied on account of his color; refused work and intimidated whenever he secured a job. Finally, the sluggers attempted to kill him. but the bullet missed him and struck his brother.

Johnson was forced to learn Chicago twice. Once he went as far as Alaska, hunting for a chance to earn a living. Finally, hearing of the illness of his mother, he came back and tried to find work again. He was successful in securing a good contract for 300 homes on Ninety-fifth street and vicinity, but as soon as Axel Alex, the Union business agent, found it out, he began his intimidation again. One morning early in December last, the sluggers' wreck wagon went to Johnson's job and in the altercation between Axel and Johnson the business agent was killed. F. I. Barnett has charge of Johnson's case and is assisted by John J. Bellman. The state's attorney is asking for the death penalty.

NEGROES FIT THE BILL.

National Baptist Union Review

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 11.—The recent strike of union molders at the plant of the Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Company and the subsequent employment of Colored men to fill their places has recalled to older labor men other strikes and like results in days when the city was young.

At the beginning of Chattanooga's industrial history, so runs the story related to our reporter, every foundry in operation was manned by white union molders. This continued until a certain manufacturer, in order to obtain less expensive labor, conceived the idea of training the Colored men who acted in the capacity of helpers to white men to the molder's trade. The first step in this direction was the selection of an expert white tradesman to instruct the Colored workers, and as white men here would not agree to do the work the manufacturer went north and in a short time it is related, returned accompanied by George Gibson, a white molder, who had been induced to undertake the task of making mechanics out of the raw material at hand.

So successful was Gibson in training the men that it was only a short time until the white men were retired and the foundry had all its work done by Colored men, and continues under that arrangement. Other manufacturers, forced to compete with the colored labor, followed the example set by the pioneer in the movement, and other important plants passed from the jurisdiction of the white union molders.

Placing Colored men in these plants was not accompanied without stubborn resistance of the journey-men molders' organizations, which have combatted the movement in battle after battle. Serious trouble resulted from the look out of the white molders at one of the plants some years ago, several strike-breakers being wounded and their assailants compelled to leave the city.

Trouble at the roofing company, if not settled, doubtless will mean the less of another important base by the local molders' union and affect the south side citizens who have made their home here for many years. The situation at the plant is unchanged, the management reporting it has sufficient operating force, while on the other hand the strikers say only a few inexperienced Negroes are at work.—The Monitor.

ORGANIZED LABOR ALARMED

The Guardian 11-18-16

OVER COLORED LABOR OF SOUTH BEING BROUGHT NORTH—A. F. OF L. CALLED IT A "MENACE TO NORTHERN WHITE LABOR"—WILL TRY TO ORGANIZE THEM IN SOUTH, SO THEY WILL STAY THERE AND NOT BE STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.—The emigration of Southern Negroes to Northern labor centers was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor today when the committee on organization favorably reported a resolution designed to eliminate what was characterized as a "menace to the workers in the Northern States."

The resolution, which was adopted by the convention, recited that investigation in the State of Ohio had demostrated to the satisfaction of labor leaders in that State that the Negroes were brought North for the purpose of filling places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of freight handlers.

Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all Northern States" the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of Negroes in the Southern States.

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Labor-1916
Migration

Unions and Strikes

Negro Help Was Retained

Despite Petitioners' Request, Negro Switchmen Were Retained in Local Houston and Texas Central Yards by President Lovett Several Years Ago.

The Houston Observer

President R. S. Lovett of the Houston and Texas Central railway has turned down the request signed by numerous business men of Houston urging that white switchmen be given places as switchmen on that line.

The petitions reached Mr. Lovett some time ago, there having been three of them, one from the Texas Legislature, one from the Order of Trainmen, and one from the business men. The latter petition was presented by Rev. George Sexton, former pastor of St. Paul's Methodist church of Houston. The Post published an interview from Mr. Lovett at the time, but in that interview he did not indicate what his final answer would be.

The members of the Trainmen's order in Houston have not as yet been officially advised of the stand taken by Mr. Lovett, and when some of the officials were seen yesterday and asked what the result would be, they made the statement that in the absence of official advices from Mr. Lovett, they were in no position to talk.

President Lovett's Letter.

President Lovett's letter was received yesterday by one of the signers of the petition, and the full text is as follows:

Gentlemen:

The communication signed by you and by many others respecting the employment of Negro switchmen in the yards of this company at Houston came during my absence on the Pacific coast, which is my apology for not acknowledging it earlier. My personal acquaintance with most, if not all, the signers, commends the request, and the fact that a majority of the members of the legislature are among the number adds to its importance.

I am gratified to note that the legislators in their communication say: "We stand for more railroads and better railroads in Texas." and also that "We stand for a fair dividend upon investments," etc. This has not been accorded in the past. The railroads of Texas, with a smaller capitalization than those of any other State have, by far, a larger percentage of non-dividend paying stocks than any other State, and the assurance from such a source that the stockholders of Texas railroads are at last to be allowed a fair return upon their investment must be welcome to them.

I have given to the communication and petitions that thorough consideration which the importance of the subject deserves, and which the character and position of those presenting it commends. The request is that white men be employed to replace Negro switchmen and brakemen in the yards at Houston "whenever a vacancy occurs." True, the discharge of the Negroes now working is not asked, but you and I know that, as a practical matter, that is what the request amounts to. How long would a Negro switchman working with hostile white men be able to hold his position under an arrangement giving his place when vacant, to a white man rather than another Negro?

Let me say at the outset that this company has never displaced, and has no intention of displacing any white switchmen with Negroes. Negro switchmen were employed in the yards at Houston because, and only because, white switchmen refused to work. The rightfulness of their employment originally is recognized by the chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Legislative board, Mr. Wagner himself, who, in his letter to me, states: "I fully realize that many years ago your company had good reasons for employing Negroes in place of the white men you at that time had employed, viz., members of the new extinct S. M. A. A." They were not employed and are not retained to cheapen labor, because they are paid precisely the same wages that are paid white men for the same service.

The only reason assigned in the letter from the members of the legislature for the substitution of white men is: "The positions of railroad switchmen and brakemen are positions of responsibilty and standing," and "should not be placed in the hands of ignorant Negroes when sober, industrious and reliable, experienced white men can be had." Upon request I am informed by officials of the company in immediate charge of operations that the Negro switchmen in question perform their work most efficiently. I am furnished with a statement of the cars handled on the Central lines where switch engines are employed, for the twelve months ending April 30, 1909, and it shows the cost of repairing cars damaged in the Houston yards was .014 per car handled, whilst in all the other yards it was .068, thus showing that the cost of repairing cars damaged in other yards than Houston was more than 4.8 per car times as great as on the Houston yards. Such efficiency in the handling of cars, considered in connection with the comparatively small number of accidents resulting in personal injuries in the Houston yards, shows that the Negroes employed there have done their work faithfully and well, and have met the responsibility of the employment.

I may observe here that something more than intelligence is required of men handling cars and operating railroad trains. Intelligence is essential, it is true, but fidelity to duty, regard for the interest of the employer, a desire to please and due concern for the safety of life and property are also important; and all reports agree that the Negro switchmen at Houston as a class have met all these requirements.

In the petition signed by a number of the citizens of Houston the reasons assigned are, in the first place, that: "We believe that a better feeling between the people of the State and the railroads could be brought about by a move of this kind on the part of the railroads." For many years we have been laboring earnestly to bring about that "better feeling." We have observed every law, just or unjust. The records of this company are as an open book, and for the last fifteen years, at least, I challenge for it comparison with any person, individual or corporation in the State, for obedience to law and discharge of duty. As lawyer and counsel, I have again and again advised the stockholders and owners of the Texas lines with which I have been connected to submit to unremunerative rates and discriminatory legislation and many grave wrongs for the sake of that better feeling. I hope and believe it is coming—indeed, has already come—but if the sacrifices which the company has made of its own material interests have not brought it, I do not believe that the supplanting of these Negro switchmen will bring it. The fact is that the people are really as much interested as are the railroads in bringing about this good feeling. They ought to have "more railroads and better railroads." But that takes money. The rest of the world cannot be compelled to supply the needs of Texas for adequate railroad facilities. Those already there may be oppressed, but men with money cannot be forced to invest it in building new or rebuilding the old railroads. Sooner or later the people at large will realize that they are to have only as many railroads, and only the kind of railroads, that they are willing to support. If they fix, by commission or statute starvation rates, they will have impoverished and inadequate railroads. If they oppress by unfair laws or otherwise the old roads, they will deter the building of new roads. If they would have fine roadbeds, ballasted track, heavy rails, first-class equipment and as good service as any other section of the country, they must pay for it. Nobody else will. There is no line of business in the State of Texas more honestly or ably managed and conducted than her railroads, and none so essential to the State's welfare; and it has always been inconceivable to me that they are not given the cordial friendship and protecting care of every citizen. They are more interested in good railroads than in good wagon roads, and the railroads can be improved only out of money earned.

Finally, the only other reason given in the petition from citizens of Houston is: "We believe that positions paying the wages these positions do should be in the hands of white men." This simply means that Negroes shall not be allowed to do work that pays good wages whenever there are white men who want the job. Where is the line to be drawn upon the rate of wages and the kind of labor the Negro shall be allowed? If this company must not employ them as switchmen may they be employed as section men porters, sawmill hands, brick makers, warehouse laborers, barbers, gardeners, farmers, teamsters, or in any of the other pursuits in which they must labor to live? It would be just as right and as reasonable to replace the Negro in any of these occupations with white men, simply because the latter want the job, as to replace the negro switchmen of this company who are doing their work well, with white men, merely because they want the positions. If the policy thus urged up on this company is to be the policy of the South toward the Negro; if he is to be allowed to do only such labor as no white man will do, and receive only such wages as no white man wants, what is to become of the Negroes? How are they to live? Food and clothes they must have. If not by labor, how are they to get the necessaries of life? Hunger must and will be satisfied, prison and chain-gangs notwithstanding.

After a most careful and respectful consideration, none of the reasons suggested and none I have been able to think of, justify me in committing this company in any way to a policy fraught with such far-reaching consequences, and so much opposed to my own sense of justice to faithful servants.

The foregoing seems sufficient on behalf of the company, but being a Southerner by birth, blood and sentiment, I feel warranted in adding something in a personal way. No one is more opposed than I am to the Negro in politics, and to all his aspirations to "social equality." We of the South believe that manual labor and the industrial pursuits make his place in our civilization. Our statesmen and leaders have always proclaimed this, and asserted that if the menace of his political power were removed, the honorable white men of the South would protect the Negro in his right to work and to enjoy the fruits of his labor. I know enough of the Northern people to say that they do not now desire Negro domination in the South. They look with tolerance, amounting almost to approval, upon our disfranchisement of him. But if, with his political rights, we take away his right to do any work he is fitted to do; if we deny his equal right to earn by any honest labor the necessaries and comforts of life for himself and family—the day the North realizes that this is the attitude of the intelligent white people of the South, will be an evil day for the South.

I am, very respectfully,

R. S. LOVETT,
President.

* * *

[The above is taken from the Houston Post of 1906, when the present head of the Union Pacific was president of the Houston and Texas Central railroad. We reproduce it in order that those of our race who are serving in various capacities might be inspired to prove themselves efficient and perhaps when such crises arise, others might come to their defense. We print it in its entirety, despite the fact we do not agree with his closing argument relative to our olitical right.—*Editor's Note.*]

WHITE RATS PROMISE SQUARE DEAL IN FUTURE TO COLORED PERFORMERS.

New York News 3/30/16

Farrell Explains About the Conditions to Exist Between Big Organization and the Colored Performer.

By WM. H. FARRELL.

I read with great interest an article in the New York Age week of March 23rd, entitled "The New Alliance," by Lester A. Walton, who airs his views regarding the White Rats.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the alliance, I wish to state conditions under which we be-

came allied with the White Rats.

After several conferences held with the executive of the White Rats, on being assured by him that the White Rats had adopted a new constitution and by-laws which absolutely did away with the racial question, we decided that we would accept a charter, granted us by the White Rats, that we were to have local autonomy, our own local by-laws and our own constitution of the W. R. U., approved by the American Federation of Labor.

The question arose as to the colored artists and the white artists becoming members of the White Rats. We were assured and it was demonstrated and proven, that since January 1st the White Rats Club had become a distinct and separate organization, of an absolute social nature, and that there was no racial antipathy and that the question of race did not enter under the new Constitution.

When asked as to the benefits accruing to the colored artists joining the union, we were told they are absolutely the same as granted to the white performer—free legal advice and legal protection and any and all of the benefits that the white performer is entitled to.

Our Organization is fathered by the White Rats who are affiliated and have the sole right to issue a Charter, which is governed by the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Walton states Mr. Albee of the United Office, who, in the fight between the managers and the White Rats to enlist the moral support of the colored performer a few years ago, made a number of alluring promises relative to giving colored acts work, but which were never kept."

I am sure the promise of support given by the Executive officers of the White Rats Actors' Union will be kep in spite of many things that are said to the contrary and any argument against the unionization of the colored actor is only advanced to stampede and cast suspicion and to prevent them from joining the Organization.

As to whether the promise will ever be kept, I know it wil be kept and while ewmay be racially different there is no difference in the cause.

Anyone desiring any further information on this subject I will be only too pleased to see them or meet them to talk with them and explain the matter. My office is at 145 West 45th street.

UNION WILL NOT PROTECT NEGRO

N.Y. Age 1-2-16

When Italian Hod Carriers Strike, Colored Men are Put to Work.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL UNION

Are Taken Into Hod Carriers' Union Before Being Employed, and are Paid Union Wages, $3.40 Per Day of Eight Hours.

END STRIKE, MEN PUT OFF

200 to 300 Men Give Faithful Service to Construction Companies, the Work Going Forward Without Delay, But When Strike Is Settled and Italians Return, All Negro Workmen are Discharged.

When the Italian hod carriers, members of the International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union of American, at 201 East 125th street, became grieved on account of some differences with their officers and withdrew from that organization, a strike was precipitated which affected building operations on many buildings in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. Many of these buildings were in the Riverside Drive district. The striking Italians formed an independent organization, called Local No. 110, but the international body refused to recognize the men. The boss masons could not recognize this new union because of their working agreement with the international organization.

As a solution of this labor preblem two of the construction companies, the Mayho Construction Co., erecting a building at Post street and Academy avenue, Riverside Drive, and the Peerless Products Co., erecting a building at 169th street and Shakespeare avenue, sent representatives to the office of the National Urban League, and requested that colored men be furnished to take the place of the striking Italians. This was done, and colored men, both members and non-members of the union, were sent to these jobs. The non-members were made members of the union before being put to work, the construction companies facilitating this by paying for them the initiation fee of $5 per man. Colored men to the number of from two hundred to three hundrd thus became members of the union and were put to work on these construction jobs throughout Greater Manhattan, other construction companies following the example fo the two already mentioned. They were paid union wages, $3.40 per day of eight hours.

Italians Threaten to Use Bombs.

Naturally, the striking Italians objected to this procedure, and they swarmed in large numbers around the buildings, trying to induce the colored men to quit work. Finding milder methods unavailing, they resorted to threats of Black Hand bombs and dynamite. The striking Italians numbered approximately 6,000, and greatly outnumbered the Negroes at work. As a consequence the colored men thought it best to have an understanding with their employers in regard to the protection to be afforded.

Mr. Dreyfus, a representative of the Mayho Construction Co., called on James Christian, of 552 Lenox avenue, who acted as spokesman for the colored men, and assured him that protection would be given the colored workmen. Under this assurance, all the men staid on the jobs.

Settle Strike, Discharge Negroes.

At 12 o'clock on Friday, October 27, without previous notice, it was announced that the companies had reached an agreement with the striking factions, and the colored men, notwithstanding that they were regular members, in good standing, of the International Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union of America, were discharged from all of the jobs.

The men are very much disappointed at the failure of the union to ensure the permanency of their work, but it appears that no effort was made by the union officials to protect them. As soon as terms of adjustment were agreed upon with the striking Italians, every Negro employed on the various jobs, union member though he be, was incontinently discharged.

REFUSES TO DISCHARGE HIS COLORED HELP

Manager of Movie Theater Turns Down Union That Will Not Admit Negroes to Membership. Employs Colored Musician, Operator and Porter.

St Louis Argus 1-14-16

Manager Thomas James, of the Movie Theater, on Market near Jefferson, has incurred the enmity of the unions according to a statement made by him to the Argus this week. Mr. James says: "I was approached by representatives of the unions with a request that I employ only union help. I replied, I am willing if I can hire Colored people. I was told that the local union does not admit Negroes to its membership, except musicians. This being the case I refused to accede to their demand. I solicit and depend upon the support of the Colored people. I appreciate their generous patronage and feel it is only just to them to employ Colored help. The union finally offered to compromise by letting me keep my Colored operator if I would employ a union musician. I could not see the harmony in this arrangement and refused. I am doing the best by my patrons. I have in my employ a Colored musician, operator and porter. I am offering the best possible photo plays for five cents and am confident of the continued support of the Colored people, regardless of any move the unions might make."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Voice of the People

Sam Wilson, Colored Miner, Returns Home From Strike Fields.

Mr. Sam Wilson, a well known and intelligent young colored coal miner of Bay View, has returned from the strike fields of the north and west and resumed his position with the T. C. I. Company. He states that he had quite enough experience in the disutrbed mining location and is back in Alabama to stay. Said he: "I could get only two or three days work a week and the expense of living up there is much greater than here. Board is $6.00 per week. Preference is given the white foreign miners, and the whole plan of the operatos up there is to make strike-breakers of the men they are inducing to go up there. As soon as a striker comes back and offers to work, the man has to give away to him. I would not advise colored miners in Alabama to go up there with the idea of bettering their condition. There is much bitter contention and unrest there, in poor contrast with the peaceful conditions which exist in Alabama and we can make more money here."

Dr. Booker T. Washington always persistently advised the Negro that the South was the best section for him to live in. That here he was acclimated, understood the people well, and his services are appreciated by the best people. If Dr. Washington were living to-day he would warn the Negro miner against leaving the coal fields of Alabama for the strike fields of the north where there is so much lawlessness and other troubles.

Colored men, be ware of the oily tongue of the emigrant agent who is trying to lead you to the labor fields of the states north of us, where there is terrible disorder and general lawlessness, strikes and discontent. The labor agent is getting paid so much per head for you who follow him, just as though you were cattle, and he is seeking to lead you to the slaughter. Stay in Alabama, where you know and are known.

Peace, order and quiet in the Alabama coal fields. Discontent, anarchy, murder, strikes in the coal fields of the north. These are the two pictures.

In Alabama no preference is given the white miners over the negro miners. Each has an equal chance. In the northern fields the whites are preferred and the Negro's services are sought as a strike-breaker. Stay in Alabama.

UNION LABOR FEARS NEGRO COMPETITION

COMMERCIAL

Buffalo, N. Y.

Belief That Blacks Are Brought North to Lower Wages Leads to Action.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.—The emigration of southern negroes to northern labor centers was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor today when the committee on organization favorably reported a resolution designed to eliminate what was characterized as "a menace to the workers in the northern states."

11/17/16

The resolution, which subsequently was adopted by the convention, was framed by members of Ohio federations. It recited that the investigation of such importation of negroes in Ohio had demonstrated to the satisfaction of labor leaders in that state that they were being brought north for the purpose of filling the places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of freight handlers.

Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all northern states, the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of negroes in the southern states.

A resolution also was adopted, looking to the organization of a department comprising those organizations directly connected with the theatrical industry.

Labor - 1916
Migration

NEWS OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL!

T. Wallace Swan Urges the Members of the Race to Fall in Line with the Forces of Organized Labor

PLANS TO ORGANIZE THE SOUTHERN NEGROES

Freeman 11/25/16

Madam Mayme Calloway-Byron Captivates Artistic Washington at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church on the 16th Inst.—Carl Diton Wins Favor in Piano Recital—Dr. Shepard's Educational Conference a Success—National Benefit Association has Birthday Celebration—Gossip of the Town.

Bureau of the Freeman,
1223 S Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Thomas Wallace Swann, Chicago's live-wire journalist and political adviser, has been in the city for several days. He is accompanied by his private secretary, Dr. Peter J. Smith, who is also a factor in journalism and politics. Mr. Swann, who rendered yeoman service in the recent campaign for the re-election of President Wilson, is the guest of Deputy United States Marshal and Mrs. James H. W. Howard, of 1841 Vernon Place, N. W. He is editor of The Freeman, a Chicago publication which was widely circulated during the campaign by the editor and the Democratic national committee.

Mr. Swann attended the session of the American Federation of Labor in Baltimore last week, and through his association with President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L. in the campaign for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Swann was given a favorable opportuniy to come into close contact with all of the labor magnates of the country. He shared with them the anxiety to bring the vast army of colored industrialists in line with organized labor, and in a number of conferences mapped out a comprehensive plan by which the Negro workers of the north and those of the south might be organized into satisfatcory units and become useful factors in the unions. The Negroes who migrate to the north are to be unionized as they come, according to the plans of the labor leaders, and which plan is endorsed by Mr. Swann and his sympathizers. The fear expressed by timorous ones that the importation of Negro labor means an influx of cheap labor to compete with high-priced white labor is without foundation, according to the best authorities. The employers are offering good wages for unskilled colored labor, and those Negroes who are of the skilled trades will receive the union scale where they work in any permanent way. With a labor famine threatening, the big concerns are glad to get colored helpers and is paying them the same wages as the whites are given for the same class of work.

Mr. Swann, in his strong presentation of the Negro laborers' claim to national recognition, went farther than the whites had at first intended to venture. He plans, not only to have the Negro immigrant in the North unionized, to protest the wage scale of both races, but it is his idea to "unionize" the southern Negro as well, to elevate the labor standard in efficiency and to secure better wages and better working conditions all around. Mr. Swann scouts the idea that the southern movement of union is to tie the hands of the Negroes of that section.

* * *

Not a "Scheme to Tie Hands of Negro Labor."

Mr. Swann scouts the idea advanced in some quarters that the march of uniform in the south is to tie the hands of the Negro workman and to prevent his coming north to compete in the labor market with the whites. The falling off in foreign immigration makes the Negro a necessity in the north and the employing classes will protect him against any "kick" on the part of any narrow-minded unionists who might feel disposed to make trouble by raising the color line. In the south, the force of the union would help to make wages higher, for with the white man unionized also, the scale of compensation for all in the heretofore backward south would be bound to go upward. The growing intelligence of the Negro in handling farms as well as tools will make for a well-rounded prosperity for all. There is no way on earth to keep the black man out of Nature's heritage and labor unions are wise, in Mr. Swann's opinion, to get the race's confidence new, before an industrial war sets in, in which the black man, on his native heath, might have the better of the argument, in the final analysis. With the mighty arm of the American Federation of Labor thrown about him, the Negro of the south would gain an "older brother," who, in fighting for himself, must perforce fight for his black comrade.

The political force of the labor unions was shown in the recent campaign when both parties bid for this ballot of the workers of the land. How Congress was made to sit up and take notice when the trainmen asked for the so-called "eight-hour law" is pointed out by Mr. Swann as an evidence of the wisdom of the Colored brother in seeking an alliance that may work out big results for him some of these days. The political phase of the movement, according to Mr. Swann, is not acute at this particular moment, but it is well, he says, to consider the potentialities residing in colored labor unionism for the future, when issues affecting millions of sturdy American yeomen may be placed in the balance. Mr. Swann is full of the subject and will doubtless be heard in many industrial cities, where he has invitations to speak. He has convincing statistics to show that the organization of the Negro laborers of the south into unions will be of vast benefit to both the south and the north, and to both races in each section.

A few days ago Mr. Swann attended the funeral of his old friend, Mr. Henry George, Jr., and at the invitation of those in charge of the arrangements, was one of the three speakers who paid tribute to the memory of the deceased.

* * *

Dr. Shepard's Educational Conference a Success.

A wire direct from the National Training School at Durham, N. C., indicates that the great conference of educators, projected by Dr. James E. Shepard, the resourceful and popular president of that institution, is a pronounced success. The attendance is surprisingly large and is representative of the best thought of the race. Many schools of eminence and authority have sent delegates and the program has been entered into with vim and enthusiasm. A full report will go out from the conference at its close on the 24th. Dr. Shepard will be in Washington about the first of December. The results at the training school for the fall season have been all that could be wished for, in point of attendance and interest of the students. The crying need now is new buildings for the many who wish to take advantage of the bread advantages offered.

Unions and Strikes

GOMPERS ADDRESSES LONGSHOREMEN

Chicago Defender 2/19/16

Other Unions Hear White President of Union Labor. Tells Race Union Their Faults.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 18.—Hon. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the labor organization of the race in this city. In compliance with announcements, a large number of representatives of the Carpenters' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Longshoremen's Union, Hackmen's Union and other labor and trades organizations of the city, assembled in the Knights of Pythias Hall, corner Union and Broad streets, at 8 o'clock, to hear Mr. Gompers. their national leader. Mr. Gompers was accompanied to the hall by W. E. Terry, state organizer; Mr. Keep, editor of the labor organ, and other white men, who were given seats on the rostrum. The speaker was appropriately introduced by J. C. Clark, president of the Carpenters' Union, after which the audience arose and sang "America." Others on the rostrum were B. S. Richardson, John Oaks, George E. Ross and many others who are prominent in labor union circles. The speaker was given great applause as he arose to deliver his address, which was full of sensible advice and pointed observations and suggestions and advice relating to local conditions as they had been told to him.

Tell Race Their Mistake.

Mr. Gompers chose to forego a recital of the long history of the battles of organized labor in this country and others, preferring to deal with facts nearer home. Out of the abundance of his experience, both as officer and member, he related much that was heartily approved by his audience, and he did not fail to tell the race union of their peculiar faults and short comings, which were readily acknowledged by those present.

The address gave fresh inspiration and before the meeting closed it was evident that renewed efforts will now be made for greater activity among the unions now in existence, and efforts will also be made for more organizing.

STRIKE OF THE GARMENT WORKERS

Survey 5-13-16

FOLLOWING the lockout on April 28 of 30,000 garment workers formerly employed in the 409 shops of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union called a strike on May 3 of the remaining 30,000 workers in that industry, employed in 1,800 so-called independent shops. The purpose of the strike is to prevent work being done in any of these shops for members of the association and to take advantage of the lockout by securing agreements with the independents at a time when, by signing with the union they may be in a position to get some of the trade away from the association factories.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the union, has been quoted as saying that every big strike in the garment industry has "changed its map."

About 10,000 workers have now gone back to the independent shops, their employers having signed an agreement which includes a shortening of hours to eight a day, the observance of ten legal holidays, a raise in weekly and hourly rates, and certain stipulations regarding contract work and the settlement of shop prices. An important excerpt from this agreement reads:

"During the pendency of the said general strike as above mentioned, he (the manager of the independent shop making terms) will, if and when requested by the union, employ a person designated by the said union to have charge and supervision of all receipts and deliveries of work and of all shipments of goods of the said employer, and to keep records of such receipts, deliveries and shipments."

A violation of this clause is to subject the manufacturer to a fine of $1,000.

The union has declared itself willing to accept mediation at any time, but the Protective Association has rejected all efforts in that direction, whether by private individuals, the mayor of New York, or the state Department of Labor.

In one of the few statements given out by the association, they declared:

"We are business men who have invested our own capital and that entrusted to us by others; the present state of society in this country permits us to be masters of such investments. The state of affairs the union wished us placed in would have been such that we would have had to lose our own money and that given to us in trust.

"Justice has ceased and sentiment alone prevails. Business is a matter of neither sentiment nor philanthropy. The question is not that of wages, but simply of who shall manage our establishments.

"We will either emigrate into other parts of the country and continue in the same industry under adequate conditions or go into other fields of activity where sentimentality on the one hand and trouble seeking labor leaders on the other hand will be unable to interfere with us."

POST

Washington, D. C.

DEC 4 - 1916

THINK COLORED RACE WOULD BE UNWISE TO JOIN UNION

Editor Post: Will you permit me, a former slave, to say a friendly word through your strong paper, whose influence is used for peace between capital and labor? Now a word to the colored race.

I see in the public press that the American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention in Baltimore, proposes to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of the colored people in the Southern States. I would say to my race, keep away from the American Federation of Labor. You are not prepared to antagonize capital; you need capital as your friend.

You should not be bound by a union, which would prevent you from making an individual contract with your employer. You and he should understand each other when you hire to him; look at it as a matter of a lifetime employment. Let your employer be at the head of the union. He will not destroy his own property after 50 years of hard struggling.

The capitalist said to the black man: "I will give you a show; I will employ you. All I want of you is your service and good citizenship." My brother, you have an opportunity of making the community better for having come into it. There should be unions among the colored people to better their condition; to have more friendly relation with the white man; to protect his property and give him a good day's work for the money he pays you. The A. F. of L. has not been looking after your interest. It does not forebode good for the colored man to have the A. F. of L. organizing him. Keep away from labor unions. They will put you in the bad. Stick close to capital. It will employ you, build your churches and educate your children.

Hoping that peace and prosperity

may ever flourish,

E. H. SUTTON.

1209 Wylie street northeast.

AMERICAN

Baltimore, Md.

WOULD ENFORCE PEACE

Interesting Report on International Problems Made to Delegates.

Asking the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor of a movement which embodies the principles of former President Taft's League to Enforce Peace and Mr. Theodore Marburg's World Court, the executive council of the Federation presented an interesting supplementary report at the morning session of the convention yesterday at the Garden Roof Theater.

The report at first tells of the cancellation of the plans, suggested by the German Federation, for a meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Berne, Switzerland, next December. It then goes further to suggest means for the communication of laboring men and wage-earners, and the conservation and direction of their influences, in the event of any future wars.

A League for Peace is suggested, the league to be represented by a commission of men "close to the heart of the nations." It also suggests that the league be given power "to secure the compliance with regulations, and to use force against a signatory nation which might go to war or engage in hostilities with another member of the league without having submitted its grievances in the way provided in the agreement."

The definite formulation and codification of international law is another step toward peace which is urged and a conference of nations to do this is suggested. Such collective action, says the report, "would not dictate the limitation or the regulation of military and naval equipment, but it would only prevent the use of such equipment for the exploitation of small countries."

"We deplore militarism," the report continues, "but the fight against militarism must ultimately be made by the citizens of the different nations."

The report closes with the recommendation that the Executive Council be empowered to continue its efforts for a conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions after the war, so as to give labor a voice in the reconstruction of nations.

Seventeen of the 152 resolutions before the convention came out of committees yesterday and were all referred to the Executive Council with power to act. The only one of these resolutions of general importance was that concerning the organization of negro labor in the South, introduced by Harry W. Raisse, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and George Hahn, of the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

Prof. Frank D. Brown, of the Kansas University, a delegate from the Kansas State Federation, spoke warmly in support of this resolution, and his remarks threatened to precipitate a hot discussion. This was averted, however. The resolution recited that because of the labor scarcity in the North, thousands of colored laborers, all unorganized, are being taken from the South to Northern states, thus menacing organized labor in the North. The resolution calls on the Federation to take steps to educate and organize the negro labor of the South, thus doing away with the menace and helping the colored laborer at the same time.

Dr. Shailer Matthews, of the divinity department of the University of Chicago, who represented the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, made an address, explaining the objects of the council and calling on the Federation to get behind a movement for social justice

LABOR PROTESTS EMIGRATION OF NEGROES NORT

Herald N.Y. Syracuse

Federation Charges Capit With Using Them to Fight Unions.

11/16/16

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AN ILLEGAL ATTEMPT AT FORCE

11/16/16

The Ego of Caucasian superciliousness is again to be seen in the action of the white trainmen, one of whose leaders, U. S. Carter, is responsible for a statement to the effect that though the colored train employes of the Southeast are not eligible for membership in the brotherhoods, their positions are to be considered involved in the present controversy between the union men and their employers. That is, willy nilly the colored employe must obey the mandates of their brother white employes and strike at their command. That they are ineligible for their brotherhoods, that such drastic action may be against their interests; that they may not have anything to strike about, are reasons all of no avail to fire against the peculiarly operating mind of the Caucasian trainmen. The gods of creation demand a strike! The European trash, masquerading as American citizens, have learned well the lesson of the South—that the best colored man is not as good as the worst white bum, and a Booker Washington or a Frederick Douglas must always subordinate his interests and his actions to the white.

The lesson on public opinion they have not as completely mastered. And the first lesson is fast getting out of date, even though lately bolstered by Major Moten's apparent complaisance. The proposed strike, should it eventuate, may be an education in disguise. Public sentiment is already aligned against the trainmen as a natural result of their rejection of arbitration offers and their continued threats at the public should the latter not intervene in their behalf. Any arbitrary act on their part against the colored railroad employes will only help to make matters worse for the white trainmen, in that it will, at the least, discourage for their cause any colored sympathy it might otherwise have had. And as the colored people make up an appreciable part of the American nation, a word to the wise should be sufficient.

Since it is obvious that the white brotherhoods cannot be very effective in their demands as long as their colored co-workers are on the fence or in the opposition camp, would it not be the part of wis-

COOKS AND STEWARDS WIN STRIKE

Boston, Mass

Savannah Tribune

Editor Savannah Tribune,

Dear Sir: 4/22/16

We beg to inform you that the Stewards and Cooks' Marine Association of the Atlantic and gulf has solidly won their strike in which several well-known colored boys of Savannah took prominent parts. The several departments of the S. S. Nacoochee remained together as a solid rock, the colored men shouldering the same musket as the white sailors and firemen. The Savannah men taking part in the strike were R. H. Nelson, B. Royall, Robin Robinson, Fred Moore, S. E. King, S. Hutchinson, H. Murry, I. Heard, T. Green, R. Dancy. The Boston men were Elvin Coosby, G. Kelly, Hogburn, Williams, Spencer, Chief Steward W. Holt; Second Steward Glynn.

Very respectfully

4/26/16 Buck Royal

their own food.

The colored ment went out at noon Wednesday, but the dock officials immediately offered a compromise in the way of settling their food bills. The colored men went back to work at 1 o'clock and the strike was ended.

A reporter for the New York News approached the dock officials and was roughly and unceremoniously ordered off the dock. Nothing concerning the food nor the strike nor the compromise would the officials say as roughly they showed the newspaperman the way out.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

TO ORGANIZE NEGROES TO PROTECT WORKERS

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The emigration of southern Negroes to northern labor centres was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day when the committee on organization favorably reported a resolution designed to eliminate what was characterized as a "menace to the workers in the northern states."

The resolution, which subsequently was adopted by the conventionn, was framed by members of Ohio federations. It recited that the investigation of such emigration and importation of Negroes in the State of Ohio had demonstrated to the satisfaction of labor leaders in that state that they were being brought north for the purpose of filling the places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of freight handlers.

Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all northern states," the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of Negroes in the southern states.

A resolution also was adopted looking to the organization of a department comprising those organizations directly connected with the theatrical industry.

New York, May 22.—Fifty red caps from the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at 32d street and 8th avenue, on Monday this week were transferred under their chief, James Lane, to the company's dock at foot of Desbrosses street, detailed duty, taking the places of strikers. Mr. Lane refused to talk, but another colored employee gave the following facts:

The men were sent under threats that they would forfeit their jobs at this station should they refuse to work at the dock. Some unpleasantness arose among the men relative to the poor quality of grub furnished them by the company, but a compromise was soon affected, and everything seems to be working out all right. As soon as an understanding is reached by the company and the striking forces the red caps will return to their old jobs. They are working now, being promised pay of $3 per day, working ten hours.

The white strikers quit on the grounds that they wanted 25 cents an hour, which the company refused to grant. The dock officials telephoned to the railroad officials asking for the colored men. The colored workers threatened to strike on the score of the poor food, and went out to get

New York Globe 4/25/16

WHITE RATS NOW HAVE COLORED BRANCH

The Amsterdam News. 6/29/16

The White Rats' Actors Union of America has recently given authorization for the organization of a colored branch of professional people to that union.

Will H. Farrel is the chief deputy organizer of the colored branch of the Rats, with headquarters at 145 West 45th street. This branch already boasts over three hundred members and gives promise of swelling to even greater numbers before very long.

Labor - 1916
Migration

Organized Labor

Chicago Defender 12-16-16

The constant exodus of our labor from the South to the East, North and West was thought at first by some of the big dailies to be for political reasons, and as soon as the election was over it would stop, but neither the passing of the election nor the coming of winter has caused it to cease, and the "solid South" stands now two hundred and fifty thousand members of our race short of a year ago.

So strong is the constant flow of migration that organized labor has become alarmed, and in its recent meeting at Baltimore, it set to work to organize the Southern labor among our people.

The white working man in this part of the country has not only shut the door in the face of the darker brother, but he has at all times shown a tendency to more or less exclude him from their unions, with the one RANK excuse that no one would work with him. In the South the white working man has gradually taken away from us the shoe, harness, mason and carpenter's trade. Even the places of the waiter have been displaced by white waitresses. Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Tampa, Augusta and other wintering places now have white girls. Thousands of mountain girls now serve where members of the Race took care of the patrons. The unions at once saw fit to organize them. Even the cooks are now white.

Here in Chicago some time ago it will be remembered that one could not enter a well known restaurant down town without a hundred smiling faces greeting you, but now they are white. and behind it lies a story.

Organized labor saw fit to unionize this class of help and in doing so they knew they could not make the fight without the help of the dark brother, who at that time was employed down town by the thousands in cafes, lunchrooms, hotels and dining rooms. The unsuspecting members of the Race joined the union. When the strike was called, they, too, walked out. One can well remember the day when at the Palmer House the strike was called just as the 12 o'clock whistle blew. Out walked the waiters with the white help. So it was at other restaurants. At one place in particular, as in many others, men have never returned, but in their places white girls are now working. WHY? Because the girls were unionized. It was the agreement that none of our men should take the place of the striking white waiters, nor they the places of our men, but when the girls went in, our men went to the heads of the labor unions and complained that their places were being taken by union girls. They were told there was an agreement, but stood like dumb animals when they were politely informed and shown that the agreement NEVER SAID ANYTHING ABOUT WHITE GIRLS TAKING THE PLACES OF BLACK UNION WAITERS. Since that time the doors of many downtown restaurants have been closed to us for work. The unions did it. The union waiter in this city was thought no more of, as far as our Race was concerned.

Several years afterward a hotel on the corner of Jackson and Wabash decided to re-oepn and employ our men, but the union officials showed them that if they did they would not be able to hire cooks, maids or pantry girls, as they would refuse to work with unorganized labor. See the point? They knew the waiters of our Race had no union then.

This is only one instance—there are hundreds more. The unions see now by organizing the Southern working men of the Race that they will prohibit them from taking the white man's place in the North.

Unions and Strikes

The labor officials have handed our people a "GOLD BRICK" and this movement is looked upon as another.

We are highly in favor of organized labor, for we believe where there is union there is strength, but we don't nor won't believe in any union or any part thereof when it makes a distinction of color. Those who have admitted members of the Race within their gates have seen to it that no more get in, by refusing to allow them to be hired as apprentices, thus practically excluding them altogether.

The migration to this section of the country is for several reasons: the Northern employer is short of help, the Southern member of the Race is disgusted with the South and its treatment, and has come where he can breathe the air of liberty and freedom.

We say in conclusion to our Southern workman—BEWARE—B-E-W-A-R-E. This movement must be met with thought and consideration, but above all, guard yourself. Remember the waiters, the railroad engineers, the firemen, etc. Remember that although he has a union card, one engineer in Michigan can not pull a first class passenger train into Chicago because he is not white. Whatever ye sow, so shall ye reap, and perhaps the unions will sow their corn different hereafter, but it is a big PERHAPS.

Labor Union Growing Fast

The Colon Federation of Labor, Which Had Its Inception on Labor Day, Is Now More Than 1,500 Strong---Fine Work of V. G. de Suze and E. A. Read Highly Commended by Members

3/11/16
Lincolnian

I might state here that Dr. W. H. Carrington, the noted lawyer of C. Z. history, referred to as moving spirit in the "Birth of a Nation" photo play is not figuring in the labor movement at present, and that as he told me in an interview for two reasons, viz., the fact that he is going abroad, visiting several of your states and seeing conditions for himself (he promises to visit The Lincolnian Office) and that he is not sure that now is the opportune moment for the activities of the employed and under the leadership of law practitioners. He hopes he is not mistaken, wishes success for the undertaking, and promises co-operation when it is most convenient, etc.

However, the Colon Union under the leadership of lawyers, V. G. de Suze and E. A. Reid, has been going at leaps and bounds from the start. The first informal meeting was held the first week in last month, and we have been corrected in our conclusions that "The Birth of a Nation" play gave birth to the organization altogether. Rather it was on "Labor Day" and this fact suggested it, and plans were forthwith discussed. A week later at the Social Hall, a meeting of about 40 persons was effected followed by a larger meeting in the Forrester's Lodge Hall a few days later, increasing in membership on each occasion.

The fourth meeting was again held in the Social Club Hall, when the membership stood at 70 strong, to which 30 odd members were added at this meeting, and a voluntary cash donation received, bringing the fund up above the $100 mark. The joining fee, United States currency, is $1.00. A $20.00 goldpiece was donated, and a promise of a similar amount to each and every $100 members and $1,000 to the first 1,000 members was made by this doner. The Sunday evening following, a crowded meeting was achieved in the Strand theater through the courtesy of the management when the membership stood at 300. At this time of writing, covering a period of six weeks from the start of the Union, it is over 1,300 in membership, and calculating for 5,000 by the end of the year. The Union was duly registered and a charter from the American Federation of Labor has been applied for.

It is believed that the first of the new year will find the Union asking for an increase of wage for it's members from the different labor departments, and some are anticipating a strike then; however, we do not believe that such will be necessary—I mean a strike. A raise of pay is however an immediate necessity, as many cannot keep body and soul together with present rate and conditions existing. It is rumored that there are some with means in Panama, practically sympathetic with the strikers and although the Governments of the Canal Zone, and the Republic of Panama are hostile to intimidation and coercion, we do not conceive of their ignoring the people's just rights as this attitude on the part of a western civilized government would be worse than slavonic barbarism.

There is yet a whisper of detective intrigue at work against labor efforts. We hope this is unfounded, as it will make for trouble. Obediently Yours,

PILGRIM WILKINS

COLON REPUBLIC OF PANAMA,
OCTOBER 19, 1916.

Colored Labor Union Discriminates Against Colored Printing Office

Journal & Guide
8/26/16

Pile Drivers and Dock Builders Union, Under Direction of White Northern Organizer, Patronize White "Union" Shop.

The colored Pile Drivers and Dock Builders of Norfolk are organizing into a union under the direction of John Ryan, a representative from the Northern Union, and one of their very first acts under their new status was to discriminate against an enterprise run by men of their own color. Ryan, who is a smooth Irishman and hails from Baltimore, says that he is organizing the colored laboring men so that they can demand higher wages, etc. He claims that he is not getting anything for organizing them. John is just doing a little missionary work.

One of the things that he is doing is to discourage the Negro against supporting his own enterprises. If John's plan works out the colored

men will be organized and in position to hold their bosses up every Monday morning for higher wages, and under the union rules they will have to spend their money for goods that wear the union label, they will have to buy union groceries and union clothing and live in union houses and have a union preacher and above all have their printing done in a union print-shop. All of this is done to organize the Negroes and turn the expenditure of their money in the direction of white concerns, and in the long run keep them poor and dependent upon the labor unions.

As an organizer Ryan is "some class" and has a nerve that would break up a whip-saw.

CALL

s: New York City

NEGROES SUFFER DISCRIMINATION

COLORED SWITCHMEN RECEIVE LESS PAY THAN THAT GIVEN TO WHITE WORKERS.

Negro railroad switchmen in Southern terminals receive six cents and upward per hour less for the same work than white men, according to testimony heard yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce at the arbitration of the eight-hour day. W. E. Wheelock, superintendent of the Chattanooga terminal of the Chicago, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad, declared that negroes were discriminated against in his jurisdiction.

"Do they do the same work as white switchmen?" asked President S. E. Heberling of the Switchmen's Union.

"They do. I would say that the negroes, specially the foremen, in my terminal, are every bit as efficient as the white men. They do the same work, do it as well, and as quickly."

"Do you think it right for a railroad to discriminate in that fashion, considering the equality of service performed?"

"Well, if the men are willing to work for it, I suppose it's all right," answered Wheelock.

"Who fixed this differential in pay?"

"I believe that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in an agreement with our company, arranged these schedules on behalf of the switchmen, including the negroes," said Wheelock.

"Then I thank God we're not in that organization," interrupted James M. Connors, assistant president of the Switchmen's Union, and one of the members of the Board of Arbitration.

White switchmen are paid the following rates in Chattanooga, according to Wheelock: Day work, foremen, 37 cents; helpers, 34 cents; night work, foremen, 39 cents; helpers, 36 cents. Compared to this the negro helpers are given 27½ cents and the foremen 33 cents. Wheelock said many of his negro switchmen had been in the company employ for as many as thirty years, and were considered trustworthy, reliable and thoroughly efficient.

Says Eight-Hour Day Is Feasible.

James Sweney, general yardmast for the Rock Island Railroad yard Kansas City, was practically the fi railroad official to admit on the stand that he considered the eight-hour day a feasible working arrangement. All the other railroad superintendents, yardmasters, etc., have followed each other on the stand with the same, stereotyped, parrot-like declaration: "It can't be done." Usually they qualified it in some way, saying that it would cost more, would entail employmen of more men, mean the possible loss of business.

Sweney, however, said he had give the matter consideration, and had concluded that his yard could very easily be run on the eight-hour plan, with possibly an increase in efficiency. There would be an increase in crews, however, he thought. When asked by Prof. J. W. Jenks, of the board, how large this increase would run, he answered: "From 25 to 35 per cent."

Others on the stand yesterday and who held "thumbs down" at the mere mention of the eight-hour day were James L. Bulger, general yardmaster for the Lehigh Valley at Buffalo; W. M. Johnson, trainmaster for the Bessemer & Lake Erie at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, and Frank G. Friend, general yardmaster of the Nickel Plate at Buffalo. Friend said many men on his line "laid off," attributing their frequent spells of idleness to "too much money."

President Heberling brought out much interesting testimony regarding the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, getting its trainmaster to admit that the road and the iron ore company which supplies it with all its business, in Conneaut were owned by the United States Steel Corporation. Johnson further admitted that the Steel Trust had raised the wages of all its employes about 33 per cent since last January. The last increase given to the B. & L. E. switchmen, however, was an increase of one cent per hour two years ago.

NEGRO INFLUX CALLED MENACE

LABOR CONVENTION ACTS ON THE PROTEST OF OHIO DELEGATES

'STONEWALL' IS QUOTED

EVENING NEWS

Baltimore, Md.

Only One Dissenting Voice In The Passage Of Resolutions Calling For Teaching Of Trade-Unionism To Southern Blacks.

11/17/16

The danger to organized labor of the emigration of Southern negroes to Northern cities was brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor Convention. This was in the form of a resolution which was reported favorably by the organization committee and which is designed to eliminate what is characterized as a "menace to the workers in Northern States."

The resolution, which was introduced by Henry W. Raisse of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and George Hahn of the Cleveland Federation, said negroes were being brought from the South to fill the places of union men in the North.

Organization Urged.

The resolution urged that the American Federation of Labor instruct the president and the executive council to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of Southern negroes so that this menace to the workers in the Northern States may be eliminated.

After a member of the organization committee had reported favorably on the resolution, Frank D. Brown of the Kansas State Federation of Labor took up the cudgels in behalf of the resolution. There was a vital need for the education of the negro in the South along trade-union lines, he said. He urged that for the protection of the Northern workers this educational movement be taken up at once.

"The words of Gen. 'Stonewall' Jackson are coming true," said Delegate Brown. "He said once when commenting on the Civil War that it might be the will of God that the South lose in the great conflict, but that the North was piling up future labor troubles for itself. He was referring then to the negro menace and at last it has come to a point where it is a vital question to the organized labor movement and should be taken care of with dispatch."

Following the recommendation of the organization committee that the resolution be concurred in, the delegates voted for its adoption and the matter was referred to the executive council. But for one loud "no," that came from the back of the hall, the resolutions would have been adopted unanimously.

Mills Beginning To Grind.

The grist mills of the convention have begun to grind. Out of the hoppers from now until the convention is about to close will issue many resolutions aimed to help organized workers throughout the country.

Shortly after the session convened on the roof of the Garden Theater the wheels began to turn. The first resolution to come up for settlement was one asking that the executive council take under consideration the advisability of creating a new department comprising those organizations directly connected with the theatrical industry. The recommendation of the committee on organization that the matter be referred to the executive council met with favor.

The first resolution to "get the hook" was one introduced by Harry W. Fox of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor. This was aimed at organizations that were not connected with central bodies whose international organizations were a par of the American Federation of Labor and was designed to force the dilatory ones to become identified with central bodies. The organization committee voted down the resolution.

To Take Up Adamson Law.

With the railroad brotherhoods and railroads throughout the country at odds over the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law, the action of the Federation relative to a movement for a universal eight-hour day is being awaited with interest. That the convention will take up this subject is assured by a resolution introduced by Delegate Andrew A. Hill of Little Rock, Ark.

After citing that efforts have been made from time to time to shorten the hours of labor as "an economic development" and "that eight hours is the work day decided in order that our members may have more opportunities for intellectual development and social enjoyment," he points out that Congress passed the Adamson bill for the railroad men.

His resolution asks the American Federation of Labor to take the necessary action to secure a universal eight-hour day as a "standard workday for all mechanical, industrial and mercantile establishments throughout the entire United States by legislative enactment."

In this connection he asks that the executive council draft a measure to be presented to Congress. At the same time the leaders of all organizations connected with the A. F. of L. will be notified so that they can "get behind" their Congressmen and Senators.

Brotherhood Heads Coming.

Three leading figures in the controversy over the Adamson law—W. S. Carter, W. G. Lee and Warren S. Stone of the railroad brotherhoods—will speak on the convention floor Monday or Tuesday. President Gompers received telegrams from them stating that they would come to Baltimore early in the week.

John H. Ferguson, president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, has completed arrangements for the special train which will carry the delegates to Washington Saturday to congratulate President Woodrow Wilson on his re-election. The train will leave Union Station at 12.55 P. M., and re- Union Station at 12.55 P. M. and re- 6.30 o'clock.

THE COLORED STRIKE-BREAKER.

The Louisville News

9/9/16

A white union man talked with us last week and he was very bitter over the alleged use of Colored men in breaking a local strike.

He denounced in emphatic but in elegant language the man who would take a striker's job and thus take bread and butter out of the striker's mouth.

As to the principles of unionism we know little but that little appears to be alright. We do know that Unionism has helped the laborer in many ways. But our criticism of unionism is the same we are compelled to make at every turn we take—Color prejudice. It is foolish to bar Colored men from labor unions and then expect them to refuse to take the striker's job. If he is thereby taking bread out of the striker's mouth—what about his own mouth?

Necessity makes strike-breakers. All white men are eligible to membership in labor unions. But in very few instances are Colored men eligible to join them. That being the case they can not reasonably be expected to refuse a job out of sympathy with the labor union.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, the leading representative of labor unionism, has more than once advised the unions to invite and accept Colored men. That is pure common sense. Union labor has not seen the wisdom of it, as a whole. Until they do Colored men urged on by the empty dinner pail and emptier stomach must serve as strike-breakers.

Negro Longshoremen Demand Higher Wages

12/12/16

(Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—About 350 men affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, a negro organization, quit work today when their demands for higher wages were refused. The men have received from 16 1-2 to 18 cents an hour and 22 cents for overtime. They demand 20 cents and 25 cents for overtime.

Labor-1916
Migration

Officers of Negro Labor Unions Would Solve the Labor Problems

JACKSONVILLE, FLA
4 1916

Feel They Have Been Slighted in Efforts Made Here to Keep Negro Laborers in Jacksonville—Believe All Labor Controversies Should Be Submitted to Unions.

The following statement from representative of negro labor unions in Jacksonville is self evplanatory, and is clearly an indication that the unions feel they have been slighted in the movement launched here to encourage negro laborers to remain in Jacksonville, and not seek employment in Northern construction camps. These representatives take this attitude, because they are the recognized leaders of the unions, and believe they should have been consultd in connection with efforts to solve labor problems.

The statement follows:

"To the Public: We, the officials of the colored organized labor unions of Jacksonville, who are recognized as the only legal representatives of organized negro labor here, feel that the remedy for all labor troubles or controversies, should be submitted to labor organizations.

"Recently, we noticed in the columns of the local daily papers, articles of advice in the form of a resolution to the colored people of Duval county and the city of Jacksonville in particular, concerning the present disturbances brought about by the transportation of hundreds of colored laborers from this point to Northern fields of labor.

"We take this method of informing the public, that the undersigned are the only authorized leaders of the labor organizations of Jacksonville (colored) and, we have in no wise participated in any of the meetings, nor given our consent to any of the sentiment expressed in any of the meetings, nor have we in any way given authority to anyone to represent us in the expression of opinion in the matter.

"We further disclaim the authority (as labor representatives) of the persons alleged to have signed the resolutions or advice published recently in the daily papers to which the names of: Rev. John E. Ford, Joseph E. Lee, John H. Ballou, L. H. Myers, John R. Scott, N. W. Collier and others were signed.

"We are unalterably opposed to any person or persons acting as our agent or counselors, without our consent or authority from the labor organizatin which we epresent. Respectfully,

Signed:
S. J. Gillen, Local 797, Stevedores.
A. E. Henson, Local 401, Plasters.
J. C. White, Local 401, Plasters.
L. M. Robinson, Local 224, Carpenters.
J. H. Burroughs, Local 224, Carpenters.
J. H. Evans, Local 162, Painters.
Nelson Samuels, Local 162, Painters.
J. D. Moore, Local 224, Carpenters.
Dean J. Thomas, Local 2, Bricklayers.
E. C. Shaw, Local 2, Bricklayers.
John Oakes, Local 224, Carpenters.

NEGRO AS A FACTOR IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

LONG SHUT OUT, IS NOW TO BE WELCOMED INTO UNIONS.

American Federation of Labor, Alarmed at Migration of Colored Workmen from the South to Northern Labor Centres, Decides to Begin a Campaign of Organization of the Negroes in Southern States — Trades-Unions and Peace.

Evening Post

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

BALTIMORE, November 16.—Negroes are no longer to be shut out, either directly or indirectly, from the American Trade Union movement. Instead, they are to be welcomed in.

11/17/16

This is the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor, in convention here, upon the issue raised by the wholesale migration of Southern negroes to the industrial centres of Pennsylvania and the Middle West.

This resolution, presented by the delegates from the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the Cleveland Federation of Labor, has been approved:

"Whereas, The emigration of Southern negroes to Northern labor centres, which has lately attracted the attention of the United States Department of Labor, and has occasioned anxiety on the part of the organized labor movement because of the danger such emigration will cause the workers in the Northern States; and

"Whereas, The investigation of such emigration and importation of negroes into the State of Ohio has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the labor leaders in that State that they are being brought north for the purpose of filling the places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of the freight handlers; and

"Whereas, The shortage of European labor has made the Southern negro an asset in the labor markets of the North, and the conditions that prevail in Ohio may apply in all Northern States; therefore, be it

"Resolved that this thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the president and executive council to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of these men in the Southern States, to the end that they may be instructed and educated along the lines of the trade-union movement, and thereby eliminate this menace to the workers of the Northern States."

NEW PROBLEM CREATED.

This means that the thousands of colored workers who have come to the North to get the high wages offered in steel and munition plants during the European war have created a big, new problem. The color line, informally drawn in the old days by most trade unions has not prevented the coming of the colored worker into industry. If not organized he cannot be counted upon to keep up the wage level. As the negro is on the average better educated and more independent to-day than formerly, he resents the trade unionists' exclusion policy more than he once did. And he cannot be driven out. He must be organized.

Spokesmen for the negro migration movement say that the higher wages in the North are only a secondary cause of the movement from the South. Lynching, daily becoming a more irresponsible power in the hands of the Southern hoodlum politician, is driving the negro from his old home. As one Georgia editor commented recently, the exodus from certain of the districts of the South where the plague of lynching has been worst, is "like nothing known on the earth since the Children of Israel came out of Egypt."

While lynching of negroes has taken place even in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the colored worker has noticed that such occurrences are rare. The law generally takes its course in the North. In the great industrial towns, the negro wage-earner not only draws a better wage than at the South, but his vote and his rights in the courts of law are real. He has followed the northward road to secure these, and now he is grown so strong that the trade unions are ready to welcome him into affiliation.

NEGRO AS INDUSTRIAL FACTOR.

What the Southern negro has thus won for himself, the Mexican peon in the copper mines of Arizona and the Southwest has won by similar pressure. He has come into the field as a permanent factor, and an increasing one. When given a chance, he has shown his willingness to organize with the Anglo-Saxon, and to take all the responsibilities and consequences of organization. Labor leaders claim that war between the United States and Mexico at the time of the Carrizal clash last summer was averted through the influence of Mexican and American trades unionists. They understood each other because of their industrial problems.

Unions and Strikes

troops. The regiment, a Siberian one has fought on many sides; it helped to drive back the first German attacks on Warsaw, arriving just in time, and holding superior odds almost in the sight of the population. It held till the last moment the passage of the San, in Galicia; and it had its part in the dreary fighting round Prasnycz. Here it recently lost about a quarter of its men in an attack, and it is now standing in reserve some four miles behind the line. The new drafts no longer have need to come up from the rear; they stand in final training round the staffs on the front, out of fire, but ready to join their units as soon as they are wanted. The sound of the guns is often with them, and two or three times a day an enemy aeroplane passes above.

"When I first woke up I could not quite understand the constant repetition of the military greetings, or the swing past of so many small bodies of men. Officers who have been rendered unfit for the front by illness do invaluable work in training the men in the rear. Those who have been wounded usually manage to scramble back to the front with or without doctor's orders, perhaps even three or four times if necessary, and there are not so very many wounds from which a Russian does not recover. On the staff, a very pale young man with tions and regulations alone are not sufficient," says the report. "Back of them must be an international mind and conscience educated to demand the democratization and humanization of our common affairs. The labor movements of all countries have contributed much to the will for peace and justice, and must do their part in the development of the agencies by which their will can be expressed."

Tentative suggestions for a league to enforce peace by both military and economic power are put forth by the report. It holds that the fight against militarism must be made within each country by its own people.

This doctrine will be challenged by a considerable element of the convention when action is taken upon the report.

L. T.

Would Organize the Negroes of the South to Check Their Emigration

advance

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 16.—Organization of negroes in the South to check their emigration to Northern Labor centers will be attempted by the American Federation of Labor which today adopted a resolution directing President Gompers and the executive council to inaugurate such a movement.

3-17-16

The resolution, framed by Ohio delegates, recited that negroes were being imported into their State to fill the places of union men who demanded better working conditions. Similar conditions were said to apply in other states and they were characterized as a "menace to the workers in the Northern states."

New Orleans, La.

Negro Labor Bodies to Parade September 4

Negro labor organizations of New Orleans will march through the principal streets Monday, September, 4, in observance of labor day. An elaborate programme is being arranged for the day.

Members of the various labor organizations garbed in their working uniforms will carry banners on which the name of the organization will be inscribed. In the line of the march will be the Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent association; Coal Wheelers, No. 45; Interior Freight Handlers' local No. 489; Car Cleaners' local, No. 12,851, A. F. of Louisiana; Longshoremen's Protective U. B. association, No. 1231; Screwmen's Benevolent association, No. 1; Carriage Drivers' Union No. 479; Teamsters' and Loaders' Benevolent association No. 886; Dock Loaders' and Unloaders' of freight cars; Scalemen's Protective union No. 849; Cotton-seed Oil Cake Packers, No. 898; Hod Carriers, No. 153, and other organized laborers, skilled and unskilled.

The officers are as follow: T. P. Woodland, president; Sylvester Peet, vice-president; Albert Workman, treasurer; J. E. Porter, recording secretary; William Thomas, financial secretary; A. J. Perriatt, guardian; financial committee, D. D. Weathers, T. C. Thomas and Alfred Hills.

NEGRO LONGSHOREMEN AT SAVANNAH STRIKE

Savannah, Ga., December 12.—About 350 men affiliated with the International Longshoremen's association, a negro organization, went on strike this morning when their demands for higher wage scale were refused. Two hundred and fifty are employed as freight handlers by the Central of Georgia railway, 50 by the Seaboard Air Line railway, and about 50 additional at the Shotter Naval Stores plant.

No disorder has developed, but full police protection has been afforded. The Central and Seaboard are both bringing in extra forces of laborers from the interior. The men have received 16½ to 18 cents an hour straight, and 22 cents for overtime. They demand 20 cents straight time and 25 cents for overtime.

STRIKEBREAKER SHOT BY COMPANY FOREMAN

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17.—Members of the Race who are employed by the George B. Newton Coal Company, whose men went on strike a week ago, got into a mix-up Monday. Samuel Likes, 26 years of age, from Sanford, Fla., was shot in the head by the foreman of the coal company, who was arrested. Likes hit another driver over the head with a club and then abused the foreman when the latter interfered.

While driving a coal wagon on Broad street, near Locust, LeRoy Gilmore got into an argument with several men. He attempted to pull a gun, but was arrested and held under $500 bonds.

What's Doing in Panama

PANAMA EDITORIAL LETTER

From our Colon Associate
EDITOR, THE LINCOLNIAN

Lincolnian

Yours dated October 2 before me. It suits me better at this time of writing (at a late moment) to write one solid letter for the November number of The Lincolnian and also to reply to the different points of yours of date above referred to, as the case demands here or otherwise.

12/11/16

Touching the question of the attitude of The Lincolnian toward the West Indian and colored toiler on the isthmus generally, I am pleased to state that I am satisfied with all you have said and done, on that score, both in your letter and October issue of the The Lincolnian, which up to the moment of writing I have been barely able to get a glance at from one to one of our subscribers, as I have received none bearing my address as yet. Please don't address any of my mail otherwise than Box 811, Cristobal, P. O. unless otherwise advised.

The Panama news items published and sketches, have my approval. Have not read Mr. Pearson's letter through as yet; hands full. Draft for latest subscriptions will follow when I have ascertained that latest subscribers have all got their present number of Lincolnian and I have called on them, etc.

Regarding the opinion that there is a margin for a large circulation of so deserving an organ as The Lincolnian on the isthmus, I am quite sanguine. I think I can speak for the support it will get from the Colon Federation of Labor. To this end, I shall contribute a special article to your December issue.

Now to literary sketches, as the time is going.

Regarding your inquiry as to labor conditions (The Colon Labor Union, etc.), first let me say that in the morning copies of the Star and Herald for this week (I do not take the evening editions as I do not contribute to that organ in these days) which I am sending you, you will gather a good idea of general conditions with a few comments from your humble servant.

I should point out here what opinion I have formed on the attitude of that journal toward the laboring man—ignoring cast, color, or creed—I might say, since the inception of Labor Union, an encouraging feature is that although the managing and editorial staff are all white people; Americans and Pan Americans, their attitude and utterances have all along been far removed from the Negrophobic—Is this a good world?—I have got accustomed to using it, since coming in contact with southerners from the states on the Isthmus—partial or one-sided, so that a fair idea of conditions can be gathered from matter appearing in their (it's columns the editorial not excluded).

Read all the articles, but permit me to specify a bit:—

In the Star & Herald October 14, on the front page article under headlines, "Silver" strike Grows Critical" with arrests ordered by the Governor of Colon reported by the Governor of Colon reported on page 5, would appear to conflict with our sketch of that personality, and latter happenings, but when you have come down to statements made by the fair and always willing to listen to any cry of the toilers, Governor Chester Harding as published yesterday in the Star & Herald, you will not only understand the action of Governor Arcia, but also why the Colon Federation of Labor could not co-operate at so early and premature an age of it's existence in the unseasonable strike of the Maritime Union, and sympathizers at the Pacific end of the Isthmus.

I have not had the chance to interview Governor Arcia since recent happenings to know his feelings from his own mouth, regarding labor conditions, though I have heard hard utterances against his attitude as siding with might against right, but I have learned and interpretted his action to be to put a stop to intimidation and coercion on the part of members of the Maritime Union who came to Colon exciting to action without giving good reasons, that all steps necessary preceding a strike had been taken. These too, cannot be termed West Indian workers with just claims against the P. C. Government.

It is also a fact that there has been long, numerous and justifiable cries too about the small wage, treatment the colored worker receives at the hands of bosses, high cost of living, hard and dangerous work, etc., but the P. C. Government says that it was no business of theirs, since no proper representations were made. It is therefore only fair to state that one of us believe that with the known temperment of Governor Harding—who has never been reported to be a fighter against the laboring men and his just rights, as well as their being good men at the head of departments always willing to recommend a deserving increase of pay when his own post and pay would not thereby be jeopardized—we think now it's up to the underpaid to put their demands in proper form in absence of strike considerations, at the same time remaining on the job as employment is always more wholesome than sitting or wandering around when and where even the honest and law abiding toiler has more chances in getting in contact with the meddlesome and scurf of society, who are always more ready to stir up strife and get others into trouble than to work themselves. And these invariably escape, whilst the others get into trouble, not having or knowing how or where to hide. All the articles will speak for themselves.

Personally, though no coward, I am always on the side of peace, and therefore do not favor strikes, but do not condemn justifiable ones. But we are living in the proverbial (scriptural) times of trouble and suppose Panama and the P. C. Authorities must expect their share sometime. I would however, like IMMUNITY.

EMIGRATION NEGROES.

The resolution passed by the American Federation of Labor at Baltimore Thursday regarding the emigration of the negroes to the north seems to have disposed of the principal charges of the Democrat that the Republicans were colonizing the colored people in the north for voting purposes. The convention discussion brought out the fact that the colored people were being brought north in alarming numbers, not to vote but to work in the places of the union men who demanded better working conditions. The Federation was interested in the emigration not as it related to politics, but as it related to unionism, but inadvertently it answered the charges of the democrats as to colonization.

Wash Post 11/17/16

Attorney General Gregory said immediately following election: "I have evidence that a large number of negroes from the south moved into the northern states within 90 days before the election. So far I do not know whether this movement was industrial or political, although some of them attempted to register."

The American Federation of Labor's resolution will convey to Attorney General Gregory the information that the emigration was industrial. How horrible that some of those men should attempt to register. The democrats of the south barred the men from voting in their own states, and is it a matter of marvel that, deprived of citizenship, they were inclined to emigrate and that they attempted to register when they got north?

The Federation and all the south knows that the movement was industrial, and the south wants its cheap labor back home again. If the administration would assist the south in getting back that labor let it be done under some other guise than that of clean elections. To hear democracy discuss any phase of corrupt elections charges in which the negroes are alleged to play a part is amusing.

MENACE TO WORKERS SEEN BY THE A. F. OF L.

RESOLUTION DESIGNS TO STOP EMIGRATION FROM SOUTH.

NEWS
Indianapolis, Ind.

OHIO CONDITIONS SHOWN

BALTIMORE, November 16.—The emigration of southern negroes to northern labor centers was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor today when the committee on organization favorably reported a resolution designed to eliminate what was characterized as a "menace to the workers in the northern states."

The resolution, which subsequently was adopted by the convention, was framed by members of Ohio federations. It recited that the investigation of such emigration and importation of negroes in the state of Ohio had demonstrated to the satisfaction of labor leaders in that state that they were being brought north for the purpose of filling the places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of freight handlers.

Conditions in Ohio Cited.

"Believing that the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all northern states," the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to start a movement looking toward the organization of negroes in the southern states.

A resolution also was adopted, looking to the organization of a department comprising those organizations directly connected with the theatrical industry.

The executive council was instructed by an adopted resolution, emanating from the trades and labor congress of Canada, to place an organizer in the province of Quebec as soon as practicable. The resolution set forth that the majority of employes in a large number of unorganized industries in the province were of French-Canadian nationality, able to understand but little English. The situation was said to be "menacing and retarding the growth and progress of the international trade union movement."

Brotherhood Heads to Speak.

President Samuel Gompers today received telegrams from the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods, saying they expected to address the federation convention Monday or Tuesday on the Adamson law. The belief seemed to be general among the federation delegates that the convention would take action to co-operate with the brotherhoods in insisting on enforcement of the law.

While President Gompers would not commit himself as advocating a strike by the railroad men if the law is not made effective, he asked the newspaper men why there should not be a strike if the law is not enforced. Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell expressed themselves as in favor of the railroad men waiting a reasonable time, in the event of an injunction, for the United States supreme court to take up the case.

EAGLE

s: Brooklyn, N. Y.

LABOR TAKES UP NEGROES

Will Try to Organize Them in Southern States.

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Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all Northern States," the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of negroes in the Southern States.

Negroes on the Canal Zone Will Organize

PANAMA, Nov. 25.—Negro workers of the Canal and Panama Railroad and unemployed negroes have taken steps under the leadership of two lawyers to form a permanent organization of workingmen, to be affiliated with a similar organization in the city of Colon.

Advertising

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction among many of the workers, but it does not seem probable that there will be any further strike at least until the recently appointed board on rates of silver pay has made its report; and it seems probable that the action recommended by the board will be such as to alleviate the condition of the workers. The board has been having frequent meetings, investigating thoroughly, calling on employes and everyone whose knowledge of the situation may help to arrive at fair conclusions.

NEGROES DISCHARGED TO PLACATE STRIKERS

Constitution

11/2/16

Columbia, S. C., November 1.—The management of the Pacific group of mills having agreed to discharge two negroes, non-union men, the 65 painters and decorators who went on a strike Tuesday will resume work tomorrow morning. The side for the union men was handled with the officers of the Pacific Mills company by Clarence E. Swick, first vice president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, of Memphis. Mr. Swick said that all men who went on strike would be reinstated. A wage increase was not involved.

Labor-1916
Migration

Unions and Strikes

ORGANIZING THE NEGROES.

Rumors that organized labor was opposed to the migration of negro laborers northward were confirmed by the action taken Thursday by the American Federation of Labor. The federation registered its opposition to the movement, in which it saw an effort to keep down wages, and resolved to send agents into the South to organize the negroes. Evening Star

It is not clear what these agents expect to do. They certainly cannot create greater opportunities there for the colored laborers and they must know that the Southern whites do not warm toward negro organizations. It is not disposed to accept negro dictation in economic or other matters.

What the federation may have in mind may be to induce the emigrating laborers to demand such wages as prevail in the North. How this will work is problematical. The present wage rates are due largely to a scarcity of laborers, and when the supply is increased a reduction may be irresistible.

The most significant fact is that the new distribution of the colored people is extensive enough to compel the attention of organized labor. It has acquired a certain amount of momentum and is likely to go on. This but emphasizes problems arising from it which the News recently discussed. The shift must be met intelligently both by the North and the South, for their own sakes as well as for the sake of the colored people.

Experience in other parts of the world has shown that homogeneous peoples cannot be governed as satisfactorily by other races living in contact with them as by persons living apart. Certainly the South has done little enough to develop the negro. There is more than a chance that he will be benefited by a more widespread distribution. The American Federation will have to treat him like a man and co-worker, and that of itself should encourage him to become more self-sustaining and self-respecting.

COLOR LINE IN LABOR.

The administration at Washington is not the only power which is fourflushing on the questions presented by the migration of negro labor from the South to the North. The administration affects to believe that it is political in character. The American Federation of Labor, now in session at Baltimore, alleges that it has discovered that such importation of negroes to Ohio had demonstrated to the satisfaction of labor leaders in that state that they were being brought north for the purpose of filling the places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of freight handlers. Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all Northern States," the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to begin a movement looking toward the organization of negroes in the Southern States.

The American Federation of Labor must know that there is a shortage of labor, particularly of unskilled labor, everywhere. The negroes have come North because they can find work here at better wages than they obtain in the South. The federation should not object to any man, white or black, bettering his condition. It is good news that the negroes in the Southern States are to be organized. It would be better if the organization were to be extended to the North. In some parts of the South whites and blacks belong to the same labor unions. In the North the negroes are generally excluded from the unions. Most of the negro mechanics hereabouts are forced to be non-union.

PROTEST AGAINST NEGRO EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH

EVENING TELEGRAM
New York City

American Federation of Labor Thinks Union Men are Being Replaced in North.

OHIO REPRESENTATIVES REPORT ON 'MENACE."

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday.—The emigration of Southern negroes to Northern labor centres was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day when the Committee on organization favorably reported a resolution designed to eliminate what was characterized as a "menace to the workers in the Northern States." 11/16/16

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VIRGINIAN PILOT

NORFOLK, VA.

COLORED BARBERS TO PERFECT ORGANIZATION

About 15 colored barbers, encouraged by the white barbers of the city, decided yesterday afternoon at a meeting in Bunting hall to organize and apply for a journeymen's union charter as a subsidiary union to the white local, 771. The meeting was held under the auspices of the master and journeymen barbers' unions. Including both white and colored, there were approximately 130 present.

The advantages of organization was emphasized by Henry Fix, president of the Master Barbers' Association, who presided; James O'Donnell, past president of the Virginia State Federation of Labor; H. Henderson and F. Faber, president of the Journeymen Barbers' Association. Mr. Faber also told of the rapid growth of the journeymen's union, stating that in a few months the membership had increased 75 per cent.

C. H. Anderson stressed the value of co-operation between master and journeymen barbers, and expressed the hope that colored master barbers would also decide to organize. He gave an interesting account of the evolution of present day unions from the old guilds of the middle ages.

The meeting was arranged by a committee of six: H. Henderson, H. Silverman and F. Iantascia, from the masters' association; M. Berman, J. Ambs and F. Faber, from the journeymen.

NEGRO SWITCHMEN PAID LESS THAN WHITE CREWS

New York, November 28.—W. E. Wheelock, superintendent of terminals for the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad at Chattanooga, informed the arbitration board seeking to settle the differences between the switchmen's union and thirteen eastern railroads, that negro crews employed in the Chattanooga yards are paid less than white men, although just as competent workmen. He asserted the rates of pay had been fixed under an agreement with the organization of the men.

J. B. Connors, one of the arbitrators for the switchmen, and an assistant president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, asked Wheelock what organization made such an agreement. The witness said he understood it was the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Frank G. Fried, Nickel Plate yardmaster at Buffalo, said he believed the eight-hour day would increase drinking among switchmen because it would give them more leisure.

NEGRO LONGSHOREMEN IN NEW ORLEANS WELL ORGANIZED MEMBERS POLL TAXES PAID.

12-16-16

The Longshoremen's Protective Union and Benevolent Association, composed of Negroes, sent to the city treasurer Saturday a check for $867 in payment of the 1916 poltax fees of the 867 members of the association. It has been the custom of this organization for many years to keep the poll taxes of its full membership paid up.

Albert A. Workman is president, Eli Davis, treasurer, and George Amedee secretary. The association observed last Sunday afternoon in the Sixth Baptist church its 44th annual memorial service. Rev. John Marks preached the sermon.
—Afro-American.

POST EXPRESS — HERALD

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

OPPOSES NEGRO LABOR.

American Federation Takes Action Against Southern Emigration.

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Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all Northern states, the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of negroes in the Southern states.

A resolution also was adopted, looking to the organization of a department comprising those organizations directly connected with the theatrical industry.

WHITE MECHANICS INVITE RACE INTO UNION

Chicago Defender 12-23-16

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 7.—The white mechanics of this place held a meeting recently at the city hall and invited all the mechanics of the race to come. Their object was to form a union for the betterment of working conditions and wages. The race responded and were treated like brothers. The fact is that there are many race mechanics here and the whites are afraid to go ahead without them. The crafty paleface will have to be watched, as this method has often been used on the start, till they get a good footing, and then the race man isn't wanted.

Dallas, Tex.

NEGRO UNION IS LATEST LABOR STUNT

Negro hod carriers and building and construction laborers are being organized to form a union, according to the statement of a Dallas labor organizer Tuesday morning.

"Don't use my name. It might get me in bad," he told a Times Herald reporter who asked him about it.

The labor man said that the negro hod carriers and laborers in the building trades had a right to organize for their own protection and the protection of building crafts generally. He said that he expected over 1000 would join the organization.

There are no negro labor unions in Dallas and there is a doubt if the Building Trades Council or the Central Labor Council would seat negro delegates.

It was suggested that the negro union might pick white delegates to the central bodies.

The colored longshoremen at Lambert's Point, and at every other point, should have adequate police protection. Their right to work for their living is as sacred in our law and equity as the white man's right, and they should be protected in it. The struggle for industrial opportunity, the opportunity to work for a living and therefore to live, is upon the colored people everywhere in the country, and they have got to organize and fight to live as others do it, or they will be starved out by the Freeze-Out route.

A SKILLED ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTOR ATTENDS UNION SESSION.

Mr. Walter W. Jones, of Chicago, was here last week attending the session of the International Union of Elevator Constructers, which was held at the Raleigh Hotel, and was the only member of the race present. Although this high class hostelry is an acknowledged southern headquarters, with all the restrictions that such a term implies, Mr. Jones fellowshipped with his co-workers on terms of perfect equality and enjoyed the same hospitalities that were accorded those of the Caucasian persuasion. He is one of the few colored men following the craft of elevator construction, which requires much technical knowledge and mechanical skill. Mr. Jones was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson, 1223 S street, N. W. He is to include New York City, Philadelphia and Atlantic City in his itinerary before returning to his home in Chicago.

NEGRO WORKERS ORGANIZE

Negro workers of the Canal and Panama Railroad and unemployed Negroes have taken steps under the leadership of two lawyers to form a permanent organization of workingmen, to be affiliated with a similar organization in the city of Colon. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction

A MENACE TO LABOR

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

Opinion of A. F. of L. Regarding Negro Emigration

The emigration of southern Negroes to northern labor centers was brought to the attention of the convention of the American federation of labor at Baltimore, Md., yesterday when the committee on organization favorably reported a resolution designed to eliminate what was characterized as "a menace to the workers in the northern states." The resolution, which was adopted by the convention, recited that investigation in the state of Ohio had demonstrated to the satisfaction of labor leaders in that state that the Negroes were brought North for the purpose of filling the places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of freight handlers. Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all northern states," the president and executive council of the federation were instructed to inaugurate a movement looking toward the organization of Negroes in the southern states.

among many of the workers, but it does not seem probable that there will be any further strike at least until the recently appointed board on rates of silver pay has made its report, and it seems probable that the action recommended by the board will be such as to alleviate the condition of the workers. The board has been having frequent meetings, investigating thoroughly, calling on employes and everyone whose knowledge of the situation may help to arrive at fair conclusions.

CORN HUSKERS ON STRIKE

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 17.—Two hundred members of the Race who have been employed husking corn have gone on a strike for higher wages. The farmers have been paying 4 cents a bushel, but the men demand 5. Latest reports say the farmers will yield owing to the scarcity of help.

TIMES
Buffalo, N. Y.

DEC

NEGRO WORKERS IN CANAL ZONE ORGANIZE

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—Negro workers of the Canal and Panama Railroad and unemployed negroes have taken steps under the leadership of two lawyers to form a permanent organization of workingmen, to be affiliated with similar organizations in the city of Colon. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction among many of the workers, but it does not seem probable that here will be any further strike at east until the recently appointed oard on rates of silver pay has made s report; and it seems probable that he action recommended by the board vill be such as to alleviate the condiion of the workers. The board has een having frequent meetings, inves igating thoroughly, calling on emloyes and everyone whose knowledge f the situation may help to arrive at air conclusions.

Labor – 1916

Migration

Value of Negro Labor

Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

om .....

BALTIMORE, MD.

dress .....

JUN 29 1916

Whites Better Mechanics—Colored Laborers Preferred.

EDGAR J. HAHN, Road and Drainage Contractor, Little Rock, Ark.

Construction work is more active in this vicinity than it has been for the past couple of years. There has been no marked shortage of labor as yet, although somewhat less abundant than last year.

I work both white and colored labor—white labor on our dredge boats and drag lines and colored labor for clearing right of way. As a rule, we find the white labor better for the mechanical work, but very much prefer the colored labor for general laborers.

Have Trouble in Securing Skilled Labor.

G. G. MITCHELL, Contractor and Builder, Greenwood, Miss.

The outlook in this immediate locality is very good for the summer and fall business.

We have some trouble in securing skilled labor in this section. The wages for carpenters range from 25 to 40 cents here, and this price should command a better class of workmen than we can get.

We work both white and negro carpenters, and they average up about the same in efficiency.

Common Labor Very Plentiful—Skilled Labor in Some Lines Scarce.

W. F. AULT, General Contractor and Builder, Little Rock, Ark.

Common labor is very plentiful in this section of the country. Skilled labor in some lines is scarce; bricklayers, for instance, are not very plentiful. As far as I can see, there is plenty of labor other than bricklayers in this section to take care of all the work. There is not very much building under construction in this State, and prospects not very bright for any great deal of work the balance of this year. I have at the present time a three-story brick and fireproof building for Ike Kempner & Bros. of this city, approximate cost $45,000, to be completed in about 90 days, and several other small jobs in town under construction, but not as much work as usual.

By a Contract Firm Which Pursues the Mistaken Policy of Trying to Keep Its Name Out of Newspapers.

We now have under way approximately $1,000,000 worth of contracts for textile mills, which class of work we specialize in, and are at present declining to submit proposals for any additional new building unless it is for one of our regular clients for whom we have been working in the past.

We have had no trouble whatever with the labor situation, finding it very easy to get all that we need. The common labor is, of course, all colored, or practically all, and is much more satisfactory than the white labor to be found through this section, and also more satisfactory than any of the foreign labor. This also applies to brick masons. The greater part of the carpenters are white mechanics, although some of the highest skilled carpenters in this territory are colored. We are anticipating a slight advance in labor before the first of September, but this will not amount to more than 10 or 15 per cent., and quite likely not this much.

We, of course, do not want our name used in any way in any publication; in fact, use every effort possible to keep our name out of all publications where possible to do so.

A Building Contractor Who Prefers White Labor.

B. R. ENGLAND, Brimer & England Bros., Contractors and Builders, Knoxville, Tenn.

There have been more contracts let here recently for different kinds of buildings and more work is being planned to come out later than has been let or planned here in the past two years. We were awarded contract last week by the directors of Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., to build dormitory building to replace one burned some time ago. This building will cost complete about $60,000. There are several new school buildings, residences, bungalows and cottages being built here, and the Southern Railway is building large additions to its Coster shops, situated just outside of the city limits, and is giving employment to several hundred men on the additions and in the shops.

The outlook for both mechanics and laborers here is not very good. The demand for them is probably going to be greater than the supply. The large industrial development at Kingsport, Tenn., and the Aluminum Company of America at Maryville, Tenn., and at their operations at Alcoa, Tenn., have given employment to a large number of laborers and mechanics. The latter company has been advertising recently for laborers at $2 per day. This is about 50 cents a day more than laborers were getting last year.

We do not employ negro labor to any very great extent.

Negro Labor Highly Efficient in Road Building

CLARK COUNTY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Winchester, Kentucky.

Our operations are confined principally to Central and Eastern Kentucky, where there is a considerable amount of highway construction work on hand at present and considerable more expected to come up soon. There is no railroad work of any consequence under way, and none that we know of coming up in the immediate future, all of which is a very considerable falling off as compared to 1912-13-14, during which time the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. had a great amount of work in course of construction.

Many of our skilled and unskilled laborers have left this vicinity, going principally into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and a noticeable shortage has begun to develop which will materially affect all employers of labor, especially the contractors and large farmers. We are depending almost exclusively on negro labor, and find them much more efficient in our class of work, i. e., concrete and macadam highway construction and rock quarrying.

In this connection we might add that over half of the laborers now employed with us are from points farther South, principally Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina.

Work About as Last Year—Labor Shortage Expected.

J. N. GILLIS, J. N. Gillis & Son, Railroad and Highway Construction, Brewton, Ala.

We find contract work in this section about the same as last year; very little railroad work doing; mostly highway work.

Labor is not nearly so plentiful as last year. We work mostly negro labor, and we are well satisfied with them.

The outlook for summer and fall does not appear very good to us, but we can never tell here. Last year we expected very little work and did more work than ever before. I think it possible that labor will be short soon.

General Contractor Declares "Negro Laborers the Best in the World."

GEO. C. GOODRICH, Goodrich Construction Co., Anniston, Ala.

At the present we have about enough labor for work on hand, but find it is getting to be a little scarce now, and we look for it to be very scare in the next few months.

There is a great deal of road work in this section. While the railroad work is not as plentiful as it has been for the past few years, the road work is absorbing all of the labor.

I use altogether in my work negro laborers, and find them very satisfactory; in fact, I think negro laborers are the best laborers in the world. I have worked a great many foreigners, but they do not compare with our negroes, and I think the South is blessed in having this class of laborers. Negroes are very peculiar, though, and it takes a person who is raised with them to understand how to work them successfully. They rarely ever strike, and the more prosperous a person is the better they like to work for him; in fact, they do not care to work for anyone who is not prosperous. When they become dissatisfied they simply move on to the next job without striking and causing any trouble, which I think makes them superior in one sense to other laborers.

I don't think the negro laborers are suitable for the Northern and Northwestern people, as they do not know how to handle them. [illegible] laws or other means of [illegible] no "Jim Crow" laws or other means of keeping them properly under control, the negro labor is very unsatisfactory. As yet we have not used any white labor to any extent, but will do so in the end it [illegible] future, as we believe that in the very near future, as we believe that in the end it will be a great deal more satisfactory. We do not find it will be a great movement of labor from the more Southern States in this section.

Southern Negroes Become Unsatisfactory When Transplanted to North.

HENING & HAGEDORN, INC., General Contractors, Mullens, W. Va.

There is a great deal of work in this vicinity at the present time, coal mines, public roads, railroads, etc., for any advance in the near future. The price for contract work has not kept pace with the price of labor, with more in sight; in fact, there is more work to be done than can be taken care of should it all start up in and therefore the contractor cannot afford to increase a bunch. However, we understand that a good portion his scale as he could if the situation were otherwise. of it will not be ready for construction until next spring, due to fact that organization of commissions, etc., is delayed.

We brought a good lot of negro labor here from our previous works in North Carolina, but we find that when they get into a country as far north as this, with

STATE
COLUMBIA S C

Charleston Advancing.

While most of the cities of South Carolina were suffering from the depression caused by the outbreak of the war in Europe, there was no perceptible slackening of the progress of Charleston. Spiteful persons (spiteful persons being always shallow), may say that her progress was too slow to slacken but that is far from true. During the last ten or 12 years Charleston has moved forward—more perhaps than the people of Charleston themselves are aware—and the movement apparently has been accelerated in the last two years. One has but to visit the lately reclaimed "boulevard" section where some dozens of houses ranging in cost from $5,000 to $15,000 have been erected to be convinced that no other South Carolina city has since 1913 offered so much evidence of substantial growth. Of equal impressiveness is the change in character that Meeting street for three-quarters of a mile north of Broad street has undergone. From immemorial times a semi-business district, Meeting street shows now a score of new buildings and some of them are imposing and costly. All or nearly all of its houses are occupied by prosperous concerns and more construction is planned. Other sections of the city reveal similar signs of prosperity and perhaps the only discouraging sign is that some of the Charlestonians themselves still yield unconsciously to the habit of interposing a "But—" when a stranger insists that the contrast between Charleston of 1916 and the Charleston of 1896 is most marked and gratifying.

The increase of population in Charleston has not been by any means so notable in this period as in Greenville, Spartanburg and Columbia but in solid prosperity the chief city of South Carolina has not lagged.

One among many explanations of the change for the better is the improvement of the condition of labor. About half of Charleston's population is of negroes and these people have been looked upon as contributing little to the city's business. Twenty years ago their wages were scarcely half what they are now and employment was not plentiful. "Many a negro mechanic earns $40 a month and more now," said a Charlestonian the other day. Perhaps these same artisans in 1895 were earning $15 a month, the wage being small and the amount of construction then under way being almost negligible. In other words, the negroes have come to be, instead of a dead weight on the community, a producing part of the population. The condition of the white labor has improved, too, but few cities have so large a negro population and if the amount of their work and wages has been doubled the result is as though a considerable new population had been added. Thousands of negroes who before earned a meagre support now have money to spend in the shops. The number of negroes employed as drivers of motorcars is perhaps larger in Charleston, in proportion to population, than in any other American city and they are well paid, too.

Charleston is rapidly developing as a port. Extensive coal terminals have been built and a new railroad has entered the city. While manufacturing industries would have brought in more population, the enlarged transportation and shipping industries have given a population that before was to a considerable degree idle something to do and the commercial effect has been quite as salutary as though workers had been attracted to the community.

No informed person thinks of Charleston now as a backward city even as compared with other cities of South Carolina.

TIMES

New York City

JUN 1 1916

NEGRO REAL ASSET, SAYS A SOUTHERNER

Properly Encouraged, He Can Be Relied On to Render Loyal Service to Employer.

SOUTH OWES MUCH TO HIM

Development of the Race Due in Great Measure to the Leadership of Booker Washington.

The negro is coming to be one of the great assets of Southern industrial life, according to a report brought from Kentucky to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was brought by Frank D. Rash of the Kentucky Manufacturers' Association, who, although a manufacturer, gave the convention a treat in old-time oratory as good as if he did nothing else for a living.

"No longer," said Mr. Rash, "does the gallant, bewhiskered Southern Colonel surround himself with cupbearers and lounge on the broad veranda of his Colonial mansion, all the while sipping the seductive mint julep from the frosted cup of silver. And though the Kentucky Colonel still lives, you will now see him donning cap and overalls and leading the forces of industry in bringing Kentucky's marvelous mineral wealth to the use of mankind, or yet, perhaps, as the executive directing his staff in any one of the many manufacturing enterprises springing up within the borders of the Commonwealth.

"Much has been written and said concerning a so-called negro problem—a great part of this at long distance; and it may be that the first-hand experiences and observations of a Southerner may be of some interest to you. As respects the completeness of information of many writers on this subject, the average Southerner cannot avoid regarding some statements as did the two old Irish ladies. The Archbishop had preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. The two old ladies, both with figures and families of ample proportions, were heard coming out of church commenting on the address.

"'Tis a fine sermon his Riverence would be after givin' us,' said one to the other. 'It is, indade,' was the reply; 'and I wish I knew as little about the matther as he does.'

"In expressing the belief that negro labor is one of the greatest assets of Southern industry it is devoutly to be hoped that such expression will not be considered in the light of an attempt to point out any commercial advantage of one section of the country, but rather a desire to present the idea of the thoughtful Southerner of today and to pay just tribute to the worthy Southern negro.

"That remarkable man, Booker T. Washington, pointed out to the people of his race that their only hope lay in work, hard work and efficient work in the fields, the forests, the factories, and the mines, in the industrial school, and in the college and in the professions, and to that end never ceased his call to service. You will recall his wonderful address at the opening of the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta in 1895, which did more than any public utterance of any man to temper suspicion and race hatred and to bring about a better understanding in the South, and while the Utopian state in this understanding has not been reached and may never be, yet, nevertheless, we are day by day and year by year approaching Booker T. Washington's dream for the South.

"Having had opportunity to observe the application of the industrial principles Booker T. Washington laid down for the Southern negro, or, as to that, for all peoples, it is gratifying to bear testimony to the correctness of those ideas, if such testimony were needed, and in which the best thought of the South will join.

"There are those who would cite the lazy, shiftless, and indolent as typical of the negro race, but if the same yardstick were applied other branches of the human family might have reason to complain bitterly. Experience has shown that when given the opportunity for gainful employment under just and fair conditions, the negro not only proves in every way his value as a workman, often most skilled, but, above all, there is cultivated in his mind and heart that now too rare feeling of deep interest and loyalty to his employer. When the Southern negro works for a corporation he calls it 'my company' and never has a bomb been found in his hand nor has he been branded as an anarchist. Under fair treatment his loyalty becomes deep and unchanging and the sower of the seeds of discord finds little response to his beguiling or impassioned stories of greener fields to be had for the asking or taking.

"A few years ago in his Summer home in the East there passed away an eminent captain of industry who had spent forty years in the South building up a great commercial organization and community. Of master mind, yet with heart of a child, he had met and conquered many problems, all the while dealing with employe, both white and black, so justly as to win their unfailing loyalty and even love.

"When the news of his death was flashed back to that Southern community deep sorrow prevailed, but it remained for one old colored man, who had grown gray in the service of that organization, to take a part of his savings, board a train, and make the thousand-mile journey to be present when his friend was returned to earth. As the cortège was preparing to move this old negro mounted the funeral car, completed the journey, and remained with the family to the end to drop a last tear. This is but typical of the response of the Southern negro to the 'helping hand.'

"In advance of the negro's industrial progress has gone very naturally his moral and educational development, and the eagerness with which many are seizing every advantage offered by their institutions plainly foreshadows a still more wonderful development in all those attributes which go to make up citizens of whom we will have no reason to feel ashamed.

"In the light of these conditions is there not good reason, then, to consider this Southern negro as one of the South's greatest industrial assets, and does it not behoove Southern industry to deal with him so fairly, so honestly, so uprightly as to maintain unimpaired that loyalty and strong feeling of common interest found in the heart of this plain, straightforward workingman?"

FAIRFAX HARRISON PRESENTS MEDALS TO FAITHFUL ONES OF 25 YEAR SERVICE

Taylor Parkman, Negro, and John B. Knox Receive Ovation

President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern railway personally presented about 150 men who had been in the employ of the Southern railway for 25 years or more with handsome bronze medals Monday at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium. About 50 spectators witnessed the presentation to the medal winners. As each man, both white and colored, came forward, President Harrison congratulated him, presented him with his medal and then shook his hand.

It was a meeting where loyalty was rewarded without regard to class, race or distinction. Men were awarded their medals in alphabetical order, and the names of white and colored were correspondingly called. Thus it was that preceding and following the presentation of medals to such well known men as John B. Knox, of Anniston, Superintendent Stanfield, of Birmingham, and General Freight Agent Simpson, of Birmingham, faithful negro employes of the Southern were called to the front and awarded loyalty medals by the head of the vast organization of which they were parts. Mr. Knox, who is widely known throughout the state, having served as president of the last constitutional convention, and having twice been offered the judgeship on the supreme bench of Alabama, was heartily cheered when his name was called.

Another medal winner to be cheered was an old negro, Taylor Parkman, of Selma, a hammer man in the shops there. Taylor has been in the Southern railway service for 58 years. Before the war he was a slave owned by the old Alabama and Tennessee River railroad. When he was freed he continued in the service of the road, and under its various managements. President Harrison called Taylor's name first and himself pinned the medal on the old man's coat. He made another exception from the alphabetical order when he called J. C. Weatherly, agent at Blossburg, to the front. Mr. Weatherly has been with the company for a long number of years in continuous service. President Harrison also pinned Mr. Weatherly's medal to his coat.

Promptly at 9 o'clock, President Harrison called the informal meeting to order. The auditorium was crowded with the medal winners and visitors. The list of medal winners was printed in Saturday's Birmingham Ledger.

President Harrison first addressed the audience.

"My mission here," began President Harrison, "is one of high sentiment. I feel no hesitancy in appealing to southern men on the grounds of sentiment. Sentiment has actuated southern men in most good things done by them. Sentiment drove the southern armies bravely on, in another day. And now, in our industrial life, sentiment is a motive power of the highest and most potent consequence.

"You have been a lifetime in the service of our railroad. You have made an honorable record; you have achieved what any honorable man might achieve. You are the best men in our service. This is no idle compliment; I am not here to flatter you."

"Brave men—and you are brave men—avoid no risk. The curse today of American men is that of carelessness. Your record shows that you are not careless, and on that account I salute you."

President Harrison stated that before they finished, fully 1800 men would be presented with medals. Of these, 34 had been with the raliway for more than 50 years. In the list are included 245 negroes he stated. He aid a high tribute to the negroes, describing them as "the right kind of negroes; they are the old fashioned kind, the kind we grew up with. I esteem them, and am proud to see so many of them here."

President Harrison explained the company's plans, and paid a tribute to the worok of Victor Brenner, the designer of the medal.

Labor—1916
Migration
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

Value of Negro Labor

BALTIMORE, MD.

Class of Negroes Which Is Called the White Man's Burden.

JAS. F. WRENN, President McGuire Construction Co., General Contractors, Newbern, N. C.

The prospects for work in this locality are increasing every week, especially in municipal and highway construction. The good-roads movement in this section is the paramount issue of the day, as little has been done to the highways since they were handed down by the Indians up to a couple of years ago, but since then many miles of permanent roads have been constructed, with a growing demand for more.

We are now just completing a contract on 18 miles of permanent highway for Craven county and making ready to start on another contract for 18 miles more for the same county.

The labor question in this section is, and has always been, a very grave one, due to the negro, whose habits are shiftless, with little regard to anything beyond his own personal necessities, which only require from two to three days' labor to satisfy in any week. The least we are forced to pay this class of labor the better off the community, as the great majority of them are not home-builders, but rather livers from hand to mouth, who have a woman who is a servant in some white man's home with free access to the pantry, from which they draw lavishly to supply the needs of the trifling hangers-on around the street corners. And yet we raise a great hue and cry about the high cost of living. The wage-earner among the white class, from the mechanic to the banker, pays little heed to the number of mouths fed from his table, supplying the sustenance to that class which may justly be termed "the white man's burden." The little attention paid by the duly appointed officers of the law to the enforcement of the vagrancy law is the chief cause of conditions as they exist with us today.

Labor in this section is growing scarcer every week, due to the number which are being shipped out of the State for construction purposes. This is being done in violation of a State law.

The State of North Carolina within the past week entered into a contract with the Hardaway Construction Co., which has a contract at Badin, N. C., for constructing a power plant, to furnish to this company all State convicts at the straight price of $2 per day. To meet this demand the State withdrew all of its convict forces from railroad and highway construction. This, to my mind, shows the growing scarcity of labor, and indicates the price we may be forced to meet before the season's work is well under way.

We are dependent on the negro entirely in this section for laborers, as there are few, if any, whites seeking this class of work.

Activity in Construction—Negro Labor Commended.

W. P. BLAIR, Manager Inglenook Construction Co., Birmingham, Ala.

We have quite a little construction work going on in and around Birmingham. Contractors all seem to have some work, and are not experiencing any trouble in keeping both laborers and mechanics, yet labor of all kinds seem to be busy.

Quite a few mechanics are going North, expecting higher wages, but we can always depend on finding them here through the winter season.

Negro laborers for all our rough and heavy work are by far the best; that is our experience. The negro is a more or less dependable being, and is glad, as a rule, to stay in his place, and he usually gives good results as a laborer.

New York Tribune

March 1916

WHAT NEGROES HAVE DONE

Certain Aspersions on Their Habits of Industry Resented.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read in your issue of yesterday, the 27th inst., a letter written by John Seymour Wood, of Birmingham, Ala. The letter in question was headed "The Deadly Southern Mills."

Mr. Wood has a perfect right, if he so desires, to write articles describing conditions as he saw them among the white children employed in Southern mills. He has not the right, and we resent his assumption of it, to defame the negro race as he does in the seventh paragraph of his letter. In that part of his letter we find these words: "Negroes—adults or children—are inefficient and unreliable." Also, he says further: "A negro will never work (except on his own rented soil) when he has a few dollars in his pockets. A few own their land; very few. Most rent a strip of land of the great, rich, noble Southern landlords," etc.

The above is a libel upon a race helpless and dependent, largely; and yet the negro has in the South, since 1865, made greater progress than any other race in history during the same period under similar conditions. I would advise Mr. Wood that he open his eyes and see in Birmingham, where he lives, or from which place he writes, the progress made by the "lazy," "inefficient" negro. There is the Penny Savings Bank Building, a six story office building, designed, constructed and owned by negroes. The negro operates all kinds of business enterprises there, grocery, drug, drygoods and clothing stores, with negro professional men: physicians, dentists, lawyers, etc.

In Talladega, Ala., south of Birmingham, where I lived for over two years, there are three or four mills and about 2,000 negroes out of a total population of 6,000. These "inefficient," "unreliable" folk have managed somehow to acquire the following establishments, which are in successful operation: Five grocery stores, two drug stores, two barber shops for colored and one for whites, every carriage line in town and one taxi line, etc. The state prison is in Wetumpka, Ala., and the greatest handicap any town in the South can have is to be afflicted with a state penal institution; yet despite this handicap, in this one county alone (Elmore) the lazy, no-account negro has managed somehow to acquire from the noble (?) Southern landlord over 4,000 acres of land.

I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Wood read up a little on what the negro is doing, despite the fact that he never gets a chance to labor in the mills.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.

Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1916.

There died the other day in Columbia a Negro woman who for thirty-five years had been employed without interruption by a family in that city. Perhaps that is not a world's record, perhaps not even a state record, but the length of her service was so much longer than the average house servant's term of service that it is worthy of attention. Without knowing the circumstances it may be inferred with no hesitation that she was a good servant—and that her employers treated her as she deserved Good servants are not easy to find, and it has been said that when they are found the rivalry among housewives to employ them does not always promote neighborhood peace. And maybe there are many employers who have not solved the difficult problem of the right treatment to accord servants. When good employer and good servant meet there is satisfaction on both sides, and then some such record as this South Carolina woman and her employer made is possible. —Morning News.

Savannah Tribune 1-8-16

The above condition could prevail in many households if due consideration is given those who serve. Considerate treatment and a just remuneration for services well rendered will bring the result. In this city there are a number of housekeepers who are kind to their servants, and in return are receiving proper service.

CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

NEGRO PRAISED FOR PROGRESS HE HAS SHOWN

Kentucky Speaker Rates Him as One of the Greatest Assets of Southern Industry—His Loyalty Said to Be Unchanging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The place of the Negro in the industrial progress of the South was discussed by Frank D. Rash, vice-president of the Kentucky Manufacturers Association, at the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in this city.

"In advance of the Negro's industrial progress," said Mr. Rash, "has gone very naturally his moral and educational development, and the eagerness with which many are seizing every advantage offered by their institutions plainly foreshadows a still more wonderful development in all those attributes which go to make up citizens of whom we will have no reason to feel ashamed.

"In the light of these conditions, is there not good reason to consider this southern Negro as one of the South's greatest industrial assets, and does it not behoove southern industry to deal with him so fairly, so honestly, so uprightly as to maintain unimpaired that loyalty and strong feeling of common interest found in this plain, straightforward workman?

"That remarkable man, Booker T. Washington, pointed out to the people of his race that their only hope lay in work, in the fields, the forests, the factories and the mines, in the industrial school and college and in the professions. While the Utopian state in the mutual understanding and relationship between the races in the South has not been and may never be reached, nevertheless day by day and year by year we are more nearly approaching Booker T. Washington's dream for the South.

"It was Booker T. Washington who said 'in all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to

mutual progress.' Having had opportunity to observe the application of these industrial ideas laid down for the southern Negro or, as to that, for all peoples, it is gratifying to bear testimony to the correctness of these ideas, if such testimony were needed, and in which the best thought of the South join.

"There are those who would cite the lazy, the shiftless and the indolent as typical of the Negro race, but, if the same yardstick were applied, other branches of the human family might have reason also to complain bitterly. Experience has shown that when given the opportunity for gainful employment under just and fair conditions, the Negro not only proves in every way his value as a workman, often most skilled, but above all there is cultivated in him that now too rare feeling of deep interest in and loyalty to his employer.

"When a southern Negro works for a corporation, he calls it 'my company,' and never has a bomb been found in his hand, nor has he been branded as an anarchist. Under fair treatment his loyalty becomes deep and unchanging, and the sower of the seeds of discord finds little response to his beguiling or impassioned stories of greener fields to be had for the asking or the taking.

"In expressing the belief that Negro labor is one of the greatest assets of southern industry and giving reasons therefor, it is devoutly to be hoped that such expression will not be considered in the light of an attempt to point out any commercial advantage of one section of the country, but rather a desire to present the idea of the thoughtful southerner of today and to pay just tribute to the worthy southern Negro."

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

SOUTHWICK

Negro Labor for Tobacco Culture Not Successful Because of Homesickness

The tobacco harvesting season is at its hight in Southwick. There are but few in town who are not more or less interested in the crop. Over 1000 acres were raised this year, and more than 1000 people are employed during the six weeks of harvesting. The syndicate imported 256 Negroes from Florida when they had been employed in tobacco fields. The experiment with colored help did not prove successful, as they became homesick and returned to the sunny south. There are now only 56 Negroes at the plantation and they occupy special quarters. There are several large growers in town, and many who plant 10 acres as less. F. M. Arnold & Sons have 36 acres of shade grown and Chester Galpin some over 30 acres of shade grown. Harry Hudson is one of the largest growers of the open grown.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Negroes in the North.

Already the negroes who have gone north to work find that the promises made to them are not being paid at 100 cents on the dollar. Some negroes were promised 33 cents an hour if they would go to Cleveland. They are getting 23 cents an hour. They are also paying more for living expenses than they ever paid here.

One negro was pleased only because he could go across the street into a saloon and get a bottle of beer whenever he wanted it. We all know how much money that negro will have at the end of the month. The second month that negro will be working for that Cleveland barkeeper.

The negroes in the Memphis territory may do very well for two or three months in the north, but they will do equally as well in the south; and during the next 12 months they will do better in the south.

If they get out of work in the north they will at once be arrested for vagrancy. They will not find any white man up there who will "carry" them until next crop time. Northern people don't do things that way. They are strictly business. Better stay down here, because when things get a little tight every one of you knows the road to the back door of some white man's kitchen.

To the energetic negro The Commercial Appeal wants to state this: Year in and year out he will do better, he will live better and accumulate more in the south than he will in the north.

N. B.:

A lot of labor agents in Memphis are trying to hire negroes to go north. They are telling them wild stories. Examine their stories carefully.

The authorities also might look into the rights of these labor agents to do business in Memphis.

INDUSTRIAL ASSET.

At the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers recently held in this city, Frank D Rash, vice president of the Kentucky Manufacturers' Association, paid the following tribute to Negro labor:

"Experience has shown that when given the opportunity for gainful employment under just and fair conditions the Negro not only proves in every way his value as a workman but above all there is cultivated in his mind and heart that now too rare feeling of deep interest in and loyalty to his employer. When the Southern Negro works for a corporation he calls it 'my company' and never has a bomb been found in his hand nor has he ever been branded as an anarchist.

"In advance of the Negro's industrial progress has gone his moral and educational development. In the light of these conditions is there not good reason to consider the Southern Negro as one of the South's greatest industrial assets?"

These are good words and they are true words. Perhaps the white South will never realize what a valuable, industrial asset the Negro is until it begins to lose him.

wspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

JUL 16 1916

LAZINESS NOT RACE CHARACTERISTIC

Same Yard Stick By Which We Are Measured, If Applied To Other Branches of the Human Family, Would Reveal Some Unpleasant Facts.

"There are those who would cite the lazy, shiftless and indolent as typical of the Negro race, but if the same yardstick were applied other branches of the human family might have reason to complain bitterly," wrote a prominent Negro educator recently. "Experience has shown that when given the opportunity for gainful employment under just and fair conditions, the Negro not only proves in every way his value as a workman, often most skilled, but, above all, there is cultivated in his mind and heart that now too rare feeling of deep interest and loyalty to his employer. When the southern Negro works for a corporation, he calls it 'my company,' and never has a bomb been found in his hand nor has he been branded as an anarchist. Under fair treatment his loyalty becomes deep and unchanging, and the sower of the seeds of discord finds little response to his beguiling or impassioned stories of greener fields to be had for the asking or taking.

"A few years ago in his summer home in the East there passed away an eminent captain of industry who had spent forty years in the South building up a great commercial organization and community. Of master mind, yet with heart of a child, he had met and conquered many problems, all the while dealing with employees, both white and colored, so justly as to win their unfailing loyalty and even love.

"When the news of his death was flashed back to that southern community deep sorrow prevailed, but it remained for one old colored man, who had grown gray in the service of that organization, to take a part of his savings, board a train, and make the thousand-mile journey to be present when his friend was returned to earth. As the cortege was preparing to move this old Negro mounted the funeral car, completed the journey, and remained with the family to the end to drop a last tear. This is but typical of the response of the southern Negro to the 'helping hand.'

"In advance of the Negro's industrial progress has gone very naturally his moral and educational development, and the eagerness with which many are seizing every advantage offered by their institutions plainly foreshadows a still more wonderful development in all those attributes which go to make up citizens of whom we will have no reason to feel ashamed.

"In the light of these conditions is there not good reason, then, to consider this southern Negro as one of the South's greatest industrial assets, and does it not behoove southern industry to deal with him so fairly, so

per Cutting Bureau in the World

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

DEC 8 1916

Importation of Negroes from the South is not the only way in which relief from the scarcity of labor is being sought. The head of the Boston federal bureau of labor reports a rush of Portuguese immigrants to that port because of the unprecedented demand for labor in this state and New England. "The demand for unskilled laborers," says Director William J. Burke, "has raised the price of labor from $1 and $1.50 a day to $2.50 and $3 a day. Down around the munition factories at Bridgeport they are paying ordinary laborers, men working outside the plant handling boxes and shipments, $3 a day. Around Boston the same work is worth $2.50 a day." That these conditions are country-wide appears in the further statement of Director Burke that the bureau has received a request from southern lumbermen for several hundred men to work in the woods at $1.75 a day. "It is impossible to get anyone to go down there at that price. There is a shortage of labor everywhere."

Worster, N. Y.

The efforts of Major Moton and other true friends of the negro are bearing fruit already in the bringing of large numbers of negroes from the South to Northern fields of labor where they are needed and where they can earn wages sufficient to make them respectable members of the community. But the Southern press is not taking kindly to the move; protests against this carrying off of cheap labor from their fields and workshops are vehement. They will not find much sympathy in the North. Some sections of the South find the negro an insurmountable difficulty; they can neither do with him nor without him. But the future progress of the negro to a place of respect in our citizenship depends upon his economic rise as a wage earner and there is no justice in protesting against his finding his way to this where it is made easiest for him.

Labor-1916

Migration

Salary of $7000 a Year For Two Colored Electricians

5/24/16

The St. Louis Argus

We quote below from a speech delivered by Jas. A. Emery, general counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense, before the Citizens Industrial Association of St. Louis. He alludes to assemblage of the alumni of the Electric Company of Boston and praises two Colored members as among the ablest mechanics. It is good reading and here it is:

"Three weeks ago, I had the pleasure of attending a dinner of the apprentice alumni of the General Electric Company in Boston, where 350 men between the ages of 23 or 24 and 35, who were the graduates of the apprentice schools of the General Electric Company, met to exchange experiences. About twenty-six per cent of them were still employed by the General Electric Company in their plants and the rest of them were scattered all over the country. There wasn't a man there, from all I could learn, who was earning less than one hundred and seventy-five or one hundred and eighty dollars a month, and some of them were earning five, six and seven thousand dollars a year. They were trained men, not merely trained electricians; they were foundrymen, machinists, as well as electrical workers in their departments and they were the men that were taking the responsibile positions as foremen, as assistant superintendents and superintendents, the men who are to lead, direct and guide the great industries of this country. They gave me one of the most remarkable exhibitions of real democracy in industry that I have ever seen. Among those six hundred men were two mulattos that have received their training at the General Electric Company and there was a considerable amount of feeling with the introduction of mulattos among white men. But Mr. Alexander insisted that as these men showed remarkable capacity, they should have a chance and they got it. They are two brothers and they are now occupying very responsible positions. One, I was told, was earning thirty-eight hundred a year and the other about thirty-two hundred or better; both men are under thirty and when they organized this alumni association three years ago, these three hundred young men elected their officers on the sole ground of ability and merit and they elected one of these mulattos as their President. These young men deliberately selected a Colored leader because they thought he was the best man in point of ability and training in their ranks, and I thought that was a very remarkable training in democracy."

HERALD

New York City

3 1916

Letters from Herald Readers

Rentals of Apartments Are To Be Increased This Fall, Correspondent Is Told by Renting Agent.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

I am informed by a renting company that rentals of apartments of all kinds in New York city are going to be advanced this fall. The reasons assigned are the increase in the price of coal, the higher tax rate and the diffculty experienced in obtaining efficient help, such as hallboys, janitors, &c. My informant says that hundreds of the negroes who have been employed in New York apartment houses have gone to Canada, where they have obtained employment at good wages on the street cars of the Canadian cities. Canadians leaving their regular employment because of the war have provided vacancies that the negroes are taking advantage of.

"And the negroes who are left in the New York apartment houses," said this real estate man, "are becoming so independent that they have demanded higher wages here, which the agents are compelled to pay. Boys that we have been paying $6 a week are now requiring us to pay $35 a month. Rents must go up."

So once again the man on salary who rents a poorly ventilated, half heated apartment, so called, with squeaky boards in the floors, plumbing of the cheapest variety and ceilings that are sounding boards, will be called upon to pay the landlord, who may be squeezed by conditions that he should have taken into consideration when he fixed the amount of his rentals, or move. Truly, the life of the apartment family is just one move after another.

TENANT.

New York City, June 7, 1916.

Nebraskan On the Right Road

8/19/16

The Houston Observer

Mr. J. J. Hess, Omaha, Neb., treasurer of the Society of American Florists, who attended the florists' convention here this week, gave out an interview on Texas and her Negro citizens:

"Your Negroes are assets," said Mr. Hess. "You couldn't get along without them. I noticed coming down on the train they are big fellows and able to work. But you should educate them. They are not bad people. They say they are dishonest. What is dishonesty but ignorance? Keep them ignorant and they will be dishonest forever."

In assuming this position the distinguised Nebraskan is eminently correct and should continue this doctrine, lowed will bring great results to this which has the right ring, and if folcountry.

Wages

PULLMAN PORTERS GET INCREASE

Chicago Defender

7/1/16

The Pullman Company for a long while has been dodging the issue to raise the railroad porter. More than 1,000 of the "Boys in Blue" were given an increase in wages on Tuesday. The Chicago Defender has always fought for the railroad porter to have a living wage. He earns every cent that this company gives him. It's too bad that the increase only affects the men who have been in the service fifteen years. He will get a five per cent increase.

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

JUN 3 1916

...ges of Negroes on Railway Trains.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

There is seldom an issue of the daily papers but what I read of an increase in wages in every department of the railroads except departments employing negroes, who have always worked for about half the amount paid to the ones next lowest to them. Yet for the ones who travel the negro fills the essential part in dining, club, cafe, parlor and sleeping cars. This has been acknowledged by the railroad whose service I am in by a letter saying that it was through the department's service that the road's business would be prosperous. This letter told of a compliment from a party referring to how they were treated en route. All this being true why not help the ones who are faithful to them?

A WAITER.